THE ROYAL INSCRIPTIONS OF TIGLATH-PILESER III (744–727 BC) AND SHALMANESER V (726–722 BC), KINGS OF ASSYRIA

THE ROYAL INSCRIPTIONS OF THE NEO-ASSYRIAN PERIOD

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THE ROYAL INSCRIPTIONS OF THE NEO-ASSYRIAN PERIOD

VOLUME 1

The Royal Inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III (744–727 BC) and Shalmaneser V (726–722 BC), Kings of Assyria

HAYIM TADMOR[ז"ל] and SHIGEO YAMADA

with the editorial assistance of

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To

The Babylonian Section of the Penn Museum
a delightful space in Philadelphia

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Foreword

The present series of publications, Royal Inscriptions of the Neo-Assyrian Period (RINAP), is intended to present up-to-date editions of the royal inscriptions of a number of Neo-Assyrian rulers. It is modeled on the publications of the now-defunct Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia (RIM) series and carries on where its RIMA (Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Assyrian Periods) publications ended. The RIM Project was initiated by A. Kirk Grayson at the University of Toronto in 1979 and over the years received extensive support from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the University of Toronto, and private individuals, in particular Dr. Lawrence Shiff. In all, it produced ten volumes in its various sub-series. Dr. Grayson retired from the University of Toronto in 2000 and a few years later found it necessary to cease scholarly pursuits due to personal and family illnesses. At that time, he handed over responsibility for the work of the project to me, formerly the assistant director and at times acting director of the RIM Project. When I took up a position at the University of Pennsylvania in 2006 and when the last RIM volume (RIME 1 by Dr. Douglas R. Frayne) appeared in early 2008, the RIM Project officially ceased to exist. Work on several further volumes of inscriptions of Assyrian and Babylonian rulers had already begun during the time of the RIM Project and Dr. Grayson passed on responsibility for the materials and manuscripts to myself, and thus in 2007 I initiated the current project in order to continue the task of making the official inscriptions of the several important Neo-Assyrian rulers available in up-to-date, scholarly editions. While the volumes in the new series will resemble the format of the RIM volumes in most matters, the RINAP volumes will include indices of proper names and a selection of photographs. Moreover, editions of the texts will also be available online, in connection with the Open Richly Annotated Cuneiform Corpus (Oracc).

The National Endowment for the Humanities awarded the RINAP Project research grants in 2008 and in 2010 to help carry out its work and my thanks must be expressed to it. My appreciation must also be extended to the University of Pennsylvania and to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, in whose Babylonian Section the project is based.

Philadelphia
September 2011

G. Frame
Editor-in-Chief

Preface

In the late 1980s, A. Kirk Grayson invited Hayim Tadmor to prepare the volume of inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III and Shalmaneser V for the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia (RIM) Project. After Tadmor published his book The Inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III, King of Assyria (= Tigl. III) in 1994, he invited me to prepare the then-scheduled RIMA 4 jointly with him. In 2001, we began updating the editions of the Tiglath-pileser III corpus. In order to improve the transliterations, translations, and historical interpretations of the texts, we studied all of the published reviews of Tadmor, Tigl. III and other critical comments sent from colleagues to Tadmor himself. The corrections in Addenda et Corrigenda of the second printing of Tigl. III (2008), which appeared after Tadmor's death (December 11, 2005), reflect a portion of our collaborative efforts on this group of texts. Numerous other additions and corrections that Tadmor and I discussed have been incorporated into the present volume. Between 2001 and early 2007, our collaborative efforts were more or less suspended, mainly due to personal obligations but also because the fate of the RIM Project was in jeopardy due to funding problems. When Grant Frame decided to revive the Assyrian Periods sub-series of the RIM Project (RIMA) at the University of Pennsylvania in a new series, I resumed my work on inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III and Shalmaneser V. To facilitate production of the book and at the personal invitation of Grant Frame, I worked for about six months in Philadelphia, in the Babylonian Section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (June–November, 2007). During that time, I wrote most of the introductions and commentaries, updated the bibliographies, and prepared the editions of texts that were not included in Tadmor, Tigl. III. Thus, I am responsible for most of the content in RINAP 1 that deviates from Tadmor's original publication; my research owes much to Hayim Tadmor's work.

It is my pleasure to acknowledge the individuals at the University of Pennsylvania who aided me in the production of this volume. Jamie Novotny not only helped with the initial computer entry of the editions published in Tadmor, Tigl. III and the preparation of the penultimate and ultimate manuscripts (2010–2011), but also with the collation of objects in the British Museum (London) and Vorderasiastiches Museum (Berlin) and the preparation of the bibliographies, indices, and images. Furthermore, he carefully reviewed the editions and suggested restorations for damaged text based on parallel passages in other late Neo-Assyrian royal inscriptions, a task facilitated by the electronic tools provided by the Open Richly Annotated Cuneiform Corpus (Oracc) Project created by Steve Tinney. Grant Frame, the director and editor-in-chief of the Royal Inscriptions of the Neo-Assyrian Period Project, always supported our research, attentively followed its progress, and provided useful feedback. Steve Tinney offered unfailing and indispensable support for generating the camera-ready copy and the full-indexed and lemmatized online version. Several student assistants helped in the completion of the volume: Hezekiah Akiva Bacovcin, Andrew Knapp, and Irene Sibbing Plantholt. Erle Leichty and Barry Eichler were friendly hosts during my repeated and extended trips to the Babylonian Section (2007–2011). My deepest gratitude is offered to all of them.

The penultimate manuscript was read by three external reviewers: Eckart Frahm, Wilfred Lambert, and Nicholas Postgate. They made astute comments and useful criticism on numerous points on the transliteration and translation, from philological and historical viewpoints. Their critical notes helped me to substantially improve the accuracy of the editions and statements made in the introductions, commentaries, and on-page notes. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all of them for their cooperative attitude and for spending considerable time and energy improving this volume.

Because Tadmor made extensive collations of many of the original texts for his 1994 publication, the inscriptions were generally not recollated from the originals for RINAP 1. Tadmor was indebted to many

people for their assistance in museums or aid in other manners in the preparation of that book. These individuals were acknowledged in Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. vii–x. I hope I will be forgiven for not fully repeating those acknowledgments here, although I am well aware that the present volume indirectly benefitted from their assistance. My own museum work for this volume took me to Berlin and Paris and, therefore, I would like to thank Joachim Marzahn and Ralf B. Wartke at the Vorderasiatisches Museum (Berlin), and Béatrice André-Salvini and Ann Mettetel-Brand at the Musée du Louvre (Paris) for their assistance and for permitting me to work on objects housed in their collections.

I would also like to thank the individuals who gave me access to unpublished information about Tiglath-pileser III's stone slabs discovered by the Polish excavation at Nimrud in 1976. Franciszek Stępniowski (University of Warsaw) and Richard Sobolewski (Polish Center of Archaeology) were generous enough to correspond with me, providing me with useful information. Sam Paley[ב"ר] (The University at Buffalo, State University of New York) set at my disposal several unpublished electronic photographs of slabs. Andrzej Reiche (National Museum of Warsaw), with the permission of Piotr Bieliński (Director of the Polish Center of Miditerranean Archoelology, University of Warsaw), very generously photographed and sent to me an unpublished inventory of slabs from Nimrud. Daisuke Shibata (University of Tsukuba) helped me by bridging the gap between me and German and Polish researchers and by providing me with copies of articles from Heidelberg.

My work was financially supported by grants from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, as well as the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. The Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Tsukuba allowed me to take several leaves of absence, permitting me opportunities to work on this volume abroad. I sincerely appreciate all of these institutions' support. Moreover, I am grateful to Stefan Maul, who has accepted me at the Seminar für Sprachen und Kulturen des Vorderen Orients—Assyriology at the Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg and who has offered me a comfortable place to work in the library there for the final period of my work on this volume.

Regrettably, I cannot show this volume to Miriam Tadmor, who kindly granted me access to files of her late husband, as she passed away on November 19, 2009. I wish to note here my fond memories of Hayim Tadmor and state that I have had a delightful time working on this material and that I have enjoyed the opportunity that he has given me.

Philadelphia S. Yamada
June 2011

Editorial Notes

The volumes in the RINAP series are modeled upon the publications of the now-defunct Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia (RIM), with a few modifications, in particular the addition of indices of proper names and a few photographs. Like the RIM volumes, the volumes in this series are not intended to provide analytical or synthetic studies, but rather to provide basic text editions that can serve as the foundations for such studies. Thus, extensive discussions of the contents of the texts are not presented, and the core of each volume is the edition of the relevant texts.

In this volume, the order of the texts is based for the most part upon the following two criteria:

(1) The city at which the structure dealt with in the building or dedicatory portion of the text was located. If that information is not preserved in what is preserved of the text, the provenance of the inscribed object is the determining factor.

(2) The type of object upon which the inscription is written (prism, cylinder, tablet, etc.).

The system of numbering the text throughout the series is more straightforward than that of the RIM series, as the numbering comprises only the name of the ruler and the text number; for example, RINAP 1 Tiglath-pileser III text no. 1 is "Tiglath-pileser III 1" and RINAP 1 Shalmaneser V text no. 1 is "Shalmaneser V 1." Should one be inclined, one could apply the RIM system of numbering inscriptions in its Assyrian Periods sub-series. Therefore, RINAP 1 Tiglath-pileser III text no. 1 and RINAP 1 Shalmaneser V text no. 1 could be referred to as "A.0.108.1" and "A.0.109.1" respectively. These are to be interpreted as follows: A = Assyrian Periods; 0 = Inapplicable Dynasty; 108 = Tiglath-pileser III and 109 = Shalmaneser V; and 1 = Text 1.

Following the practice of the RIM series, inscriptions that cannot be assigned definitely to a particular ruler are given text numbers beginning at 1001. Certain other inscriptions that provide information relevant for establishing royal names and titles (e.g. "servant seals") and any composed in the name of another member of the royal family (e.g., royal wives) have been given numbers that begin at 2001.

In the volumes of the RINAP series, the term "exemplar" is employed to designate a single inscription found on one object. The term "text" is employed to refer to an inscription that existed in antiquity and that may be represented by a number of more or less duplicate exemplars. In these editions exemplars of one text are edited together as a "master text," with a single transliteration and translation. The numbering of the "exemplars" of some of the units of Tiglath-pileser III's Kalḫu Annals (text nos. 1–34) and a few of that king's summary inscriptions (text nos. 39–45) requires explanation because of the unusual nature of the source material. In numerous instances in this volume, a "text" (or more accurately, part of an inscription in the case of the Kalḫu Annals) is known only from one or more nineteenth-century (draft and/or published) copies. In such cases, the actual inscriptions are no longer available for firsthand study since the original slabs were left in the field. Each hand-drawn facsimile of a single "text" is regarded as a different version of the same "exemplar" because the copies all stem from the same inscribed object. For these texts, each copy is assigned the same "exemplar" number, but with a different lowercase letter appended to it to differentiate the various sources of information about what is on the exemplar. Text no. 13, for example, was on a single exemplar, but is now known only from several nineteenth-century copies. Because all of the hand-drawn facsimiles stem from the same ancient source, an inscribed and sculpted orthostat that lined a wall of Tiglath-pileser III's palace, the various copies are regarded as one exemplar. Thus, exs. 1a and 1b are A.H. Layard's draft and published copies, ex. 1c is a draft copy by H. Rawlinson, and exs. 1d and 1e are G. Smith's *in situ* collation notes and draft copy (which was made from a cast then in the British Museum). This system of numbering introduced in RINAP 1 is also used for (1) texts that are known from casts once in the British Museum (but now destroyed or lost) and from modern hand-drawn facsimiles (see text no. 43); and (2) texts known from a now-damaged

original and from one or more nineteenth-century copies that preserve text now lost (see text no. 30). With regard to the latter scenario, fragments of the same slab housed in different museum collections are each given their own "sub-exemplar" number; this is to present the information in the "Dimensions" column of the catalogue more clearly and to provide more accurate information in the "cpn" column when some fragments were collated from the original while others were collated from photographs. For example, text no. 15 is preserved in a single exemplar, but the extant text of this unit of the Kalḫu Annals is now known from a fragment of a slab in the British Museum (ex. 1a = BM 124961, which was collated from the original), from another fragment of the same orthostat in the Detroit Institute of Arts (ex. 1b = inventory no. 50, 32, which was collated from a photograph), and from A.H. Layard's draft copy (ex. 1c = Layard, MS A fols. 66–67 and 111), which he made in the field and which includes text not preserved on either of the two fragments. Objects whose attribution to a particular text is not entirely certain are given exemplar numbers that are followed by an asterisk (*); for example, AO 11500 is regarded as text no. 53 ex. 1*, rather than as text no. 53 ex. 2, since it is uncertain that it is a duplicate of AO 115001 (text no. 53 ex. 1). Moreover, these exemplars are listed in separately catalogues (Catalogue of Uncertain Exemplars), beneath the main catalogue.

Each text edition is normally supplied with a brief introduction containing general information. This is followed by a catalogue containing basic information about all exemplars. This includes museum and excavation numbers (the symbol + is added between fragments that belong to one and the same object), provenance, dimensions of the object, lines preserved, and indication of whether or not the inscription has been collated (c = collated with the original, p = collated by means of a photograph, (p) = partially collated from a photograph, and n = not collated). The next section is normally a commentary containing further technical information and notes. The bibliography then follows. Items are arranged chronologically, earliest to latest, with notes in parentheses after each item. These notes indicate the exemplars with which the item is concerned and the nature of the publication, using the following key words: provenance, photo, copy, edition, translation, catalogue, and study. Certain standard reference works (e.g., the various volumes of "Keilschriftbibliographie" and "Register Assyriologie" published in Orientalia and Archiv für Orientforschung respectively; Borger, HKL 1–3; AHw; CAD; and Seux, ERAS) are not normally cited, although they were essential in the collecting and editing of these texts. While the bibliographies should contain all major relevant items, they are not necessarily exhaustive; a vast amount of scattered literature exists on many of the inscriptions edited in this volume and much of this literature is of only limited historical interest.

As noted earlier, a distinction is made between major and minor variants to a "master text"; the major variants are placed at the bottom of the page and the minor variants at the back of the book. In brief, major variants are essentially non-orthographic in nature, while minor variants are orthographic variations. Orthographic variants of proper names may at times be significant and thus on occasion these will also appear on the page as major variants. Complete transliterations of all exemplars in the style of musical scores are found on the CD-ROMs accompanying the volumes and thus any reader who finds the notes on variants insufficient for his/her needs may check the full reading of any exemplar. Such scores, however, are not normally given for bricks and seal inscriptions.

Most of the inscriptions are written in Neo-Assyrian script; a few texts are written using a mixture of Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian sign forms. Unless otherwise indicated, the script of a given text is Neo-Assyrian.

As is the normal practice for transliterating cuneiform inscriptions, lower case Roman is used for Sumerian and lower case italics for Akkadian; logograms in Akkadian texts appear in capitals. The system of sign values in Borger, Mesopotamisches Zeichenlexikon, is generally followed. Italics in the English translation indicate either an uncertain translation or a word in the original language. In general, the rendering of personal names follows the PNA, however, the names of Babylonian rulers follow the spelling used in RIMB 2.

There are several differences between the RIM and RINAP styles. Among these, the most notable is that all partially preserved or damaged signs, regardless of how they are broken, now appear between half brackets (⌜ and ⌝). Thus, no partially preserved sign has square brackets ([and]) inserted in its transliteration; for example, [DINGI]R and LUGA[L KU]R appear in the transliteration as ⌜DINGIR⌝ and ⌜LUGAL KUR⌝ respectively. This change was made to ensure compatibility of the online RINAP editions with the standards of the Open Richly Annotated Cuneiform Corpus (Oracc), the parent site and project where RINAP Online is housed. This change was implemented in the print version in order to present identical editions in RINAP 1 and RINAP Online. Note, however, that the translations may appear more damaged than their corresponding transliterations indicate, as the translations were prepared according to standard Assyriological practices; for example, ⌜DINGIR⌝ (= [DINGI]R) and ⌜LUGAL KUR⌝ (= LUGA[L KU]R) are translated as "[the go]d" and "king [of the lan]d," and not "the god" and "king of the land."

In addition to the indices of museum and excavation numbers and selected publications found in RIM volumes, the RINAP volumes also contain indices of proper names (Personal Names; Geographic, Ethnic, and Tribal Names; Divine, Planet, and Star Names; Gate, Palace, Temple, and Wall Names; and Object Names). Online versions of the manuscripts are maintained by Oracc and are fully searchable; moreover, the Oracc transliterations will be automatically supplied to the CDLI (Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative) repository.

Philadelphia G. Frame
September 2011 Editor-in-Chief

Bibliographical Abbreviations

ABL	R.F. Harper, Assyrian and Babylonian Letters belonging to the Kouyunjik Collection of the British Museum, 14 vols. Chicago, 1892–1914
AfK	Archiv für Keilschriftforschung, vols. 1–2. Berlin, 1923–25
AfO	Archiv für Orientforschung, vol. 3– (vols. 1–2 =AfK). Berlin, Graz, and Horn, 1926–
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JCS	Journal of Cuneiform Studies. New Haven and Cambridge, Mass., 1947–
JHK	Jahrbuch der Hamburger Kunstsammlungen, 25 vols. Hamburg, 1948–1980
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JRAS	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. London, 1834–
JSOT	Journal for the Study of the Old Testament. Sheffield, 1976–
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Studies H. and M. Tadmor	I. Ephʿal, A. Ben-Tor, and P. Machinist (eds.), Hayim and Miriam Tadmor Volume (=Eretz-Israel 27). Jerusalem, 2003
Studies Weippert	U. Hübner and E.A. Knauf (ed.), Kein Land für sich allein: Studien zum Kulturkontakt in Kanaan, Israel/Palästina und Ebirnâri für Manfred Weippert zum 65. Geburtstag (=Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis 186). Freiburg and Göttingen, 2002
Tadmor, Tigl. III	H. Tadmor, The Inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III King of Assyria: Critical Edition, with Introductions, Translations, and Commentary. Jerusalem, 1994
TCL	Textes cunéiformes du Musée du Louvre, Département des Antiquitiés Orientales. Paris, 1910–
TUAT	O. Kaiser (ed.), Texte aus der Umwelt des Alten Testaments. Gütersloh, 1982–
Thureau-Dangin, Arslan-Tash	F. Thureau-Dangin, Arslan-Tash, Texte. Paris, 1931
Thureau-Dangin, TCL 3	F. Thureau-Dangin, Une relation de la huitième campagne de Sargon (=TCL 3). Paris, 1912
UF	Ugarit-Forschungen. Münster, 1969–
VAS	Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler der Königlichen Museen zu Berlin, Leipzig and Berlin, 1907–
VDI	Vestnik drevnei istorii. Moscow, 1937–
de Vogüé, CIS 2	M. de Vogüé, Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum 2. Paris, 1889
VT	Vetus Testamentum. Leiden, 1951–
Wachsmuth, Alten Geschichte	C. Wachsmuth, Einleitung in das Studium der Alten Geschichte. Leipzig, 1895

Wäfler, Darstellungen	M. Wäfler, Nicht-Assyrer neuassyrischer Darstellungen (=AOAT 26). Kevelaer and Neukirchen-Vluyn, 1975
Weippert, Edom	M. Weippert, Studien und Materialien zur Geschichte der Edomiter auf Grund schriftlicher und archäologischer Quellen, Theol. Diss. Tübingen, 1971
Winckler, AOF	H. Winckler, Altorientalische Forschungen, 3 vols. Leipzig, 1893–1905
Winckler, Textbuch^{3}	H. Winckler, Keilinschriftliches Textbuch zum Alten Testament, 3rd edition. Leipzig, 1909
WO	Die Welt des Orients. Wuppertal, Stuttgart, and Göttingen, 1947–
WVDOG	Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft. Leipzig and Berlin, 1901–
WZKM	Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes. Vienna, 1887–
ZA	Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und Vorderasiatische Archäologie. Berlin, 1886–
ZAW	Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft. Berlin, 1881–
ZDMG	Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft. Leipzig and Wiesbaden, 1847–
ZDPV	Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins. Wiesbaden, 1878–

Other Abbreviations

Bab. Chron.	Babylonian Chronicle
Bib.	Biblical
c	collated
cm	centimeter(s)
col(s).	column(s)
dia.	diameter
DN	divine name
ed(s).	editor(s)
ex(s).	exemplar(s)
fig(s).	figure(s)
fol(s).	folio(s)
frgm(s).	fragment(s)
g	gram(s)
GN	geographical name
h.	height
KA	Kalḫu Annals
kg	kilogram(s)
l(l).	line(s)
m	meter(s)
max.	maximum
MS	manuscript
N	north
n	not collated
NA	Neo-Assyrian
n(n).	note(s)
no(s).	number(s)
NS	New Series
obv.	obverse
p	collated from photo
ph	photo(s)
p(p).	page(s)
pl(s).	plate(s)
PN	personal name
r	recto
rev.	reverse
RN	royal name
v	verso
var(s).	variant(s)
vol(s).	volume(s)

+	Between object numbers indicates physical join
(+)	Indicates fragments from same object but no physical join

Object Signatures

AO	Collection of Antiquités Orientales of the Musée du Louvre, Paris
AOC	Assyrian Old Collections collection of the British Museum, London
Ass	Prefix of excavation numbers from the German excavations at Aššur
BM	British Museum, London
Detroit	Detroit Institute of Arts
DT	Daily Telegraph collection of the British Museum, London
EŞ	Eşki Şark Eserleri Müzesi of the Arkeoloji Müzeleri, Istanbul
Hamburg	Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe, Hamburg
IM	Iraq Museum, Baghdad
K	Kuyunjik collection of the British Museum, London
NA	Prefix of excavation numbers from the Polish excavations at Nimrud
ND	Prefix of excavation numbers from the British excavations at Nimrud
SEM	Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
T	Prefix of excavation numbers from the Oriental Institute excavations at Tell Taʿyinat
VA	Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin
VA Ass	Aššur collection of the Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin
VAT	Tablets in the collection of the Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin
YBC	Babylonian collection of the Yale University Library, New Haven
Zurich	Archäologisches Institut der Universität Zürich

Introduction

Many of the inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III (744–727) and Shalmaneser V (726–722) edited in this volume have attracted scholarly interest since the very dawn of Assyriology, with the first discoveries at Nimrud (ancient Kalḫu) by Austen Henry Layard in 1845–1851. The search for new evidence for these two Assyrian monarchs, who played a crucial role in stories told in the Bible, was of prime importance in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Since then, as a result of further discoveries and studies, it has become apparent that their reigns marked the beginning of the imperial phase of Assyria, and that this period of time should be regarded as a watershed in the history of the ancient Near East.

The kingdom of Assyria was first formed as a territorial state, with a provincial system, in the fourteenth–thirteenth centuries, roughly half a millennium before the reigns of the two kings whose inscriptions are edited here. During a period of weakness in the eleventh and tenth centuries, Assyria's territorial holdings were greatly reduced, and its administrative and economic systems broke down because of the intrusion of numerous Aramean tribes and a series of bad harvests. In the ninth century, the pre-imperial phase of Assyria, rulers mounted aggressive military campaigns to recover land once regarded as the "Land of (the god) Aššur." This *reconquista*-like advance reached its peak with the ambitious campaigns of the great conquerors Ashurnasirpal II (883–859), Shalmaneser III (858–824), and Adad-nārārī III (810–783); these three rulers led their armies on campaign almost every year. This relentless Assyrian territorial expansion, especially to the west, established an Assyrian "corridor" that led to the north Phoenician coast. With the exception of Shalmaneser III's 856 conquest of Bīt-Adini, a state that occupied territory on both the east and west banks of the Euphrates, these rulers did not annex territory west of the Euphrates, an area beyond the traditional border of the "Land of (the god) Aššur." Adad-nārārī III's successors continued to wage war in Syria, as well as in other directions, e.g., against Urarṭu in the north, the Zagros countries in the east, and Babylonia in the south. The basic details are recorded in laconic references appearing in the Eponym Chronicle (Millard, SAAS 2 pp. 37–43). These campaigns, however, failed to achieve uncontested supremacy or lasting Assyrian dominion over those lands, with the end result just a show of military might.

In the first half of the eighth century, several other states grew substantially in power and rivaled Assyria's might: in particular, Urarṭu in the north and northwest and Damascus in the west, both of which imposed their hegemony on a plethora of neighboring states. To the south and southeast, there was a decline and gradual disintegration of centralized authority in Babylonia. The cities Babylon, Sippar, and Nippur, all of which were important religious and economic centers, regularly clashed with nomadic and semi-nomadic Aramean tribes who disrupted their way of life. Moreover, the king of Babylon occasionally had to appeal to Assyria for military support. At this time, the internal stability of Assyria had also declined. This was due in part to periods of domestic instability and in part to the rise of formidable Assyrian high officials, men whose power and influence rivaled or surpassed those of the king. Far-flung campaigns, as well as victories in battle against major rival states, decreased in number, as suggested by the annual records of the Eponym Chronicle; there is also a noticeable decrease in the number of royal inscriptions. Thus, the first half of the eighth century is generally regarded as a period of Assyrian decline.

Assyria's fortunes changed dramatically after Tiglath-pileser III — "My trust is in the heir of Ešarra (i.e., Ninurta)" — ascended the throne. In the course of his eighteen-year reign, this king reshaped the political map of the ancient Near East and made Assyria the dominant power once again. Like the strong and ambitious ninth-century rulers Ashurnasirpal II and Shalmaneser III, Tiglath-pileser mounted campaigns in all directions. He began in the south with northern Babylonia, on the east side of Tigris, where he firmly established Assyrian control of Babylonian territory. Afterwards, he set his sights on rivals in the northwest and the west. From his second regnal year (his 3rd *palû*, 743) to his sixth regnal year (7th *palû*, 739), he fought with Urarṭu and its

north Syrian allies. The Urarṭian army was routed, and the troublesome city Arpad in northern Syria was conquered and annexed. After that, as in an inexorable chain reaction, Tiglath-pileser rapidly conquered and annexed numerous Syro-Palestinian states, including Unqi (Pattinu), Ḫatarikka, Ṣimirra, Aram-Damascus, and the majority of the kingdom of Israel. These conquests were followed by unprecedented, large-scale two-way deportations, a new policy that disrupted the lives of tens of thousands, or perhaps hundreds of thousands, of people and radically transformed the demographic structure and cultural character of Assyria. Other rulers in southeastern Anatolia, along the Phoenician coast, and in Palestine (Israel and Judah), Philistia, and Trans-Jordan became vassals, from whom a heavy tribute was extracted annually, and symbolic acts of obeisance were regularly required. At the time the west was being transformed into provinces, the Assyrian army advanced northward into the heart of Urarṭu, a kingdom centered around Lake Van, and eastward into Median territory. In the east, rulers, weak and powerful alike, were brought into submission and their lands were subsequently turned into Assyrian provinces; their larger cities became Assyrian administrative centers. Towards the end of his reign, Tiglath-pileser's attention turned to the south. The Assyrian king conquered Babylonia, his victory possibly won as the result of the political circumstances of the region. He not only took the traditional title "king of the lands Sumer and Akkad," but also declared himself "king of Babylon," something not done by his predecessors. He ascended the throne as Babylon's legitimate king and participated in the *akītu*-festival by taking the hand of the god Bēl (Marduk), a role suitable only for the true and divinely sanctioned king of Babylon. With both Assyria and Babylonia under the authority a single king, new geo-political complications arose, some of which came to a head during the reigns of his successors. The inclusion of Babylon — with its strong independent tendencies — within the Assyrian empire would prove to be a thorn in the side of the kings of the Sargonid period (721–612).

Shalmaneser V — "The god Salmānu is pre-eminent" — ascended the thrones of Assyria and Babylonia upon the death of his father Tiglath-pileser III late in 727. He should have been well suited to the task since he had held an important role in his father's administration, and because he had presumably been educated as the heir designate. Continuing Tiglath-pileser's policies, Shalmaneser appears to have conquered and annexed several lands and cities. His expansion of the "Land of (the god) Aššur" included the absorption of Samaria, the capital of the kingdom of Israel (although the nature of its conquest has been long disputed among scholars), and possibly Sam'al and Que, kingdoms in northern Syria and southeastern Anatolia. Babylonia, which he inherited from his father, remained firmly in his hands. Although the details of his reign remain obscure, he appears to have successfully maintained the kingdom, at least for a few years. In his fifth year as king, internal strife, the details of which are recounted by his successor, brought Shalmaneser's reign to an abrupt end. The Babylonian Chronicle states that he died, but it does not record the disruption that shook Assyria's foundations. Under his immediate successor, Sargon II, and his descendants, Assyria not only experienced its zenith but also its decline and total annihilation as a political entity. Its legacy, however, remains to this day.

Inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III and Related Texts

The corpus of inscriptions firmly identifiable to Tiglath-pileser III currently comprises sixty-four texts;[1] seven other inscriptions that might be attributed to Tiglath-pileser III, although some arbitrarily, are also edited here (text nos. 1001–1007). Other texts included in this volume are two belonging to his officials (text nos. 2001–2002), three written in the name of his wife, Yabâ (text nos. 2003–2005), and one of uncertain attribution written by a provincial governor (text no. 2006). These texts are found on a variety of objects made of stone, clay, and metal, specifically:

Object Type	*Text No.*
Stone Slabs	1–34, 39–45, 55–57
Stone Stele	35
Stone Statue	36
Cliff Face	37
Clay Tablets	38, 46–52
Basalt Bull	53

[1] Text nos. 1–34, however, actually comprise altogether a single annalistic account with many lacunae. These "texts" are referred to as the Kalḫu Annals. This inscription is a composite text composed of several series (probably originally four or five), each of which originates from a separate room in Tiglath-pileser's palace at Kalḫu. These series are hypothetically reconstructed in this volume into three series: Series A, Series B, and Series C (see the Kalḫu Annals below). Thus, this reduces the actual number of texts to thirty-four or thirty-five.

Basalt Lions	2001
Stone Block	54
Mud Bricks	58–60, 2006
Glazed Brick	1007
Stone Duck Weights	61–62
Bronze Lion Weight	63
Stone Beads	64, 1004
Clay Vessel	1001
Enameled Tiles	1002–1003
Stone Tablet	2003
Stone Plate	1006
Stone Object (uncertain identification)	1005
Gold Bowls	2004–2005
Metal Disc	2002

Overview of Previous Editions

The history of the discovery and study of Tiglath-pileser III's inscriptions up to and including Tadmor's The Inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III, King of Assyria (Jerusalem, 1994; hereafter Tadmor, Tigl. III) has been described in great detail in Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 10–25. It suffices here to give a shorter overview and to state briefly what has been published from 1994 to the present.

In 1851, Austen Henry Layard published copies of all of the inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III that were discovered in his excavations at Nimrud (1845–1847) in his Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character from Assyrian Monuments (London, 1851). Several years later, Henry Rawlinson, Edwin Norris, and George Smith, early pioneers in Assyriology, published copies of other inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III found at Kalḫu in vols. 2 and 3 of The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia (London, 1861 and 1870). In his Assyrian Discoveries (New York, 1875), G. Smith presented for the first time a running translation of the then-known corpus of Tiglath-pileser III inscriptions, primarily the Annals. His edition included many extensive textual restorations, for which he did not reveal the cuneiform sources that served as the basis of his interpretations.

The next scholarly advance is marked by the work of Eberhard Schrader, who first introduced a systematic order into the inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III by classifying the texts as annals and summary inscriptions (Übersichtsinschriften and Prunkinschriften, in his terminology). In his Zur Kritik der Inschriften Tiglat-pileser's II., des Asarhaddon und des Asurbanipal (Berlin, 1880), Schrader not only identified different series of the Annals, but also transliterated and translated several new inscriptions for the first time.

Paul Rost's Die Keilschrifttexte Tiglat-Pilesers III. (Leipzig, 1893) brought the study of this king's inscriptions to a new stage. Rost presented not only editions of the then-known texts, but also hand-drawn facsimiles. His editions, which often comprised conjecturally reconstructed running texts, were in many instances not the result of careful philological scrutiny of the original inscribed objects. Despite its shortfalls, Die Keilschrifttexte Tiglat-Pilesers III. served as the standard for the study of Tiglath-pileser III for many decades.

When the British resumed excavations at Nimrud in the 1950s, under the direction of Max Mallowan, new inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III, as well as numerous letters relating to his and his successor's reigns, were unearthed. Donald J. Wiseman published the royal inscriptions in a series of articles in the journal Iraq (13 [1951], 18 [1956], and 26 [1964]). In 1962, Richard D. Barnett and Margarete Falkner published a comprehensive and well-illustrated study of Tiglath-pileser's reliefs from Nimrud: The Sculptures of Aššur-naṣir-apli II (883–859 B.C.), Tiglath-pileser III (745–727 B.C.), Esarhaddon (681–669 B.C.) from the Central and South-West Palaces at Nimrud (London, 1962). That volume made the fundamental data for the reconstructions of the texts inscribed on stone orthostats widely available, publishing for the first time photographs of slabs housed in the collections of the British Museum, as well as original drawings that were made in the field and some of Layard's unpublished papers.

After almost seventy years, Rost's Die Keilschrifttexte Tiglat-Pilesers III. had become outdated. With the discovery of new texts and advances in the understanding of Akkadian, a new standard edition was needed. The first modern, comprehensive edition appeared in 1994, when Hayim Tadmor published his Tigl. III. Many of the complicated philological problems associated with editing texts no longer available on the original object (slabs left at Kalḫu) were resolved by carefully examining and crosschecking draft copies made in the field by Layard, Rawlinson, and G. Smith; those field and draft copies had not been published until that time.

Tadmor included all of the Tiglath-pileser inscriptions known to him, including a lengthy annalistic account written on a stele reportedly from Iran and a shorter annalistic-style account inscribed on a rock cliff in Kurdistan (Mila Mergi). Tadmor's Tigl. III presented not only new comprehensive editions, but also detailed historical and philological studies, copies, and photographs of nearly the entire corpus, including draft copies made by Layard, Rawlinson, and G. Smith.

In many regards, the present volume, RINAP 1, closely follows the text editions of Tadmor's Tigl. III. The part of the book devoted to Tiglath-pileser III (pp. 19–153) is a rather faithful reproduction of Tigl. III in the RINAP style, but with many corrections reflecting the later collaborative work of Tadmor and Shigeo Yamada, as well as the comments and suggestions of many other scholars, which were expressed in their published reviews of Tadmor, Tigl. III.[2] Note also that the translations are presented in blocks of text, rather than line-by-line as they were in Tigl. III, and that the editions contain more extensive restoration of damaged text. This book includes several texts of Tiglath-pileser that Tadmor was not able to include in his 1994 publication, or that appeared after that time (for example, text nos. 2–4, 33–34, 36, and 38). Following RINAP's editorial policy, inscriptions tentatively assigned or (incorrectly) attributed to Tiglath-pileser III (text nos. 1001–1007) and those written by his high officials (text nos. 2001–2002) and his wife (text nos. 2003–2005) are presented here. Moreover, a text written by a provincial governor (text no. 2006) on behalf of a Tiglath-pileser is arbitrarily edited in this volume since it might date to the reign of the third king of that name. None of the 1000- or 2000-number texts were included in Tadmor, Tigl. III. The small corpus of inscriptions of Shalmaneser V, including those of his wife, is treated in this volume; Tadmor did not edit these inscriptions either. For inscriptions not edited in RINAP 1, see pp. 11–12. Although the editions in RINAP 1 naturally represent an improvement over those of Tigl. III, that publication still has great merit, as it contains supplementary studies on philological and historical matters, photographs, and copies (including early drafts), all of which fall outside the scope of the present series. Thus, Tadmor, Tigl. III will serve as an excellent companion to this book.

Classification of Texts in the Present Volume

Following Tadmor's historiographic criteria for classification of the corpus, this volume divides Tiglath-pileser III's inscriptions into three categories: (1) annals, texts whose historical narrative is arranged chronologically (text nos. 1–38); (2) summary inscriptions, texts whose narrative is arranged in a predominantly geographical pattern (text nos. 39–52); and (3) miscellaneous texts, texts classified as labels, dedicatory inscriptions, as well as other texts that are too fragmentarily preserved to classify them as annals or summary inscriptions (text nos. 53–64).

Kalḫu Annals (Text Nos. 1–34)

At present there are five known annalistic texts of Tiglath-pileser III: text nos. 1–34 together represent a single text, the so-called "Kalḫu Annals," and text nos. 35–38 each represent a different inscription. The main recension of the king's Annals, the Kalḫu Annals — which is edited here as thirty-four texts, or more precisely thirty-four units of text — requires some explanation about its complex reconstruction. The inscription, which was composed towards the end of the king's eighteen-year reign, was written on sculpted orthostats that decorated the rooms and corridors of his palace at Nimrud. This text represents the last and longest version of the king's Annals. Unfortunately, barely one third, if not less, of the whole text has survived. In the mid-nineteenth century, A.H. Layard discovered many of these slabs in the ruins of two monumental buildings at Kalḫu. Some slabs were found in the unfinished "South-West Palace," the palace being constructed by Esarhaddon in the southwest corner of the citadel mound, while other orthostats were unearthed in the "Central Palace," the unfinished palace of Tiglath-pileser situated in the center of the citadel mound; the latter palace was later almost completely destroyed. From the find spots and the positions of the excavated slabs recorded by Layard, it can be deduced that all of the slabs were originally part of the Central Palace and that Esarhaddon had dismantled Tiglath-pileser's unfinished royal residence and transported some of its sculpted slabs to the southwest corner of the citadel, where they were reused in his own palace; for further details, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 10–11 and the bibliography cited there.

[2] For some reviews of Tadmor, Tigl. III, see: Frahm, AfO 44/45 (1997–1998) pp. 399–404; Frame, BSMS 35 (2000) pp. 93–95; George, BSOAS 60 (1997) pp. 124–125; Jas, BiOr 55 (1998) cols. 192–194; Naʾaman, Tel Aviv 22/2 (1995) pp. 268–278; Oded, IEJ 47 (1997) pp. 104–110; Schramm, Orientalia NS 68 (1999) pp. 169–171; and Streck, ZA 89 (1999) pp. 152–154. In addition, the authors also benefitted from suggestions by R. Borger, who personally delivered his notes to H. Tadmor (personal communication, Nov. 1999), as well as from our personal communication with many other scholars. Major changes/corrections from Tigl. III are noted in the on-page notes, with their reviewers cited. Not all changes or deviations from Tadmor, Tigl. III are indicated.

Tiglath-pileser III was the first Assyrian king since Ashurnasirpal II — the king who had transformed Kalḫu into the chief administrative center of the kingdom — to decorate his palace with colossal sculpted and inscribed orthostats. Ashurnasirpal II's army of scribes composed for his palace walls a single, non-annalistic "standard inscription," a text that was copied on hundreds of slabs in the North-West Palace at Nimrud, with only minor variation in its contents. The final version of his Annals was inscribed on pavement slabs of the temple of the city's patron deity, Ninurta, but not in his royal residence. In some regards, Tiglath-pileser followed Ashurnasirpal's tradition of decorative reliefs and accompanying texts, but he also deviated from it. He had versions of his Annals written across several series of sculpted orthostats and had non-annalistic texts (see Summary Inscriptions below) inscribed on threshold and pavement slabs of his palace. Most of these inscribed and sculpted slabs do not survive today, with many being lost or destroyed in antiquity, by his fourth successor Esarhaddon (and possibly other Assyrian kings), or in modern times, by their excavators or local inhabitants. Sadly, we will never know with certainty how well decorated Tiglath-pileser's palace was at the time of his death.

The wall slabs containing the Kalḫu Annals are of two types. The first type divides the surface of the orthostat into three registers, with the top and bottom registers sculpted (mostly with scenes of battle) and with a blank or inscribed middle register (Layard, Nineveh 2 p. 24). The second type utilizes the entire surface of the slab to depict images of "gigantic figures of the King and his attendant eunuchs and of the winged priests or divinities" (ibid. p. 21) and has the inscription written over the reliefs, except over "a naked limb" (Layard, Nineveh 1 p. 62).

Given the current state of preservation of the text and the fact that many of the slabs were destroyed or removed from their original positions in antiquity, it is impossible to determine which rooms in Tiglath-pileser's palace had inscriptions and how much of the original composition survives today. Certain practices, however, can be inferred from the palace of Sargon II at Dūr-Šarrukīn (Weissbach, ZDMG 72 [1918] pp. 161–185; see also Güterbock, AJA 61 [1957] p. 68 and pl. 24). In that palace, each room contained an entire text, a complete version of his Annals, from beginning to end. Inscriptions in neighboring rooms often varied, sometimes in very minor ways. Moreover, the number of lines of text inscribed on the slabs differed from room to room. For example, the slabs in Room II were inscribed with thirteen lines of text, those in Room V with seventeen lines, and those in Room XIII with fifteen lines.[3] Based on Sargon's Annals, E. Schrader (KAT pp. 134–137; and Kritik, p. 20) tentatively proposed that the Kalḫu Annals were arranged in a similar manner. Thus, some rooms in the Central Palace contained a complete recension of Tiglath-pileser's Annals and the number of lines of text written on the slabs in those rooms varied from room to room. Therefore, slabs with different numbers of lines should not have stood side by side in the same room of the palace and should have come from different rooms in that building.

Taking these criteria into account, the authors have divided the Kalḫu Annals into three hypothetical series. Slabs with seven lines of text are classified as Series A and those with twelve lines of text are classified as Series B. Both of these series are only partially preserved. The text of both Series A and Series B is generally written in the middle register of orthostats that have reliefs in their upper and lower registers (see the description above). Entry and corner slabs, however, could differ as text could be inscribed in those instances over sculpture that covered the entire surface of the slab (for example, text nos. 2–4). These two series were probably duplicates of one and the same inscription, but were written on the walls of different rooms in Tiglath-pileser's palace. Series A and Series B were subdivided into units of text whose widths appear to have been uniform throughout. Narrow vertical bands of uninscribed space separated each unit of text. The individual units were not restricted to a single slab and thus a unit could run over parts of two adjacent slabs. It was not uncommon for a single slab to be inscribed with the end of one unit and the beginning of the next unit; for example, see Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pl. LXXXI (text nos. 14–15) and pl. LXIX (text nos. 18–19). This arrangement of the seven-line and twelve-line series (Series A and B respectively) clearly indicates that the orthostats were inscribed *in situ*; this was also the case for the Kalḫu Annals written on "colossal" slabs (see Series C below). The width of the inscribed band of text (i.e., unit) varied from series to series: ca. 1.5 m for the seven-line series (Series A) and slightly more than 2 m for the twelve-line series (Series B). Twelve units of text are preserved for Series A and eight units are preserved for Series B.

Layard copied other units of the Kalḫu Annals that each contained more than twelve lines (up to twenty or thirty lines) and that were inscribed on "colossal" slabs, with the text running across images of "gigantic figures of the King and his attendant eunuchs and of the winged priests or divinities" (Layard, Nineveh 2 p. 21);

[3] Note, however, that the slabs in Rooms I, IV, VII, VIII, and X were inscribed with a long text summary (or display) inscription, rather than a recension of Sargon's annals. See Fuchs, Khorsabad pp. 189–248 and 343–355.

the text and sculpture were both carved in a single register. These inscribed slabs are classified as Series C and they are now mostly known from Layard's field copies. One slab, however, is in the British Museum (text no. 30) and two other slabs were photographed after their rediscovery by Polish excavators in 1976 (text nos. 33–34). The width of the bands of text on these slabs appears to have been often considerably more than 2 m. The Series C slabs appear to have originated from at least two, or possibly three, rooms of the palace.[4] The fragmentary condition of the texts, the many lacunae, and the fact that most of the originals are no longer available for study, make such a distinction rather conjectural. Thus, for the sake of simplification, all of these are categorized as Series C. Fourteen units of this Annals series are preserved, including text no. 33 (C, Unit x) and text no. 34 (C, Unit y), both of whose details remain obscure.

As stated above, only a small percentage of the Kalḫu Annals is preserved today, with about twice as much text missing as is preserved. There are large gaps in the texts, some spanning several years of military narration. The reports describing events of Tiglath-pileser's 4th, 5th, and 6th *palû*s (742–740; the siege of Arpad and the conquest of northern Syria), 10th *palû* (736; the campaign to Mount Nal), 12th *palû* (734; the campaign to Philistia), and 14th *palû* (732, the second campaign against Damascus) are completely missing. It is often assumed that the Kalḫu Annals were composed at the same time that some non-annalistic texts (summary inscriptions; text nos. 39–45) were placed in the palace. Because Tiglath-pileser's summary inscriptions include the chronological notation "from the beginning of my reign to my seventeenth *palû*," the Kalḫu Annals should have included descriptions of events up to Tiglath-pileser's 17th *palû* (729). Thus, accounts of the 16th and 17th *palû*s (730–729) are probably missing as well. In addition to the gaps in which entire campaign reports are missing, there are numerous smaller lacunae in nearly all of the preserved narration, including the prologue and building report. With regard to the latter, only a few lines of this section are preserved. Moreover, the concluding formula (advice to a future ruler, with applicable benedictions and maledictions), if any, is entirely missing.

The presentation of the Kalḫu Annals in this volume requires some comment. One may be inclined to edit Series A, Series B, and Series C (of which there are two, or possibly three, copies) as separate texts, but this would present an already poorly preserved inscription as being even more fragmentary than it is. Such a presentation would also obscure the original contents of that text and break its chronological narrative flow. Following the arrangement of Tadmor's Tigl. III, Tiglath-pileser's Annals are edited unit by unit, with each unit being placed in its proper place within the larger composition. Thus, an attempt is made to reconstruct the Kalḫu Annals from all of the known series. The chronological order of the badly damaged and mostly missing military narration can be reconstructed from information included in the Eponym Chronicle (see below). The order of the units essentially follows that of Tadmor, Tigl. III, but with a few additional pieces that were not available to Tadmor (text no. 1 ex. 1c and text nos. 2–4). These additions are the fruits of the 1974–1976 Polish Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology excavations at Nimrud, work carried out under the direction of J. Meuszyński. Numerous slabs of Tiglath-pileser III were unearthed at that time, including inscribed orthostats that were discovered at the very end of the 1976 season. Meuszyński's unexpected, tragic death in the spring of 1976 hindered the full publication of these inscribed slabs, and thus they were not included in Tadmor's Tigl. III (see his notes on p. 37). Some unpublished photos, hand-drawn facsimiles, and the unpublished inventory of the slabs held at the Polish Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology in Warsaw were made available by Polish colleagues and other researchers (see the preface). For further details about the sources accessible to the authors, see the introductions and commentaries of text nos. 1–4 and 33–34. Further unpublished information about these texts, in particular text nos. 33–34, still might be found at the Polish Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology in Warsaw.

As stressed already, text nos. 1–34 together represent a single inscription. In this edition, like that of Tadmor, each unit, which comprises a "column" of text (seven, twelve, twenty, or thirty lines long), is treated as a separate "text" and numbered accordingly; for example, unit 1 or "column" 1 = text no. 1. The units are numbered sequentially from 1 to 25 (see below for text nos. 26–34). Information on the series and unit number within each of the three series is provided in the chart below and at the end of the introduction to each "text." For example, text no. 1 is Series A, Unit 1; text no. 5 is Series B, Unit 1; and text no. 9 is Series C, Unit 1. This numbering deviation from that of Tadmor's Tigl. III not only follows RINAP editorial procedures, but also aims to make Tadmor's arrangement of the Annals easier to follow; for example, "Annals 1" immediately followed by "Annals 9" and "Annals 13*" continuing the narrative of "Annals 19*" in Tadmor's Tigl. III are extremely difficult to follow or understand. (This numbering was the result of repeated renumbering of the Annals units over the long process of Tadmor's research on the Kalḫu Annals; see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 23–25.) The

[4] Tadmor, PIASH 2/9 (1967) pp. 179–180 and 185; see also Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 24.

numbering of a single unit is maintained, even when two or more consecutive units are preserved, whether they are on one single slab or on two or more slabs; this editorial aspect follows Tadmor, Tigl. III. For example, units 1–2 (Series A) are edited as text nos. 1–2 (each with seven lines), and not as text no. 1 (with fourteen lines of text). See the chart below and the Concordances of Selected Publications at the back of the book for a concordance of this volume and Tadmor, Tigl. III.

Text nos. 1–25 represent the master text of the Kalḫu Annals and text nos. 26–32 represent duplicates, which are sometimes used in the restoration of the main inscription. For the sake of continuity, the duplicates (text nos. 26–32) are edited after the master text. Two slabs whose contents still remain unknown (see above) and which are probably to be assigned to Series C (text nos. 33–34) are tentatively placed at the end of the series. With regard to the duplication of text, this occurs mostly between Series A and Series B; Series C overlaps only one line of Series B (text no. 13 line 20 = text no. 14 line 1). Moreover, since Series C is actually not a homogeneous recension of the Annals originating from a single room in Tiglath-pileser's palace, there is duplicate text in that hypothetical series. For example, text nos. 30–31 basically duplicate text no. 13, although the former is a shorter version of the latter, and text no. 11 line 10′ duplicates text no. 12 line 1′.

The distribution of extant Annals units is shown in the following table. The major texts used to reconstruct a single hypothetical running account in the present edition, i.e., text nos. 1–25, are given in bold type:

Series and Units			*Palû*/Contents	Date
Series A	**Series B**	**Series C**		
(Lacuna)			(prologue)	
Text no. 1 (A, 1)			prologue	
Text no. 2 (A, 2)			prologue	
Text no. 3 (A, 3)			prologue	
Text no. 4 (A, 4)			1	745
(Lacuna)			(1)	(745)
	Text no. 5 (B, 1)		1	745
	Text no. 6 (B, 2)		1–2	745–744
	Text no. 7 (B, 3)		2	744
	Text no. 8 (B, 4)		2	744
	(Lacuna)		(2)	(744)
		Text no. 9 (C, 1)	2–3	744–743
		(Lacuna)	(4–6)	(742–740)
		Text no. 10 (C, 2)	7	739
		Text no. 11 (C, 3)	8	738
		Text no. 12 (C, 4)	8	738
		(Lacuna)	(8)	(738)
		Text no. 13 (C, 5) Text no. 30 (C, 6) Text no. 31 (C, 7)	8	738
Text no. 26 (A, 5) Text no. 27 (A, 6)	**Text no. 14 (B, 5)**	Text no. 32 (C, 8)	8	738
Text no. 27 (A, 6) Text no. 28 (A, 7) Text no. 29 (A, 7_x)	**Text no. 15 (B, 6)**	Text no. 32 (C, 8)	8–9	738–737
	Text no. 16 (B, 7)		9	737
	Text no. 17 (B, 8)		9	737
	(Lacuna)		(10)	(736)
Text no. 18 (A, 8)			11	735
Text no. 19 (A, 9)			11	735
(Lacuna)			(12)	(734)
		Text no. 20 (C, 9)	13	733
		Text no. 21 (C, 10)	13	733
		Text no. 22 (C, 11)	13	733
		(Lacuna)	(14)	(732)
Text no. 23 (A, 10)			15	731
Text no. 24 (A, 11)			15	731
(Lacuna)			(16–17)	(730–729)
		Text no. 25 (C, 12)	(building account)	
		(Lacuna)		

* Text no. 33 (C, x) and text no. 34 (C, y) are not assignable to specific years, because their contents remain unknown.

Concordance between the Kalḫu Annals in this volume and in Tadmor, Tigl. III:

RINAP 1	**Tadmor, Tigl. III**	**Tadmor, Tigl. III**	**RINAP 1**
Text no. 1 (A, 1)	Ann. 1a+b (without c)	Ann. 1a+b	Text no. 1 (A, 1a+b+c)
Text no. 2 (A, 2)	—	Ann. 2	Text no. 26 (A, 5)
Text no. 3 (A, 3)	—	Ann. 3	Text no. 27 (A, 6)
Text no. 4 (A, 4)	—	Ann. 4	Text no. 28 (A, 7)
Text no. 5 (B, 1)	Ann. 9	Ann. 4_x	Text no. 29 (A, 7_x)
Text no. 6 (B, 2)	Ann. 10	Ann. 5	Text no. 18 (A, 8)
Text no. 7 (B, 3)	Ann. 11	Ann. 6	Text no. 19 (A, 9)
Text no. 8 (B, 4)	Ann. 12	Ann. 7	Text no. 23 (A, 10)
Text no. 9 (C, 1)	Ann. 17	Ann. 8	Text no. 24 (A, 11)
Text no. 10 (C, 2)	Ann. 20	Ann. 9	Text no. 5 (B, 1)
Text no. 11 (C, 3)	Ann. 21	Ann. 10	Text no. 6 (B, 2)
Text no. 12 (C, 4)	Ann. 25	Ann. 11	Text no. 7 (B, 3)
Text no. 13 (C, 5)	Ann. 19*	Ann. 12	Text no. 8 (B, 4)
Text no. 14 (B, 5)	Ann. 13*	Ann. 13*	Text no. 14 (B, 5)
Text no. 15 (B, 6)	Ann. 14*	Ann. 14*	Text no. 15 (B, 6)
Text no. 16 (B, 7)	Ann. 15	Ann. 15	Text no. 16 (B, 7)
Text no. 17 (B, 8)	Ann. 16	Ann. 16	Text no. 17 (B, 8)
Text no. 18 (A, 8)	Ann. 5	Ann. 17	Text no. 9 (C, 1)
Text no. 19 (A, 9)	Ann. 6	Ann. 18	Text no. 22 (C, 11)
Text no. 20 (C, 9)	Ann. 23	Ann. 19*	Text no. 13 (C, 5)
Text no. 21 (C, 10)	Ann. 24	Ann. 20	Text no. 10 (C, 2)
Text no. 22 (C, 11)	Ann. 18	Ann. 21	Text no. 11 (C, 3)
Text no. 23 (A, 10)	Ann. 7	Ann. 22	Text no. 30 (C, 6)
Text no. 24 (A, 11)	Ann. 8	Ann. 23	Text no. 20 (C, 9)
Text no. 25 (C, 12)	Ann. 28	Ann. 24	Text no. 21 (C, 10)
(Duplicates)		Ann. 25	Text no. 12 (C, 4)
Text no. 26 (A, 5)	Ann. 2	Ann. 26	Text no. 31 (C, 7)
Text no. 27 (A, 6)	Ann. 3	Ann. 27	Text no. 32 (C, 8)
Text no. 28 (A, 7)	Ann. 4	Ann. 28	Text no. 25 (C, 12)
Text no. 29 (A, 7_x)	Ann. 4_x	—	Text no. 1 (A, 1c)
Text no. 30 (C, 6)	Ann. 22	—	Text no. 2 (A, 2)
Text no. 31 (C, 7)	Ann. 26	—	Text no. 3 (A, 3)
Text no. 32 (C, 8)	Ann. 27	—	Text no. 4 (A, 4)
Text no. 33 (C, x)	—	—	Text no. 33 (C, x)
Text no. 34 (C, y)	—	—	Text no. 34 (C, y)

Other Annalistic Texts (Text Nos. 35–38)

In addition to the Kalḫu Annals, there are three other certain annalistic and annalistic-style texts of Tiglath-pileser III. These are written on a stele (text no. 35), an anthropomorphic statue (text no. 36), and a rock cliff (text no. 37). A fragment of a clay object from Aššur (text no. 38) may also preserve part of an annalistic text.

The inscription on the stele (text no. 35), which is reported to have been discovered in Iran, narrates events of Tiglath-pileser's first nine *palû*s (745–737); some of the *palû* reports may be omitted in this badly damaged text. The stele was inscribed and erected in celebration of his successes during the campaign of the 9th *palû* (737). The text represents a much earlier version of the Annals than the Kalḫu Annals because those recensions were written after Tiglath-pileser's 17th *palû* (727). The inscription on a royal statue found at Nimrud (text no. 36) is also badly damaged. The extant text includes brief accounts of the campaigns of Tiglath-pileser's 8th–11th *palû*s (738–735), and thus that inscription may also represent a recension of the Annals that was composed late in Tiglath-pileser's reign.

The earliest known annalistic-style account is written on a rock face at Mila Mergi, in Iraqi Kurdistan (text no. 37); the text is inscribed in a frame and over the image of the king. Unlike other known texts of Tiglath-pileser of this genre, the Mila Mergi rock relief narrates only the events of the 7th *palû* (739), the campaign

against Ulluba. Thus, the Mila Mergi inscription is not a true annalistic text, but rather an inscription that records the details of a single campaign in the same style as other annals of this king.

Although its classification as an annalistic text is not entirely certain, an inscription preserved on a small fragment of a clay object discovered at Aššur (text no. 38) narrates events of Tiglath-pileser's Median campaign, undertaken in his 9th *palû* (737).

Summary Inscriptions (Text Nos. 39–52)

Tiglath-pileser III's summary inscriptions belong to the genre of building inscriptions. All of these probably commemorate the construction of his palace at Kalḫu, work that took place towards the end of his reign. When the first line of each text in this category has survived, it opens with the traditional Mesopotamian way of indicating ownership: *ekal* RN, "palace of RN." On the basis of material and formal criteria, the fourteen known inscriptions of this category are divided into two groups: (1) summary inscriptions written on stone slabs (text nos. 39–45) and (2) summary inscriptions written on clay tablets (text nos. 46–52).

The large stone slabs inscribed with this type of text were probably pavement slabs, judging from the colossal size and shape of BM 118936 (text no. 39), the only slab inscribed with a summary inscription available for firsthand examination. The other four slabs (those bearing text nos. 40–43) were deemed by their excavators unsuitable (or too heavy) for transport back to London and were left in the field. Although those objects are no longer available for firsthand examination, it is plausible that they were also pavement slabs similar to BM 118936. A tiny fragment of a slab known only from a draft copy made by G. Smith in the field (text no. 45) may be part of this same group. Another slab with what appears to be a summary inscription (text no. 44) is known, but since it is written on a sculpted orthostat, much like the Series C Annals, that text could be part of an annalistic text. Following Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 198–203, that text is tentatively classified as a summary inscription.

Seven large and well-baked clay tablets, all with their contents written in a single column, are inscribed with summary inscriptions. None of them are complete, but the best preserved are text nos. 47 and 49. Although some of these were discovered in the early days of Assyriology, in exploratory excavations, and bear "K(uyunjik)" British Museum sigla, they may have actually been found in the Nabû temple at Kalḫu (Ezida). The tablet copies of these texts may have served as a draft or *Vorlage* for those inscribed on stone slabs.

Viewing the genre as a whole, one can divide the category of Tiglath-pileser's summary inscriptions into two: (1) texts with condensed accounts (for example, text nos. 39–41) and (2) texts with detailed accounts (for example, text no. 47); text no. 47, when compared to other texts, contains much more detail about the king's achievements. The arrangement of the events described in this group of inscriptions is more or less fixed. Most of these summary inscriptions comprise a brief prologue, which contains a short list of Tiglath-pileser's titles and epithets, a summary of the king's military achievements by geographical region, a building report, and a concluding formula (see the schematic chart below). The campaign summaries usually begin with events in the south, then continue with those of the east and north (and northwest), and conclude with events in the west; the order is counterclockwise. Breaking from the chronological arrangement of the Annals, the military narration of the summary inscriptions divides the text into the following main units: (1) the Babylonian wars fought in 745 and 731–729; (2) the Zagros campaigns of 744 and 737; (3) the wars with Urarṭu and its allies in 743, 739, and 735; (4) the conquest of northern Syrian states in 742–740 and 738; and (5) the military operations in southern Syria, Palestine, and Arabia in 734–732. Note that the geographical order roughly coincides with the chronological order of the first campaign mounted in each of those directions: Babylonia in the south (745), the Zagros in the east (744); Urarṭu in the north (743); northern Syria in the northwest (742); and Philistia, the Egyptian border, and Arabia in the west (734). It is hard to say whether the king's military targets were predetermined in this fixed geographic pattern and the original plan was slightly modified later for practical reasons, or if this is just pure coincidence. For a historical reconstruction of Tiglath-pileser's reign, summary inscriptions are of lesser value than annalistic texts, but they are of utmost importance for filling in the many gaps in the Kalḫu Annals. The building account, which is preserved only in text no. 47, describes in detail the construction of a palace. The work was begun only towards the end of the king's reign and was probably never completed, as excavators unearthed some sculpted and inscribed slabs that were unfinished; see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 238–258 (Supplementary Study B), esp. pp. 257–258.

Since the same chronological notation "from the beginning of my reign to my seventeenth *palû*" appears in text no. 40 line 3, text no. 47 obv. 5, and text no. 51 line 5, it is assumed here that all of the summary inscriptions were written in the same year, except text no. 46, which was composed before the Syro-Palestinian campaigns of 742–734. Text no. 39 may have also been written prior to Tiglath-pileser's 17th *palû*; for the

evidence, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 269–272 (Supplementary Study E). Therefore, most of Tiglath-pileser's summary inscriptions were composed ca. 729.

The distribution of geographically separated episodes preserved in the known summary inscriptions is summarized in the chart below, which is based on Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 119 fig. 7, but with some modifications.

Schematic chart of episodes contained in Summary Inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III

		Stone Slabs (Text Nos. 39–45)							**Clay Tablets (Text Nos. 46–52)**						
		39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
	Royal name and titles	x	x	( )	—	—	?	( )	x	x	( )	( )	( )	x	x
SOUTH	Arameans in Babylonia	x	x	( )	—	—	?	x	x	x	( )	( )	( )	x	x
	Chaldea	x	x	x	—	—	?	( )	—	x	( )	( )	( )	x	( )
	Babylonia	x	x	x	—	—	?	( )	—	x	( )	( )	( )	x	( )
EAST	Namri	—	—	—	—	—	?	( )	—	x	( )	( )	( )	x	( )
	Bīt-Ḫamban, Parsua	x	x	x	—	—	?	( )	x	x	( )	( )	( )	x	( )
	Ellipu				—	—	?	?	—	x	?	?	?	?	?
	Media	x	( )	x	—	—	?	( )	x	x	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
NORTH	Urarṭu	x	( )	x	—	—	?	( )	x	x	( )	x	( )	( )	( )
	Ulluba, Ḫabḫu	x	( )	x	—	—	?	( )	x	x	( )	x	( )	( )	( )
	Mount Nal	x	( )	x	—	—	?	( )	—	( )	x	x	( )	( )	( )
	Enzi	—	—	—	( )	—	?	—	—	( )	( )	x	( )	( )	( )
WEST	Bīt-Agusi (Arpad)	—	—	—	( )	—	?	—	x	( )	( )	x	( )	( )	( )
	Unqi	—	—	—	( )	—	?	—	x	( )	( )	x	x	( )	( )
	Ḫatarikka, Ṣimirra, Arqâ	—	—	—	x	—	?	—	x	( )	( )	x	x	( )	( )
	Damascus	—	—	—	x	—	?	—	—	( )	( )	x	x	( )	( )
	Tyre (Hiram)	—	—	—	x	—	?	—	—	( )	x	x	( )	( )	( )
	Israel	—	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	( )	x	x	x	( )	( )
	Ashkelon	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	( )	—	x	( )	( )	( )
	Gaza	—	—	—	x	—	?	—	—	( )	x	x	( )	( )	( )
	The Arabs	—	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	x	x	x	( )	( )	( )
	Tabal	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	x	?	x	( )	( )	( )
	Tyre (Metenna)	—	—	—	—	—	?			x	?	x	( )	( )	( )
	Building account	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	x	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
	Epilogue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—

x: episode exists ( ): probably broken off — : non-existent ?: existence uncertain
Note: Text no. 43 belongs to a separate category of text.

Miscellaneous Texts (Text Nos. 53–64)

Texts that are too fragmentarily preserved to be certain of their classification — although they could probably be regarded as display inscriptions — as well as other short texts (labels, epigraphs, and brick inscriptions) are edited together under this heading. These include: (1) a badly damaged text on a colossal stone bull erected as a gateway guardian in the city Ḫadattu (modern Arslan Tash) that preserves both an account of military narration and a report of building activities in that city (text no. 53); (2) a fragmentarily preserved text on a stone block from Aššur, which also records the king's military accomplishments (text no. 54); (3) three one-word epigraphs, all of which appear on sculpted orthostats that lined the walls of Tiglath-pileser's palace at Kalḫu (text nos. 55–57); (4) several mud bricks discovered at Aššur in the ruins of the temples of the gods Aššur and Adad that refer to work on those buildings (text nos. 58–60); and (5) proprietary labels inscribed on two stone duck weights, a bronze lion weight, and a stone bead (text nos. 61–64).

Uncertain Texts (Text Nos. 1001–1007)

Seven texts fall into this category and the objects upon which they are written are a clay vessel, enameled tiles, a bead, several stone objects, and a glazed brick. The attribution to Tiglath-pileser III is probable in some cases. However, Tilgath-pileser II may be the better candidate for a few of these texts. Most of the texts edited as 1000 numbers have been included here arbitrarily.

Texts Belonging to Officials and Royal Women (Text Nos. 2001–2006)

Six inscriptions fall into this category: a building inscription of Ninurta-bēlu-uṣur written on a pair of lions placed in the West Gate of the city Ḫadattu, modern Arslan Tash (text no. 2001); a votive inscription of Aššur-rēmanni, a servant of Tiglath-pileser III, dedicated to the god Adad and written on a metal disk discovered at Tell Taʿyinat (text no. 2002); three inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III's queen and wife, Yabâ — a funerary inscription written on a stone tablet and two gold bowls, all of which were discovered during Iraqi excavations (1989) of a tomb that was hidden under the pavement of a room in the domestic wing of the North-West Palace at Kalḫu (text nos. 2003–2005); and a brick inscription (provenance not known) of Kīdītê, a provincial governor, dedicated to a Tiglath-pileser, possibly the third king with that name (text no. 2006).

Texts Excluded from This Volume

The text on a stele from Tell Abta commissioned by Bēl-Ḫarrān-bēlu-uṣur, who held the office of palace herald during the reigns of Shalmaneser IV and Tiglath-pileser III (see Radner, in PNA 1/2 p. 301), mentions Tiglath-pileser III by name; Shalmaneser's name was erased and Tiglath-pileser's name written in its place. Although this text belongs to the corpus of texts edited in this volume, it is excluded since it was edited in Grayson, RIMA 3 (A.0.105.2). Numerous other texts were written during Tiglath-pileser III's reign, but they fall outside the scope of this volume. These are three land grants (Kataja and Whiting, SAA 12 nos. 14–15 and 75), administrative documents, and royal correspondence found at Kalḫu (Postgate, Governor's Palace; Dalley and Postgate, Fort Shalmaneser; and Saggs, Nimrud Letters). Three chronographic texts, the Eponym Chronicle and two Babylonian chronicles, record the events of his reign. The relevant passages of those texts are translated below (pp. 17–18). Bar-rakib, king of Samʾal and a vassal of Assyria, refers to Tiglath-pileser in an Aramaic inscription of his (KAI no. 217). The Bible (II Kings 16:7, 10, etc.) also mentions his military activities in and around the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. For other references to him, including those using his byname Pūl(u) (meaning uncertain) in Akkadian, Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek traditions, see Brinkman, PKB pp. 240–243, with n. 1544.

Inscriptions of Shalmaneser V and Related Texts

Only a small number of contemporary Akkadian inscriptions are known from the short and poorly documented reign of Shalmaneser V (726–722). The extant corpus comprises nine short proprietary inscriptions that were written on bronze lion weights, all of which were discovered by A.H. Layard in the mid-nineteenth century at Kalḫu (text nos. 1–9). The weights were first thoroughly edited by E. de Vogüé in CIS 2/1 (pp. 1–13). These weights and the texts on them have remained a subject of scholarly interest. The comprehensive studies and editions of T.C. Mitchell (in Gyselen, Prix pp. 129–138) and F.M. Fales (Studies Lipiński pp. 33–55) provided a solid base for the editions published in this volume.

Six further inscribed objects have been thought by some scholars to be dated to his reign. These are two clay cones from Aššur (text no. 1001), a brick from Tell Abu Marya (ancient Apku) (text no. 1002), a bronze lion weight from Kalḫu (text no. 1003), and two unprovenanced clay ovals that are stamped with an image of a lion weight (text no. 1004). The assignment of these objects to Shalmaneser V is uncertain at best; the attribution of the clay cones (text no. 1001) to him seems especially improbable.

Two objects, a gold bowl and an electrum cosmetic container (text nos. 2001–2002), bearing proprietary inscriptions of Bānītu, queen of Shalmaneser V, were discovered in 1989 during Iraqi excavations of a tomb that was hidden under the pavement of a room of the North-West Palace at Kalḫu. These inscriptions, together with some inscribed objects belonging to other queens unearthed from the same tomb, were first edited by Kamil in Damerji, Gräber pp. 14–15.

Object Type	*Text No.*
Bronze Lion Weights	1–9, 1003
Clay Cones	1001
Mud Brick	1002
Clay Ovals	1004
Gold Bowl	2001
Electrum Cosmetic Container	2002

Texts Excluded from This Volume

All of the other contemporary and later textual evidence relating to Shalmaneser V, including five letters written while he was crown prince, falls outside the scope of this volume. The letters written in the nickname (or birth name) of Shalmaneser V — Ulūlāyu, "(One born in) the month Ulūlu" — all addressed to the king (Tiglath-pileser III), were discovered at Kalḫu in the 1950s and published by H.W.F. Saggs in Iraq 18 (1956), Iraq 21 (1958), and Saggs, Nimrud Letters. These important texts were recently re-edited and discussed by K. Radner (AfO 50 [2003/4] pp. 95–104). A few chronographic texts (the Eponym Chronicle and two Babylonian chronicles) record the events of his reign. The relevant passages of these texts are translated below (pp. 17–18). For other scattered references, certain or uncertain, to Shalmaneser V in cuneiform sources, see H. Baker, PNA 3/1 p. 1077 sub Salmānu-ašarēd no. 5. He is also mentioned in the Bible (II Kings 17:3-6 and 18:9-11), as well as in later Aramaic and Greek sources; see Brinkman, PKB p. 244 for references.

Historical Overview of the Reigns of Tiglath-pileser III and Shalmaneser V

Tiglath-pileser III: Origin and Accession

The rise of Tiglath-pileser III to the Assyrian throne is recorded in the Eponym Chronicle. That text states that he became king in the month Ayyāru (II) of 745, the year following a revolt in the capital Kalḫu (746), a period during which the reign of Aššur-nārārī V must have come to an end. The fact that Tiglath-pileser rose to power during this disturbance and the fact that he mentions his ancestry only once, in a minor inscription (text no. 58), may suggest that he was a usurper who seized the royal throne by force, and not the designated successor. If the statement about his parentage on bricks from Aššur (text no. 58) is indeed true, then Tiglath-pileser was a son of Adad-nārārī III and the brother of his immediate predecessor, Aššur-nārārī V. Moreover, if that statement is correct, then the contradictory statement about him in one copy of the Assyrian King List (Grayson, RLA 6/1–2 [1980] p. 115) that claims he was "the son of Aššur-nārārī (V)" should be regarded as a scribal error. In sum, Tiglath-pileser was a member of the ruling royal family, but he had not been appointed crown prince, and thus he was not in line to be king. It is possible that he had been a high-ranking officer or courtier prior to seizing the throne, and that he became king somewhere between the age of forty and fifty; see the introduction to text no. 58 and Grayson, CAH^2 3/2 pp. 73–74.

Tiglath-pileser III's Military Enterprises

Tiglath-pileser III conducted a large-scale military campaign in almost every year of his reign, and thus built a great empire in a single reign. In this regard, it is unfortunate that only one-third or less of the entire text of the Kalḫu Annals is preserved today. The gaps in those recensions of the Annals are, however, filled in by other annalistic and annalistic-style texts, especially those on a stele from Iran (text no. 35) and on a rock face at Mila Mergi (text no. 37), as well as by some accounts in his summary inscriptions (text nos. 39–53), the contents of which are presumably mostly extracted from the Annals. A chronological reconstruction of Tiglath-pileser's campaigns is possible because this information is preserved in the Eponym Chronicle and Babylonian Chronicle (see below for translations). The former lists in chronological order the targets of this king's campaigns, and the latter records some of the details of the individual expeditions. Using those two chronographic texts, we can follow with reasonable certainty the progress of Tiglath-pileser's conquests and territorial annexation, as shown in the chart below, filling in the many gaps in the Kalḫu Annals and in the extant summary inscriptions. For a more detailed description of his military campaigns, see for example, Grayson, CAH^2 3/2 pp. 74–83; and Baker, PNA 3/2 pp. 1329–1331 sub Tukultī-apil-Ešarra no. 3.

Date	*Eponym Chronicle*	*K(alḫu) A(nnals) and Other Annalistic Texts*	*Other Major Sources*	*Major Events*
745 Acc. Year (1st *palû*)	In the month Ayyāru (II), on the thirteenth day, [Tiglat]h-pileser (III) ascended the throne. [In the month T]ašrītu (VII), he marched to the (land) Between the River(s).	KA: text no. 4 line 1– text no. 6 line 7 Text no. 35 i 36–4′	Bab. Chron.	Tiglath-pileser ascends the throne in the month Ayyāru (II). Campaign into northern and eastern Babylonia; defeat of the Aramean tribes near Dūr-Kurigalzu and east of the Tigris, as far as the Uqnû River, and their deportation to the northeastern provinces.

Date	*Eponym Chronicle*	*K(alḫu) A(nnals) and Other Annalistic Texts*	*Other Major Sources*	*Major Events*
744: Year 1 (2nd *palû*)	Against the land Namri.	KA: text no. 6 line 7– text no. 9 line 2′ Text no. 35 i 5′–20′	—	First Median Campaign: Parsua and Bīt-Ḫamban annexed; the submission of the Manneans.
743: Year 2 (3rd *palû*)	The land Urarṭu [was defea]ted at the city Arpad.	KA: text no. 9 lines 2′–16′ Text no. 35 i 21′–43′	—	Sarduri, king of Urarṭu, and his Anatolian allies defeated.
742: Year 3 (4th *palû*)	Against the city Arpad.	—	—	Arpad besieged.
741: Year 4 (5th *palû*)	Against the same city. Within three years it was conquered.	—	—	Arpad besieged.
740: Year 5 (6th *palû*)	Against the city Arpad.	Text no. 35 ii 4′	—	Fall and annexation of Arpad.
739: Year 6 (7th *palû*)	Against the land Ulluba. The fortress was seized.	KA: text no. 10 lines 1′–8′ Text no. 37 lines 16–46	—	Campaign to Ulluba located on the Urarṭian border.
738: Year 7 (8th *palû*)	The city Kullani was conquered.	KA: text no. 12 line 1′– text no. 15 line 5 Text no. 35 ii 5′–17′ Text no. 36 lines 1′–3′	—	Unqi and Hatarikka annexed; tribute received from all vassal kings of the West, including Raḫiānu (Rezin) of Damascus and Menahem of Samaria.
737: Year 8 (9th *palû*)	Against the Medes.	KA: text no. 15 line 5– text no. 17 line 12 Text no. 35 ii 25′–44′ Text no. 36 lines 4′–7′ Text no. 38 lines 1′–5′	—	Second Median campaign: campaign deep into Media. Territories around Parsua and Bīt-Ḫamban annexed.
736: Year 9 (10th *palû*)	To the foot of Mount Nal.	Text no. 36 lines 8′–10′	Text no. 39 line 28 Text no. 41 line 27′ Text no. 49 obv. 11′	Campaign to the foot of Mount Nal on the Urarṭian border.
735: Year 10 (11th *palû*)	Against the land Urarṭu.	KA: text no. 18 line 1– text no. 19 line 7 Text no. 36 lines 11′–13′	Text no. 39 lines 23–25 Text no. 41 lines 21′–26′	Campaign into the heart of Urarṭu, as far as Ṭurušpâ, Sarduri's capital.
734: Year 11 (12th *palû*)	Against the land Philistia.	—	Text no. 42 lines 8′–15′ Text no. 48 lines 14′–19′	Campaign to Philistia and the Egyptian border.
733: Year 12 (13th *palû*)	Against the land Damascus.	KA: Text no. 20 line 1′– text no. 21 line 16′//22 line 13′	2 Kings 16:5–8; Is. 7:1	Siege of Damascus. Campaigns against the Arabs and to Gilead and Galilee.
732: Year 13 (14th *palû*)	Against the land Damascus.	—	2 Kings 15:29, 16:9	Conquest and annexation of Damascus, Galilee, and Transjordan.
731: Year 14 (15th *palû*)	Against the city Šapīya.	KA: text no. 23 line 1– text no. 24 line 7	Text no. 47 obv. 15–25	Defeat of the Chaldean tribes of central and southern Babylonia; siege of Šapīya.
730: Year 15 (16th *palû*)	(The king stayed) in the land (Assyria).	—	—	
729: Year 16 (17th *palû*)	The king took the hands of the god Bēl (Marduk).	—	Bab. Chron. i 19–23	Defeat of (Nabû)-mukīn-zēri, king of Babylon. Tiglath-pileser III ascends the Babylonian throne and participates in the *akītu*-festival in the month Nisannu (I) (of the Babylonian year 728).[5]
728: Year 17 (18th *palû*)	The king took the hands of the god Bēl (Marduk). The city/land Ḫi... [was conquered].	—	—	Tiglath-pileser III participates in the *akītu*-festival in the month Nisannu (I) (of the Babylonian year 727).
727: Year 18 (19th *palû*)	Against the cit[y ... Shalma]neser (V) [ascended] the [throne].	—	Bab. Chron. i 24–25	Tiglath-pileser III dies in the month Ṭebētu (X).

[5] For the apparent contradiction between the Eponym Chronicle and Babylonian Chronicle, see Brinkman, PKB p. 241 n. 1547.

Tiglath-pileser III's Building Activities

Limiting our scope to the evidence originating from the royal inscriptions edited in this volume, and excluding contemporary royal correspondence and later evidence, Tiglath-pileser III's building activities were mostly concentrated at Kalḫu, where he built a palace towards the end of his reign. The palace was called the "Cedar Palace" (*ekal erēni*), according to the most detailed account of the project, which is preserved in the building report of text no. 47 (rev. 17′–36′), as well as in a fragmentary passage of the Kalḫu Annals (text no. 25). Its plan included a Syrian-style portico called a *bīt-ḫilāni* and its interior was decorated with a variety of imported woods. Cedar beams from the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon (Mount Sirāra) were used to roof the palatial halls. The walls of this palace, called the "Central Palace" by its first excavator A.H. Layard, were lined with large sculpted and inscribed stone orthostats; these slabs bore copies of the lengthy Kalḫu Annals (text nos. 1–34). Some of its floors and thresholds were paved with inscribed stone slabs. Unlike the walls, the floor slabs were inscribed with summary inscriptions (text nos. 39–43). Although no accounts of work on buildings other than the palace at Kalḫu are preserved in the extant corpus of Tiglath-pileser's inscriptions, he may have worked on Ezida, the Nabû temple there, since several tablets with texts of his were discovered in that building (text nos. 49 and 51–52); see Mallowan, Nimrud 1 pp. 237–239.

Tiglath-pileser also sponsored building projects at Aššur, the evidence for which is provided by several inscribed and stamped bricks discovered in the ruins of the temples of the gods Aššur and Adad (text nos. 58–60). Moreover, he states that he carried out construction in cities located in the periphery of the Assyrian empire and in newly annexed areas. Tiglath-pileser carried out construction work at Ḫadattu (modern Arslan Tash; text no. 53) in the west and at Aššur-iqīša, an Ullubian city northwest of Assyria, which he transformed into a provincial capital (text no. 39 line 29, text no. 41 line 30′, and text no. 49 obv. 10′). Archaeological evidence, namely an inscribed basalt bull, confirms the former project, whereas the latter project is attested only in textual sources.

Reign of Shalmaneser V

Shalmaneser V was certainly the legitimate heir of Tiglath-pileser III, as shown by letters written by him to his father while he was crown prince (Radner, AfO 50 [2003/4] pp. 95–104); in these texts, he uses his nickname (or birth name) Ulūlāyu — "(One born in the month) Ulūlu" — and not his throne name Shalmaneser. According to the Babylonian Chronicle, Shalmaneser V ascended the thrones of Assyria and Babylonia in the month Ṭebētu (X), shortly after the death of Tiglath-pileser III in that same month. This suggests that the royal succession occurred without any serious disturbance. There is very little textual and archaeological evidence for his short five-year reign extant today, thus little is known about his political, military and building accomplishments. Only a small number of short and uninformative contemporary inscriptions have survived from his reign (see above). The Babylonian Chronicle, a text attesting to his legitimate status as the king of Akkad (Babylonia), records that he conquered or devastated Samaria; the Bible (2 Kings 17:3–6 and 18:9–11) and Josephus (Jewish Antiquities IX 15) also credit Shalmaneser with the conquest of Samaria, which probably took place near the end of his reign. The Eponym Chronicle, which is very fragmentarily preserved for Shalmaneser's reign, appears to record campaigns conducted in his second, third, and fourth regnal years (725, 724, and 723), but the names of his military targets are unfortunately broken away and thus remain unknown.[6] He may have also conducted a campaign in his fifth regnal year, but the Eponym Chronicle is too badly damaged to make out what took place at that time. Since Samʾal and Que both appear to be Assyrian provinces in the reign of Sargon II, it has often been suggested that Shalmaneser annexed them. Josephus (Jewish Antiquities IX 16) states that Shalmaneser V besieged Tyre for five years; the reliability of this account is sometimes questioned.

No building activity by this king is known so far. An inscribed brick found at Tell Abu Marya (ancient Apku) is reported as belonging to Shalmaneser V (text no. 1002), and assuming the attribution is correct, this may attest to a building project of his in that city.

For more information and further discussion about his reign, see Brinkman, PKB pp. 243–245; Grayson, CAH^{2} 3/2 pp. 85–86; Baker, PNA 3/1 p. 1077 sub Salmānu-ašarēd no. 5; Radner, AfO 50 (2003/4) pp. 95–104; and Baker, RLA 11/7–8 (2008) pp. 585–587 sub Salmanassar V.

[6] The campaign mentioned in the eponymy of Bēl-Ḫarrān-bēlu-uṣur (727) took place during the reign of Tiglath-pileser, and not in that of Shalmaneser V. This is supported by the Babylonian Chronicle, which records Tiglath-pileser's death in the month Ṭebētu (X). This does not leave enough time for Shalmaneser V to go out on campaign during his accession year. Shalmaneser apparently also stayed at home in his first regnal year. Therefore, one might restore *i*-[*na*$^{?}$ KUR$^{?}$], "(the king stayed) *i*[*n the land* (Assyria)]," for the entry for 726 in the Eponym Chronicle.

Dating and Chronology

Mesopotamian month names are often mentioned in this volume and the charts in this section are intended to aid the reader in understanding the Babylonian Calendar. The Mesopotamian month names and their modern equivalents are:

I	Nisannu	March–April	VII	Tašrītu	September–October
II	Ayyāru	April–May	VIII	Araḫsamna	October–November
III	Simānu	May–June	IX	Kislīmu	November–December
IV	Duʾūzu	June–July	X	Ṭebētu, Kinūnu	December–January
V	Abu	July–August	XI	Šabāṭu	January–February
VI	Ulūlu	August–September	XII	Addaru	February–March
VI_2	Intercalary Ulūlu		XII_2	Intercalary Addaru	

Unless it is stated otherwise, the dates given in this volume (excluding those in bibliographical citations) are all BC. Each ancient Mesopotamian year has been given a single Julian year equivalent even though the ancient year actually encompassed parts of two Julian years, with the ancient year beginning around the time of the vernal equinox. Thus, for example, the fourth regnal year of Tiglath-pileser (the eponymy of Bēl-Ḫarrān-bēlu-uṣur) is indicated to be 741, although it actually began around the middle of March in 741 and ended in March 740; therefore, events which took place late in the ancient year "741" actually took place early in the Julian year 740.

A. *King Lists*

The SDAS (Seventh-day Adventist [Theological] Seminary) copy of the Assyrian King List, Babylonian King List A, and the Ptolemaic Canon record that Tiglath-pileser III (Pūlu) and Shalmaneser V (Ulūlāyu) were kings of Assyria and Babylonia. Translations of the relevant passages are presented here for the convenience of the user of this volume. In this section, the entries immediately preceding and following those of the kings whose inscriptions are also edited in this volume are given when they are preserved.

1. *Assyrian King List*
(Gelb, JNES 13 [1954] pp. 209–230; Grayson, RLA 6/1–2 [1980] pp. 101–115 §3.9)

iv 23) [Aššur-nārārī (V), son of] Adad-nārārī (III), ten years ditto (exercised kingship).[7]
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iv 24–25) Tiglath-pileser (III), son of Aššur-nārārī (V), exercised kingship for eighteen years.
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iv 25–26) Shalmaneser (V), son of Tiglath-pileser (III), exercised kingship for five years.
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2. *Babylonian King List A*
(CT 36 pls. 24–25; Grayson, RLA 6/1–2 [1980] pp. 90–96 §3.3)
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iv 7)	3 (years)	(Nabû)-mukīn-zēri, Dynasty of Šapî (Šapīya)
iv 8)	2 (years)	Pūlu (Tiglath-pileser III)
iv 9)	5 (years)	Ulūlāyu (Shalmaneser V), Dynasty of Baltil (Aššur)
iv 10)	12 (years)	Marduk-apla-iddina (II), Dynasty of the Sealand

[7] The entry for Aššur-nārārī V is fully preserved in the Khorsabad copy of the Assyrian King List. That text also has "exercised kingship for ten years" (10 MU.MEŠ LUGAL-*ta* DÙ-*uš*) instead of "ten years ditto (exercised kingship)" (10 MU.MEŠ KI.MIN). See Gelb, JNES 13 (1954) pp. 222 and 229 iv 31–32.

3. *Ptolemaic Canon*
(Wachsmuth, Alten Geschichte p. 305; Grayson, RLA 6/1–2 [1980] p. 101 §3.8)

Χινζῆρος καὶ πώρου	ε	Khinzeros and Poros (<Nabû-mu>kīn-zēri and Pūlu)	5 (years)
Ἰλουλαίου	ε	Iloulaios (Ulūlāyu)	5 (years)
Μαρδοκεμπάδου	ιβ	Mardokempados (Marduk-apla-iddina II)	12 (years)

B. *Eponym Dates*

In Assyria, each year was named after a high official, called a *limmu* or *līmu* in Akkadian, and lists of these officials (eponyms) were compiled by the Assyrian scribes. The following list of the eponym officials for the reigns of Tiglath-pileser III and Shalmaneser V is based upon Millard, SAAS 2 pp. 43–46 and 59. None of the inscriptions included in the present volume bear the date in which they were composed, but a number of inscriptions whose dates may be determined with some degree of confidence (for example, instances with a clear *terminus post quem* for the inscription) are given in bold.

Year	*Regnal Year* (*palû number*)	*Eponym*	*Dateable Texts*
	Tiglath-pileser III		
745	Accession year (1st *palû*)	Nabû-bēlu-uṣur, governor of Arrapḫa	
744	1 (2nd *palû*)	Bēl-dān, governor of Kalḫu	
743	2 (3rd *palû*)	Tiglath-pileser III, king of Assyria	
742	3 (4th *palû*)	Nabû-da’’inanni, field marshal (*turtānu*)	
741	4 (5th *palû*)	Bēl-Ḫarrān-bēlu-uṣur, palace herald (*nāgir ekalli*)	
740	5 (6th *palû*)	Nabû-ēṭiranni, chief butler (*rab šāqê*)	
739	6 (7th *palû*)	Sîn-taklāk, chamberlain (*masennu*)	**37**
738	7 (8th *palû*)	Adad-bēlu-ka’’in, governor (*šaknu*) of the land	
737	8 (9th *palû*)	Bēl-ēmuranni, governor of Raṣappa	**35, 46**
736	9 (10th *palû*)	Ninurta-ilāya, governor of Naṣībīna	**38**
735	10 (11th *palû*)	Aššur-šallimanni, governor of Arrapḫa	**36**
734	11 (12th *palû*)	Bēl-dān, governor of Kalḫu	
733	12 (13th *palû*)	Aššur-da’’inanni, governor of Mazamua	**54**
732	13 (14th *palû*)	Nabû-bēlu-uṣur, governor of Si’me	
731	14 (15th *palû*)	Nergal-uballiṭ, governor of Aḫi-Zuḫīna	**39, 42, 44, 48**
730	15 (16th *palû*)	Bēl-lū-dāri, governor of Tillê	
729	16 (17th *palû*)	Lipḫur-ilu, governor of Ḫabruri	**1–34, 40–41, 47, 49, 50, 51–52, 55–57**
728	17 (18th *palû*)	Dūr-Aššur, governor of Tušḫan	
727	18 (19th *palû*)	Bēl-Ḫarrān-bēlu-uṣur, governor of Guzāna	
	Shalmaneser V		
727	Accession year	Bēl-Ḫarrān-bēlu-uṣur, governor of Guzāna	
726	1	Marduk-bēlu-uṣur, governor of Amedi	
725	2	Maḫde, governor of Nineveh	
724	3	Aššur-išmânni, governor of Kilizi	
723	4	Shalmaneser V, king of Assyria	
722	5	Ninurta-ilāya, governor of Naṣībīna	

C. Chronicles

The Eponym Chronicle and two Mesopotamian chronicles provide useful information both on events of the reigns of Tiglath-pileser III and Shalmaneser V and on the order of those events. The standard edition of the Eponym Chronicle is that of Millard (Millard, SAAS 2) and that of the Mesopotamian chronicles is the edition of A.K. Grayson (Grayson, Chronicles), but note also the recent edition by J.-J. Glassner (Glassner, Chronicles) and the ongoing work by I. Finkel and R.J. van der Spek (see www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html [2011]). For the convenience of the user of this volume, it has been thought useful to present translations of the relevant passages here; these translations are adapted from the aforementioned works.

1. *The Eponym Chronicle*
(Millard, SAAS 2, in particular pp. 43–46 and 59; Glassner, Chronicles pp. 164–177 no. 9, especially pp. 172–175)

----------	In the month Ayyāru (II), on the thirteenth day, [Tiglat]h-pileser (III) ascended the throne. [In the month T]ašrītu (VII), he marched to the (land) Between the River(s).
[In the eponymy of Nabû-bēlu-uṣur of the ci]ty Arrapḫa (745):	Against the land Namri.
[In the eponymy of Bēl-dān o]f the city Kalḫu (744):	The land Urarṭu [was defea]ted at the city Arpad.
----------	Against the city Arpad.
[In the eponymy of Tiglath-pileser III, kin]g of Assyria (743):	Against the same city. It was conquered *within* three years.
[In the eponymy of Nabû-da''inanni], field marshal (*turtānu*) (742):	Against the city Arpad.
[In the eponymy of Bēl-Ḫarrān-bēlu-uṣur], palace herald (*nāgir ekalli*) (741):	Against the land Ulluba. The fortress was seized.
[In the eponymy of Nabû-ēṭiranni], chief butler (*rab šāqê*) (740):	The city Kullani was conquered.
[In the eponymy of Sîn-taklāk], chamberlain (*masennu*) (739):	Against the Medes.
[In the eponymy of Adad-bēlu-ka''in], governor (*šaknu*) of the land (738):	To the foot of Mount Nal.
[In the eponymy of Bēl-ēmuranni] of the land Raṣappa (737):	Against the land Urarṭu.
[In the eponymy of Ninurta-ilāya] of the city Naṣībīna (736):	Against the land Philistia.
[In the eponymy of Aššur-šallimanni] of the land Arrapḫa (735):	Against the land Damascus.
[In the eponymy of Bēl-dān] of the city Kalḫu (734):	Against the land Damascus.
[In the eponymy of Aššur-da''inanni] of the city Mazamua (733):	Against the city Šapīya.
[In the eponymy of Nabû-bēlu-uṣu]r of the city Si'me (732):	(The king stayed) in the land (Assyria).
[In the eponymy of Nergal-uballi]ṭ of the city Aḫi-Zuḫīna (731):	The king took the hands of the god Bēl (Marduk).
[In the eponymy of Bēl-lū-dār]i of the city Tillê (730):	The king took the hands of the god Bēl (Marduk). The city/land Ḫi... [was conquered].
[In the eponymy of Lipḫur-il]u of the land Ḫabruri (729):	Against the cit[y ... Shalma]neser (V) [ascended] the [throne].
[In the eponymy of Dūr-Aššu]r of the city Tu[šḫ]an (728):	(The king stayed) *i*[*n the land* (Assyria)].[8]
----------	Again[st ...].
[In the eponymy of Bēl-Ḫarrān-bēlu-uṣur, governor] of [the land Guz]āna (727):	Again[st ...].
[In the eponymy of Marduk-bēlu-uṣur of the city Ame]di (726):	
[In the eponymy of Maḫde of the city] Nineveh (725):	
[In the eponymy of Aššur-išmânni of the city Kili]zi (724):	

[8] For this interpretation of the line, see p. 14 n. 6; cf. Millard, SAAS 2 p. 59 ("i[n]").

[In the eponymy of Shalmaneser (V), king of Assyria] (723): Again[st ...].

[In the eponymy of Ninurta-ilāya ...] (722): ... [...].

2. *Chronicle Concerning the Period from Nabû-nāṣir to Šamaš-šuma-ukīn*
(Grayson, Chronicles pp. 69–87 no. 1; Glassner, Chronicles pp. 193–203 no. 16 and pp. 202–207 no. 17; note also Brinkman, Studies Moran pp. 73–104, esp. pp. 100–101 and 103)

i 1–5) [*The third year of Nabû-nāṣir*], king of Babylon (745): Tiglath-pileser (III) ascended the throne in Assyria. The same year: [The king of Assyria] came down to Akkad, plundered the cities Rabi-ilu and Ḫamarānu,[9] and carried off the gods of the city Šapazza.

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i 6–8) In the time of Nabû-nāṣir, Borsippa revolted against Babylon, (but) the battle that Nabû-nāṣir waged against Borsippa is not recorded (in writing).

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i 9–10) The fifth year of Nabû-nāṣir (743): Ḫumban-nikaš (I) ascended the throne in Elam.

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i 11–13) The fourteenth year (734): Nabû-nāṣir became ill and died in his palace. Nabû-nāṣir ruled Babylon for fourteen years. (Nabû)-nādin-(zēri), his son, ascended the throne in Babylon.

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i 14–18) The second year (732): (Nabû)-nādin-(zēri) was killed in a rebellion. (Nabû)-nādin-(zēri) ruled Babylon for two years. (Nabû)-šuma-ukīn (II), a governor (and) the leader of the rebellion, ascended the throne. (Nabû)-šuma-ukīn (II) ruled Babylon *for one month and two days*. (Nabû)-mukīn-zē[ri, the] Amukanite, removed him from the throne and seized the throne (for himself).

---

i 19–23) The third year of (Nabû)-mukīn-zēri (729): When Tiglath-pileser (III) had come down to Akkad, he ravaged Bīt-Amukāni and defeated (Nabû)-mukīn-zēri. (Nabû)-mukīn-zēri ruled Babylon for three years. Tiglath-pileser (III) ascended the throne in Babylon.

---

i 24–28) The second year (727): Tiglath-pileser (III) died in the month Ṭebētu (X). Tiglath-pileser (III) ruled Akkad and Assyria for <*eighteen*> years. For two of those years he ruled in Akkad. On the twenty-fifth day of the month Ṭebētu, Shalmaneser (V) ascended the throne in Assyria <and Akkad>. He ravaged Samaria.

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i 29–32) The fifth year (722): Shalmaneser (V) died in the month Ṭebētu (X). Shalmaneser (V) ruled Akkad and Assyria for five years. On the twelfth day of the month Ṭebētu, Sargon (II) ascended the throne in Assyria. In the month Nisannu (I) Marduk-apla-iddina (II) (Merodach-baladan) ascended the throne in Babylon.

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3. *An Eclectic Chronicle*
(Grayson, Chronicles pp. 180–183 no. 24; Glassner, Chronicles pp. 284–289 no. 47)

rev. 19) [... *Tiglath-pilese*]r (III), the king of Assyria, ascended the throne.

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rev. 20) [... *Shalmaneser* (V), *king of Assyria*], ascended [the thro]ne.

Lacuna

[9] Rabi-ilu and Ḫamarānu are also the names of Aramean tribes; for example, see text no. 4 line 5 and text no. 47 obv. 5.

Tiglath-pileser III

1–34

Text nos. 1–34 comprise the Kalḫu Annals, a long running account that is reconstructed from several largely duplicate versions (or "series"), each of which was originally inscribed from beginning to end on the walls of a different room or corridor of Tiglath-pileser III's palace. The inscription was divided into smaller units or columns of text that were written over one or two consecutive sculpted slabs. The units were separated by narrow, uninscribed vertical bands. In this volume, each unit of annals is edited as a separate "text" (see pp. 4–8 and below for further information). The reconstructed text of the Annals covers barely one third, if not less, of the whole inscription. The Kalḫu Annals was obviously composed towards the end of the king's reign. The known pieces may represent four or five different versions of Tiglath-pileser's Annals. Following Tadmor, Tigl. III, text nos. 1–34 are divided into three series: Series A, the "Hall of the Seven-Line Series"; Series B, the "Hall of the Twelve-Line Series"; and Series C, the "Colossal Slabs [Series]," in which slabs originating from two or three halls are actually included to form a single composite.

Series A of the Kalḫu Annals was originally written over numerous sculpted slabs in a ca. 1.5 m wide horizontal band (column) that was placed between upper and lower registers (but over sculpture in some entryway and corner slabs), an area which accommodated only seven lines of text. The text on only six of these slabs, comprising twelve units of the Annals, is known today. These are edited as text nos. 1–4, 18–19, 23–24, and 26–29. A small portion of the original composition survives today, with the extant text comprising parts of the prologue (nos. 1–3) and parts of reports of Tiglath-pileser's 1st *palû* (745; text no. 4), 8th *palû* (738; text nos. 26–28), 9th *palû* (737; text no. 28), 11th *palû* (735; text nos. 18–19), and 15th *palû* (731; text nos. 23–24).

Series B of the Kalḫu Annals was originally written over numerous carved orthostats in a ca. 2 m wide horizontal band that was situated between upper and lower registers, an area which accommodated twelve lines of text. The inscribed slabs of the "Hall of the Twelve-Line Series" are known from copies that A.H. Layard made while he was in the field and from originals now in the British Museum. Since the pieces that were shipped to London were damaged while in transit, Layard's drawings (Layard, MS A) help greatly in the restoration of the reliefs, as do his draft copies of the texts. The text on only five of these slabs, comprising eight units of the Annals, is known today. These are edited as text nos. 5–8 and 14–17. A small portion of the original composition survives, with the extant text comprising parts of reports of Tiglath-pileser's 1st *palû* (745; text nos. 5–6), 2nd *palû* (744; text nos. 6–8), 8th *palû* (738; text nos. 14–15), and 9th *palû* (737; text nos. 15–17).

Series C of the Kalḫu Annals was originally written on numerous slabs across sculpted figures in an area ca. 2–3 m wide; each slab contained twenty

to thirty lines of text. The inscribed slabs of the "Colossal Slabs [Series]" are mostly known from draft copies made at Nimrud as only one of the "gigantic" orthostats was transported back to England. A few additional slabs were discovered in 1976 during the Polish excavations of Nimrud. The text on only twelve slabs, comprising fourteen units of the Annals, is known today. These are edited as text nos. 9–13, 20–22, 25, 30–32, and probably 33–34. A small portion of the original composition survives, with the extant text comprising parts of reports of Tiglath-pileser's 2nd *palû* (744; text no. 9), 3rd *palû* (743; text no. 9), 7th *palû* (739, text no. 10), 8th *palû* (738; text nos. 11–13 and 30–32), and 13th *palû* (733; text nos. 20–22), as well as an account describing the construction of Tiglath-pileser's palace (text no. 25). The preserved sections on two of the slabs (text nos. 21–22) parallel, but do not duplicate, each other just enough to be certain that there are at least two different recensions of the Annals represented in Series C.

The three series combined preserve parts of the Annals' prologue, reports of Tiglath-pileser's 1st–3rd (745–743), 7th–9th (739–737), 11th (735), 13th (733), and 15th (731) *palû*s, and an account of the construction of Tiglath-pileser's palace. Rather than presenting each series separately, and each series as a complete text, this volume edits each unit of the Annals individually and arranges the units chronologically within the narrative. Duplicate passages (text nos. 26–32) are generally placed at the end, after the last preserved unit of the Kalḫu Annals (text no. 25). Similar, but not duplicate passages coming from different recensions of Series C (text nos. 21–22), however, are edited separately and consecutively within the flow of the narrative. Therefore, each "text" in this section of the book refers to a single unit of the Annals, which may contain as few as seven (Series A) or twelve (Series B) lines of text or as many as twenty or thirty lines of text (Series C), and not, as elsewhere in this volume and in the RINAP series, to a complete text.

For this reason, the term "Lacuna" in the editions of the Kalḫu Annals is used slightly differently than for other inscriptions edited in this volume. For text nos. 1–34, "Lacuna" is used when lines are missing within the unit (i.e. "text") itself, and "Gap" is used when text is missing between units of the Annals. For example, the lines missing at the beginning of text no. 9 are regarded as a lacuna, while the missing unit(s) of text between text nos. 4 and 5 is considered as a gap. Moreover, to facilitate the narrative flow, additional information is provided before and after the first and last lines of each edition. These pieces of information generally comprise statements such as "Continued in text no. X" or "Continued from text no. X."

1

Three fragments of a sculpted and inscribed slab discovered at Kalḫu (Nimrud) are inscribed with seven lines of Tiglath-pileser III's Annals. The text contains part of the king's epithets and represents Annals Series A, Unit 1, which corresponds to Ann. 1a+b in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	Zurich 1918 (+)	—	Kalḫu	101×85	c
1b	Zurich 1917 (+)?	—	Same as 1a	95.5×85	c
1c	—	NA 12/76	Same as 1a	196×57	p

COMMENTARY

Two of the three fragments (exs. 1a and 1b) are now in the Archaeological Museum of Zurich (inventory nos. 1918 and 1917 respectively). After A.H. Layard's excavations, the slab was cut horizontally into two pieces to facilitate its transport to Europe and thus line 4 was severely damaged. Once in Zurich, the fragments were placed on opposite walls of the gallery in which they were displayed. Because of this, their relationship to one another was long overlooked; for details on the indirect join, see Tadmor, PIASH 2/9 (1967) pp. 182–183. Utilizing a photograph of exs. 1a and 1b, the text was recopied by E. Weissert (Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. I). The new copy gave E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 400) an opportunity to significantly improve the reading of the damaged signs in line 4.

Frahm (ibid. p. 400) suggested that NA 12/76 may contain the end of the seven lines inscribed on Zurich 1918 (+) 1917; that piece (ex. 1c) is a fragment of a corner slab that was discovered during the Polish excavations at Nimrud in 1976 and that preserves part of an inscription along the central portion of its inner left surface. The exact size of the gap between NA 12/76 (ex. 1c) and the Zurich pieces (exs. 1a and 1b) is not known, although it may be small as suggested by the fact that lines 1, 5, and 6 can be restored with no missing signs between fragments. NA 12/76 (ex. 1c) has an image of a soldier sculpted in its upper and lower registers. This figure may be part of the scenes carved on exs. 1a and 1b, which include images of an Assyrian archer and a shield bearer, along with other military men. Following Frahm, NA 12/76 is tentatively regarded as belonging to the same slab as Zurich 1918 + 1917. This fragment was not collated from the original since the object was left in the field. It was, however, collated from photographs published by R. Sobolewski and E. Bleibtreu, from an unpublished excavation photograph that was in the possession of H. Tadmor (possibly supplied by the late J. Meuszyński), as well as from an electronic photo supplied by S. Paley to S. Yamada. Moreover, a partial copy of the inscription is found in an unpublished inventory of slabs held at the Polish Center of Mediterranean Archaeology (Warsaw). Due to the poor quality of the available photographs, the preserved text on ex. 1c is difficult to read. That piece is tentatively read as: 1) *-ru-a* AB$^{?}$ BA$^{?}$ *x x*; 2) AN/TI$^{?}$ AL/ŠID$^{?}$ *x*; 3) *x x x ma*$^{?}$; 4) *šu-ri-*⌜*in*$^{?}$*-ni*$^{?}$⌝; 5) *mal-*⌜*ki*⌝ *x x-ti*; 6) *na-ki-ri šá ḫur-sa-*⌜*a*$^{?}$*-ni*$^{?}$⌝; and 7) *ú x x x x*. This text is incorporated into the edition as the final signs of each line.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Nimrud Inventory pp. 40–41 (ex. 1c, partial copy)
1896 Boissier, PSBA 18 pp. 158–160 (exs. 1a–b, typeset copy; 5–7, edition; study)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 32 Reliefs 46–47 pls. LXXII–LXXIII (exs. 1a–b, photo, study)
1967 Tadmor, PIASH 2/9 (1967) pp. 182–183 (exs. 1a–b, study)
1979 Sobolewski, Études et Travaux 11 p. 262 fig. 11 (ex. 1c, photo)
1980 Asher-Greve, ZAH 4 pp. 31–37 (exs. 1a–b, photo, study)
1980 Bleibtreu, Flora pl. 6a (ex. 1c, photo)
1980 Mierzejewski and Sobolewski, Sumer 36 pp. 158–159 fig. 10 (ex. 1c, photo, study)
1981 Sobolewski, ZA 71 p. 271 (ex. 1c, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 28 and 40–41 Ann. 1a+b and pl. I (exs. 1a–b, copy, edition)
1997–98 Frahm, AfO 44/45 pp. 400–401 (ex. 1c, transliteration, study)
2006 Strawn in Chavalas, ANE p. 332 (ex. 1a–b, translation)

TEXT

Beginning of the Annals missing

1) NUNUZ *bal-til*.KI *šu-⌜qu-ru⌝ na-ram* ^{d}[(...)
^{d}*še*]*-ru-a* AB$^{?}$ BA$^{?}$ *x x*
2) *pi-tiq* ^{d}*nin-⌜men-na⌝ šá a-na be-lut* ⌜KUR.KUR⌝
[(...)] AN / TI$^{?}$ AL / ŠID$^{?}$ *x*
3) *ir-bu-ú a-na* LUGAL-*ú-ti* GÌR.NÍTA *x* [(...)] *x x x*
ma$^{?}$
4) ⌜*mu-ṣib* ŠÀ.IGI.GURU$_{6}$.MEŠ *a-na*⌝ *x x x x x* [*x*] *x*
[(...)] *šu-ri-⌜in*$^{?}$*-ni*$^{?}$⌝
5) *zi-ka-ru dan-nu nu-ur kiš-šat* UN.MEŠ-*šu* ⌜*e-tel*$^{?}$⌝
[(...) *kal*$^{?}$] *mal-⌜ki⌝ x x ti*
6) *da-i-pu ga-re-e-šu* GURUŠ *qar-du sa-⌜pi-nu⌝*
[(...)] *na-ki-ri šá ḫur-sa-⌜a*$^{?}$*-ni*$^{?}$⌝
7) *et-gu-ru-ti ki-ma qé-e ú-sal-li-tu-ma* ⌜*ú*⌝-[...] *ú x*
x x x

Continued in text no. 2

Beginning of the Annals missing

1–7) Precious scion of Baltil (Aššur), beloved of the god(dess) [(DN and) Šē]rūa, ..., creation of the goddess Ninmena, who [(...)] ... for the dominion of the lands, (...) who grew up to be king, ... [(...)] governor, [(...)] ..., the one who increases voluntary offerings for ..., ... [(...)] of *emblems*, (5) powerful male, light of all of his people, *lord of* [(...) *all*] rulers ..., the one who overwhelms his foes, valiant man, the one who destroys [(...)] enemies, who cuts (straight) through interlocking mountains like a (taut) string and ... [...] ...

Continued in text no. 2

2

These seven lines of Tiglath-pileser III's Annals are written on a fragment of a carved corner slab that once lined the wall of a room of this king's palace at Kalḫu. The text, which is a direct continuation of the previous unit of the Kalḫu Annals, contains part of the inscription's prologue and represents Annals Series A, Unit 2.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
—	NA 12/76	Kalḫu	196×57	p

COMMENTARY

This text is on the same corner slab as text no. 1; it is inscribed on the central portion of its inner right surface. This unit of the Annals has been overlooked and has not been previously edited. The extant text, which comprises the beginning of seven lines, is written over the right side of an image of a sacred tree; see Bleibtreu, Flora pl. 6b. The text was not collated from the original since NA 12/76 was left in the field. However, it was collated from a photograph, as well as from a copy found in an unpublished inventory of slabs held at the Polish Center of Mediterranean Archaeology (Warsaw) (see the commentary to text no. 1).

Although text no. 3 is a continuation of this text, the length of the gap between the two texts is not known. More specifically, it is uncertain how many signs are missing at the end of text no. 2 lines 1–7 and at the beginning of text no. 3 lines 1–7, and if this text and text no. 3 are actually different units of the Kalḫu Annals (Series A). Since the ends of text no. 3 lines 1–2 do not appear to have been continued in the beginnings of lines 2–3 of this text, it seems unlikely that text nos. 2 and 3 are part of the same Annals unit. Thus, they are edited separately.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Nimrud Inventory pp. 40–41 (copy)
1979 Sobolewski, Études et Travaux 11 p. 262 fig. 11 (photo)
1980 Bleibtreu, Flora pls. 6a–b (photo)
1980 Mierzejewski and Sobolewski, Sumer 36 pp. 158–159 fig. 10 (photo, study)
1981 Sobolewski, ZA 71 p. 271 (study)
1997–98 Frahm, AfO 44/45 pp. 400–401 (study)

TEXT

Continued from text no. 1

1) *qu-ra-*[*du ... ú-šak-ni-šu*]
2) *še-pu-*[*uš-šu ... ina* GIŠ.TUKUL]
3) *ú-šam-*[*qi-tu ...*]
4) ⌜*mu*[?]⌝*-ut-tal-*[*ku ...*]
5) [...]
6) [...]
7) [...] *šá a-*[...]

Continued in text no. 3

Continued from text no. 1

1–4) warrio[r ... who made ... bow down at his] feet [..., who] pu[t ... to the sword (lit. "weapon"), ...] circumsp[ect ...],

5–7) (No translation possible)

Continued in text no. 3

3

A fragment of an inscribed and sculpted corner entryway slab that once decorated the interior of Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu is inscribed with two seven-line units of this king's Annals, this text and text no. 4. This section of the Kalḫu Annals, which is the first unit on the slab and which is a continuation of text no. 2, contains the end of the inscription's prologue and represents Annals Series A, Unit 3.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
—	NA 9/76	Kalḫu	155×152 (or 162)	n

COMMENTARY

This corner slab was discovered during the Polish excavations at Nimrud in 1976. The seven lines of text are preserved on the left outer side of the object. As R. Sobolewski has suggested, slab NA 9/76 is inscribed with the last words of the final seven lines of the inscription's prologue and the beginning of these lines "must have been on another slab positioned at a right angle to 9/76" (ZA 71 [1981] p. 267); see below for further details. The extant text contains several epithets of Tiglath-pileser III. Text no. 4, a unit of the Kalḫu Annals reporting on events of the king's 1st *palû* (his accession year,

2 line 1 The restoration is based on similar passages in the inscriptions of Sennacherib and Esarhaddon: for example, *gim-ri ṣal-mat* SAG.DU *ú-šak-niš še-pu-ú-a* "He made all of the black-headed bow down at my feet" (Luckenbill, Senn. p. 23 i 15); and *kul-lat la ma-*<*gi*>*-re-e-šú mal-ki la kan-šú-ti-šú* GIM GI *a-pi ú-ḫa-ṣi-iṣ-ma ú-šak-bi-sa še-pu-uš-šú* "He broke all of those disobedient to him (and) rulers unsubmissive to him like a reed in the swamp and trampled (them) underfoot" (Leichty, RINAP 4 p. 184 Esarhaddon 98 obv. 32–33).

745), is inscribed on the right outer side of the same corner slab after a divider (a narrow, uninscribed vertical band). Unlike most of the other sculpted orthostats in the Hall of the Seven-Line Series (Series A), which have reliefs carved in the upper and lower registers (with seven lines of text written between them), at least one of the two Annals units preserved on slab NA 9/76 is written over sculpture. Text no. 4 is inscribed over the image of a large left-facing wingless genius whose right hand is raised in a gesture of benediction toward those entering the hall. The left outer side of the slab, upon which text no. 3 is written, is not sufficiently preserved for it to be know what type of sculpture that unit of the Annals was inscribed over. This arrangement of text and image is used only on corner slabs; the palace of Ashurnasirpal II at Kalḫu also employs this combination of text and image.

This fragment was not collated from the original or from a photograph since the object was left in the field and since no photograph of the inscription is known. Therefore, the edition is based on an unpublished copy that was in the possession of H. Tadmor (possibly supplied by the late J. Meuszyński) and on another copy found in an unpublished inventory of slabs held at the Polish Center of Mediterranean Archaeology (Warsaw). A few of the restorations provided in the translation are conjectural. For the relationship between this text and text no. 2, see the commentary to text no. 2.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1997–98 Frahm, AfO 44/45 pp. 400–401 (study)

TEXT

Continued from text no. 2
1) [... *ú*]-*šá-áš-ši-qa*
2) [GÌR.II-*šu ... šá*]-*de-e*
3) [...] *qab-li*
4) [... UGU *gi-mir*[?] / LUGAL.MEŠ[?] *a*]-*šib* BÁRA.MEŠ
5) [... *mu*]-*ut-tal-ki*
6) [... *ú*]-*šúm-gal-lum*
7) [*ṣi-i-ru ...*] *da-ád-me*
Continued in text no. 4

Continued from text no. 2
1–7) [... he] made [...] kiss [his feet ... mo]untains [... in/of] battle [... *he* (*a god*) *made my weapon/rule greater than all of those/the kings* who] sit on (royal) daises, (5) [... ci]rcumspect [..., ... exalted lio]n-dragon, [...] inhabited world.

Continued in text no. 4

4

This seven-line unit of the Kalḫu Annals is written on the same corner entryway slab that once decorated the interior of Tiglath-pileser III's palace as text no. 3. The text, which contains the beginning of the historical narration, is a direct continuation of the previous unit of the Annals and represents Annals Series A, Unit 4. These seven lines record the beginning of the king's first campaign, which was directed against Aramean tribes in Babylonia, in the fifth month after Tiglath-pileser ascended the Assyrian throne (Tašrītu [VII] 745; Tiglath-pileser became king on 13 Ayyāru [II]); the Eponym Chronicle (see p. 17 and Millard, SAAS 2) also records the start date of the campaign.

3 lines 4–5 The restoration is based on similar passages in the inscriptions of Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal: for example, UGU *gim-ri a-šib pa-rak-ki ú-šar-ba-a* GIŠ.TUKUL.MEŠ-*ia* "He made my weapons greater than (those of) all who sit on (royal) daises" (Luckenbill, Senn. p. 23 i 11–12); and UGU LUGAL.MEŠ *a-šib pa-rak-ki zi-kir* MU-*ia ú-šar-ri-ḫu ú-šar-bu-ú* EN-*ú-ti* "They glorified the mention of my name (and) made my lordship greater than (that of all of) the kings who sit on (royal) daises" (Borger, BIWA p. 137 Prism T i 11–13 // Prism C i 7–9).
3 lines 6–7 The restoration is based on similar passages in the inscriptions of Esarhaddon: Cf. *ú-šum-*[*gal*]*-lu ṣi-i-rum* [*na-ram*] AN.ŠÁR ^{d}UTU ^{d}AG *u* ^{d}AMAR.UTU "exalted [lion-dra]gon, [beloved] of the gods Aššur, Šamaš, Nabû, and Marduk" (Leichty, RINAP 4 p. 184 Esarhaddon 98 obv. 18–19), and *ú-šum-gal-lum ṣi-i-ru na-ram* AN.ŠÁR ^{d}AG [...] "exalted lion-dragon, beloved of the gods Aššur, Nabû, [...]" (ibid. p. 187 Esarhaddon 99 obv. 2).

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
—	NA 9/76	Kalḫu	155×152+ (or 162)	p

COMMENTARY

This slab was discovered during the Polish excavations at Nimrud in 1976. The seven lines of inscription are preserved on the right outer side of the object. Text no. 3, a unit of the Kalḫu Annals containing the end of the inscription's prologue, is inscribed on the left outer side of the same corner slab before a narrow, uninscribed band (a text divider). For further details on NA 9/76, see the commentary to text no. 3. This section of the Annals was not collated from the original since the object was left in the field. However, it was collated from an unpublished excavation photograph that was in the possession of H. Tadmor (possibly supplied by the late J. Meuszyński), as well as from an electronic photo supplied by S. Paley to S. Yamada. These two photos are more legible than the photographs published by R. Sobolewski (Études et Travaux 11 [1979] p. 261 fig. 9) and E. Bleibtreu (Flora pl. 8a). The reading of some of the more difficult-to-read signs were confirmed by a copy found on pp. 36–37 of an unpublished inventory of slabs held at the Polish Center of Mediterranean Archaeology (Warsaw).

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1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 272 n. 10 (study)
1997–98 Frahm, AfO 44/45 pp. 400–401 (edition, study)

TEXT

Continued from text no. 3

1) *i-na* SAG LUGAL-*ti-ia i-na maḫ-re-e* BALA-*ia i-na* 5 ˹ITI˺
2) *ša i-na* GIŠ.GU.ZA LUGAL-*ú-ti ra-biš ú-ši-bu aš-šur be-lí*
3) *ú-tak-kil-an-ni-ma a-na* LÚ.*ḫa-mar-a-ni* LÚ.*lu-ḫu-ú-a-tu*
4) LÚ.*ḫa-ṭal-li* LÚ.*ru-ub-bi* LÚ.*ra-pi-qi* LÚ.*ḫi-ra-a-ni*
5) LÚ.*rab-bi-i-lu* LÚ.*na-ṣi-ri* LÚ.*gu-lu-si* LÚ.*na-ba-a-tu*
6) LÚ.*li-iʾ-ta-ú* LÚ.*ra-ḫi-qi* LÚ.*ka-pi-ri* LÚ.*ru-mu-li-tu*
7) LÚ.*a-di-le-e* LÚ.*gib-re-e* LÚ.*ú-bu-di* LÚ.*gu-ru-mi*

After gap, continued in text no. 5

Continued from text no. 3

1–7) At the beginning of my reign, in my first *palû*, in the fifth month after I sat in greatness on the throne of kingship, (the god) Aššur, my lord, encouraged me and [I marched] against (the Aramean tribes) Ḫamarānu, Luḫuʾatu, Ḫaṭallu, Rubbû, Rapiqu, Ḫīrānu, (5) Rabi-ilu, Naṣiru, Gulusu, Nabātu, Liʾtaʾu, Raḫiqu, Kapiru, Rummulitu (Rummulutu), Adilê, Gibrê, Ubudu, Gurumu,

After gap, continued in text no. 5

3–7 Cf. text no. 47 obv. 5–8, which have a similar, but not duplicate list of the Aramean tribes.

5

A fragment of a large carved orthostat found during nineteenth-century exploratory excavations of Kalḫu preserves parts of two twelve-line units of Tiglath-pileser III's Annals that were inscribed in the horizontal band between its sculpted upper and lower registers; these units are this text and text no. 6. This section of the Kalḫu Annals, which follows text no. 4 after a gap of unknown length, preserves part of a report of events of the king's 1st *palû* (745), the first campaign to Babylonia. This text represents Annals Series B, Unit 1, which corresponds to Ann. 9 in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 118934	—	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall r	151×254	c
1b	—	Layard, MS A pp. 113–114	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This Annals unit is inscribed on the left half of the same slab (BM 118934) as text no. 6. Four to six signs are missing at the beginning of each line. The upper register depicts the siege of a city, probably in Syria, and the lower register is carved with a scene showing the removal of divine images from a conquered foreign city, a place also in the west, in Syria or Philistia. See Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 29 Relief 35; Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 238–259 (Supplementary Study B), esp. p. 240 and fig. 12; and C. Uehlinger, Studies Weippert pp. 92–125. A.H. Layard made a draft copy of the inscription while he was in the field (MS A pp. 113–114; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. V). The present edition is based on collation of the original in the British Museum and on published photographs. The edition is supplemented by Layard's draft copy, which preserves text now missing from BM 118934.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A pp. 113–114 (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC p. 52 top (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. pp. 267–268 lines 1–12 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 2–5 lines 8–19 and pl. XI (copy, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 pp. 269–270 §§762–764 (translation)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 29 Relief 35 and pls. XCI–XCIII (photo, drawing, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 30, 42–44, Ann. 9 and pl. V (copy, edition)

TEXT

After gap, continued from text no. 4

1) [... *ú*]-*za-ʾi-in-šú-nu-ti-ma a-na* KUR-*šu-nu il-li-ku* URU.MEŠ *šu-a-*⌜*tu*⌝-[*nu a-na*] *eš-šu-ti* DÙ-*uš i-na* UGU DU_6 *kam-ri*

After gap, continued from text no. 4

1–4a) [... I] adorned them (statues of the gods) and they (the gods) went (back) to their land. I rebuilt th[ose] cities. I built a city on top of a *tell* (lit. "a

1 [*ú*]-*za-ʾi-in-šú-nu-ti-ma* "[I] adorned them": Exactly what *-šunūti* ("them") refers back to is uncertain; however, based on context, it may refer to images of the tutelary deities of cities east of the Tigris, the target of the campaign being narrated. It does not refer to the priestly personnel of Esagil and other major Babylonian cult centers, as was once thought; that interpretation was based upon the incorrect placement of text no. 24 before this Annals unit (see Rost, Tigl. p. 2 lines 1–7; and Luckenbill ARAB 1 p. 269 §762).

2) [*šá* URU.*ḫu-mut i*]-˹*qab*˺-*bu-šu-ni* URU DÙ-*uš*
ul-tu uš-še-šu a-di gaba-dib-bé-e-˹*šu ar*˺-[*ṣi-ip*
ú]-*šak-lil* É.GAL *mu-šab* LUGAL-*ti-ia*

3) [*i-na lìb-bi ad-di*] ˹URU˺.*kar-aš-šur* MU-*šu ab-bi*
GIŠ.TUKUL *aš-šur* EN-*ia i-na lìb-bi ar-me*
˹UN˺.[MEŠ KUR.KUR] ˹*ki*˺-*šit-ti* ŠU.II-*ia i-na lìb-bi*
ú-še-šib

4) [GUN *ma-da-at-tu ú*]-˹*kin*˺-*šu-nu-ti it-ti* UN.MEŠ
KUR *aš-šur am-nu-šú-nu-ti* ÍD.*pa-at-ti-*˹d˺[EN.LÍL
ša] ˹*ul*˺-*tu* ˹UD˺.MEŠ *ru-qu-ú-ti na-da-at-ma*

5) [...] ˹*aḫ*˺-*re-e-ma i-na qer-bé-e-šá ú-šaḫ-bi-ba*
A.MEŠ *nu-uḫ-*˹*še*˺ [... *ul-tu*] ˹URU˺.BÀD-*gal-zi*
URU.*si-par šá* ᵈ*šá-maš*

6) [... LÚ].˹*na*˺-*sik-ki* LÚ.*na-aq-ri* LÚ.*ta-né-e*
URU.*ka-la-in* ÍD.*šu-ma-an-da-*˹*ar*˺
[URU.*pa*]-˹*ṣi*˺-*tú ša* LÚ.*du-na-ni* KUR.*qi-ir-bu-tu*

7) [... LÚ.*a-di*]-*le-e* KUR.*bu-ú-du* ˹URU˺.*pa-aḫ-ḫa-az*
KUR.*qi-in*-NIBRU URU.MEŠ [*šá* KUR.*kar*]-*du-ni-áš*
a-di lìb-bi ÍD.*uq-né-e*

8) [*šá a-aḫ tam-tim šap*]-˹*li*˺-*te a-bél a-na mi-*[*ṣir*]
˹KUR˺ *aš-šur* GUR-*ra* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia*
˹LÚ˺.[EN.NAM UGU-*šú-nu*] ˹*áš*˺-*kun* TA *lìb-bi*
UDU.NÍTA.MEŠ MÁŠ.MEŠ-*šú-nu*

9) [*ša šat-ti-šam*] ˹*a*˺-*ṣab-ba-ta* 2 ME 40
UDU.NÍTA.MEŠ ˹*kad-re*˺-*e* ˹*a*˺-*na aš-šur* EN-*ia*
ar-˹*ku*˺-[*us ul-tu* LÚ.*a-ri*]-˹*mi*˺ *šu-a-tu-nu ša*
áš-lu-la

10) [*x* (*x*) LIM NAM] ˹LÚ.*tur*˺-*ta-ni* 10 LIM NAM
LÚ.NÍMGIR É.GAL [*x* (*x*)] LIM NAM
LÚ.GAL.˹BI.LUL˺ [*x* (*x*) LIM NAM
KUR].*ba-ar-ḫa-zi* 5 LIM NAM KUR.*ma-za-mu-a*

11) [*ú-pa-ar-ri*[?]]-*is ú-še-šib pa-a* 1-*en*
ú-šá-áš-kín-šu-nu-˹*ti it*˺-*ti* UN.MEŠ [KUR *aš-šur*
am-nu-šú-nu-ti] *ni-ri aš-šur* EN-*ia ki-i šá*
aš-˹*šu-ri*˺

heaped-up ruin mound") called [Ḫumut]. I b[uilt (and) co]mpleted (it) from its foundations to its parapets. [Inside (it), I founded] a palace for my royal residence. I named it Kār-Aššur, set up the weapon of (the god) Aššur, my lord, therein, (and) settled the people [of (foreign) lands] conquered by me therein. [I] imposed upon them [tax (and) tribute], (and) considered them as inhabitants of Assyria.

4b–5a) I dug out the Patti-[Enlil] canal, [which] had lain abandoned for a very long time and [...], and I made an abundance of water gurgle through it.

5b–8a) I exercised authority over [... from] the cities Dūr-(Kuri)galzu, Sippar of the god Šamaš, [..., the (tribes) Na]sikku, Naqru, (and) Tanê, the city Kalaʾin, the Šumandar canal, [the city Pa]ṣitu of the (tribe) Dunanu, the land Qirbutu, [... the (tribe) Adi]lê, the land Būdu, the city Paḫḫaz, the land Qin-Nippur, (and) the cities [of Kar]duniaš (Babylonia) as far as the Uqnû River, [which are on the shore of the Lo]wer [Sea]. I anne[xed] (those areas) to Assyria (and) placed a eunuch of mine as [provincial governor over them].

8b–11a) From their sheep levy, [which] I take [annually], I apportion[ed] 240 sheep as a gift to (the god) Aššur, my lord. [From] those [Ara]means whom I deported (10), [*I distribut*]*ed* (and) settled [... thousand to the province of] the *turtānu*, 10,000 (to) the province of the palace herald, [...] thousand (to) the province of the chief cupbearer, [... thousand (to) the province of the land] Barḫa(l)zi, (and) 5,000 (to) the province of the land Mazamua.

11b–12) I united them, [considered them] as inhabitants of [Assyria, (and) imposed] the yoke of (the god) Aššur, my lord, [upon them] as Assyrians. (As for) the abandoned settlements on the periphery of my [land]

2–3 The restoration of the damaged text is based on text no. 39 lines 6–7 and text no. 47 obv. 10–11.

3 GIŠ.TUKUL *aš-šur* "weapon of (the god) Aššur": For the significance of placing the weapon of Aššur as a central cultic object in conquered cities that were reorganized as provincial centers, see Cogan, Imperialism pp. 53–55; and Holloway, Aššur is King pp. 160–177.

4 ÍD.*pa-at-ti-*˹d˺[EN.LÍL] "the Patti-[Enlil] canal": The restoration is based on the fact that a well-known canal of this name is located near Sippar and Dūr-Kurigalzu; see Nashef, Rép. Géogr. 5 p. 312; and Zadok, Rép. Géogr. 8 p. 395.

5 E. Frahm (personal communication) suggests that one could tentatively restore *eš-šiš* ("anew") before ˹*aḫ*˺-*re-e-ma* ("I dug out"). *nu-uḫ-*˹*še*˺ "abundance": Layard, MS A mistakenly copied the damaged *še* as ḪI, with scratches following it.

6 [LÚ].˹*na*˺-*sik-ki* "[the] Nasikku": It is not entirely clear whether this is the name of an Aramean tribe or just an unusual plural form of *nasīku*, a term used almost exclusively to denote Aramean tribal leaders (Brinkman, PKB pp. 273–274).

7 [LÚ.*a-di*]-*le-e* "[the Adi]lê": The restoration is based on text no. 47 obv. 6.

8 LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia*: *ša/šūt rēši*, a title that is attested in numerous Neo-Assyrian sources as well as in the Middle Assyrian harem edicts, designated a "eunuch" who served as Assyrian courtier or official. This title appears to have been loaned into Hebrew and Aramaic, meaning "eunuch" in both of those languages. The noun phrase, probably etymologically meaning "attendant" (lit. "one at the head") was used in the Old Babylonian Period as a designation for non-castrated officials, but it was later used in Assyria almost exclusively for castrated officials, i.e., "eunuchs." Although some scholars translate *ša rēši* as "official" (cf., for example, Leichty, RINAP 4), the authors of this volume prefer the translation "eunuch." For further information on eunuchs, see Tadmor, Sex and Gender pp. 603–611; and cf. Oppenheim, Studies Gaster pp. 325–334 and Dalley, BiOr 58 (2001) cols. 198–206.

9 *ša šat-ti-šam* "which annually": The restoration is based on context and follows a suggestion by M. Streck (ZA 89 [1999] p. 153). ˹*a*˺-*ṣab-*: These two signs are damaged on the slab now housed in the British Museum; Layard also copied these signs as being damaged. The first sign is the right half of A, and not ˹*aṣ*˺-, as suggested by Tadmor in Tigl. III.

11 [*ú-pa-ar-ri*[?]]-*is* "[*I distribut*]*ed*": The restoration is conjectural.

12) [*e-mid-su-nu-ti*] ⌜*da-ád*⌝-*me na-du-ú-ti ša pi-*⌜*rik*⌝ [KUR]-*ia ša* [*ina tar-ṣi* LUGAL.MEŠ-*ni* AD].⌜MEŠ⌝-*ia ar-bu-tu il-*[*li-ku*]

Continued in text no. 6

that had bec[ome] desolated [during the reign(s) of (previous) kings], my [ancestor]s,

Continued in text no. 6

6

The same sculpted and inscribed orthostat upon which text no. 5 is inscribed also preserves part of this twelve-line unit of Tiglath-pileser III's Annals. This passage, which is a direct continuation of text no. 5, preserves part of a report of events of the king's 1st *palû* (745), his first campaign to Babylonia (lines 1–7a), and the beginning of an account of events of his 2nd *palû* (744), when Tiglath-pileser III launched a campaign against lands in the Zagros mountains (lines 7b–12). This text represents Annals Series B, Unit 2, which Tadmor referred to as Ann. 10 in Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 118934	—	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall r	151×254	c
1b	—	Layard, MS A p. 114	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This unit and the previous unit of the Annals are written on the same slab (BM 118934). This text is inscribed to the right of the text divider (a narrow, uninscribed band). Altogether, one quarter of the original length of each line is preserved. A.H. Layard made a draft copy of the inscription while he was in the field (MS A p. 114; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. VI). The present edition is based on collation of the original in the British Museum and on published photographs. The edition is supplemented by Layard's draft copy, which preserves text now missing from BM 118934, i.e., several (one to eight) signs of lines 2–10 and all of lines 11–12.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A p. 114 (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC p. 52 bottom (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. pp. 268–269 lines 13–24 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 4–9 lines 20–31 and pl. XII (copy, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 pp. 270–271 §§764–766 (translation)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 29 Relief 35 and pls. XCI–XCIII (photo, drawing, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 31, 44–47 Ann. 10 and pl. VI (copy, edition)

5 line 12 This passage, which begins with this line and continues in the first line of the next unit (text no. 6), is not connected with the Babylonian campaign, but rather is part of a topos concerned with the restoration of desolate border areas. [*ina tar-ṣi* LUGAL.MEŠ-*ni* AD].⌜MEŠ⌝-*ia* "[during the reign(s) of (previous) kings], my [ancestor]s": Cf. G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. p. 268 line 12 and Rost, Tigl. p. 4 line 19, where KUR *aš-šur* is restored between [LUGAL.MEŠ-*ni*] and [AD].⌜MEŠ⌝-*ia*. Based on the copy, there is room for only six or seven signs.

TEXT

Continued from text no. 5

1) *a-na eš-šu-te ak-šer-ma* KUR *aš-šur a-na* [...]
2) URU DÙ-*uš* É.GAL *mu-šab* LUGAL-*ti-*[*ia i-na lìb-bi ad-di* ...]
3) MU-*šu ab-bi* GIŠ.TUKUL *aš-šur* EN-*ia i-*[*na lìb-bi ar-me* UN.MEŠ KUR.KUR *ki-šit-ti* ŠU.II-*ia i-na lìb-bi ú-še-šib* GUN *ma-da-at-tu ú-kin-šu-nu-ti*]
4) *it-ti* UN.MEŠ KUR *aš-šur am-nu-šú-nu-ti* ALAM [LUGAL-*ti-ia u* ALAM DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ EN.MEŠ-*ia* DÙ-*uš li-i-tu ù da-na-nu*]
5) *ša i-na zík-ri aš-šur* EN-*ia* UGU KUR.KUR *áš-*[*tak-ka-nu ina muḫ-ḫi áš-ṭur ina ... ul-ziz ...*]
6) 10 GUN KÙ.GI *i-na* KAL-*te* 1 LIM GUN [KÙ.BABBAR ...]
7) *ma-da-at-ta-šú am-ḫur ina* 2 BALA.MEŠ-*ia aš-šur* ⌜*be*⌝-[*lí ú-tak-kil-an-ni-ma a-na* KUR.*nam-ri* ...]
8) KUR.É-*za-at-ti* KUR.É-*ab-da-da-ni* KUR.É-*sa-an-gi-*[*bu-ti ... al-lik ... a-ka-am*]
9) *ger-ri-ia e-mur-ma* URU.*ni-kur* URU *dan-nu-ti-šú ú-maš-*⌜*šir*⌝ [...]
10) *ú-šá-az-nin* URU.*ni-ik-kur-a-a* GIŠ.TUKUL.MEŠ-[*ia* ...]
11) ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ-*šú* ANŠE.*pa-re-e-šú* GU_4.[MEŠ-*šú* ...]
12) URU.*sa-as-si-a-šú* URU.*tu-ta-áš-*⌜*di*⌝ [...]

Continued in text no. 7

Continued from text no. 5

1–4a) I restored and [...] Assyria to [...]. I built a city [... Inside (it), I founded] a palace for [my] royal residence. [...]. I named it [..., set up] the weapon of (the god) Aššur, my lord, th[erein, (and) settled the people of (foreign) lands conquered by me therein. I imposed upon them tax (and) tribute], (and) considered them as inhabitants of Assyria.

4b–5a) [I fashioned (on a stele) my royal] image [and the image(s) of the great gods, my lords, inscribed on it the mighty victories (lit. "victory and might")] (5) that I had [achieved again and again] over (foreign) lands in the name of (the god) Aššur, my lord, (and) [I erected (it) in ...].

5b–7a) I received as his payment [...], 10 talents of gold (measured) by the heavy (standard), 1,000 talents of [silver, ...].

7b–10a) In my second *palû*, (the god) Aššur, [my] lor[d, encouraged me and I marched against the lands Namri, ...], Bīt-Zatti, Bīt-Abdadāni, Bīt-Sangi[būti, ...]. [...] saw [the dust cloud of] my expeditionary force and abandoned the city Nikur, his fortified city. [...]

10b–12) I rained down [*fire*] upon (them). The people of the city Nikur [... my mighty] weapons [... *I carried off* ...], his horses, his mules, [his] ox[en, ...] the cities Sassiašu, Tutašdi, [...]

Continued in text no. 7

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2 Rost (Tigl. p. 7, n. 1) proposed that the city whose name is broken off at the end of the line could have been Dūr-Tiglath-pileser, which is mentioned in text no. 47 obv. 40. If so, then its original local name was probably Sumbi, which appears in text no. 35 i 17′.

3 The restoration of the damaged text at the end of the line is based on text no. 5 line 3.

4 The restoration of the damaged text at the end of the line follows Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 46, the note to lines 4–5, which in turn is based on well-attested stock phrases.

6 *i-na* KAL-*te* "by the heavy (standard)": The interpretation here is based on Postgate, Fifty Neo-Assyrian Legal Documents p. 65. CAD D p. 96 sub *dannu* translates this passage as "in the large (measure)."

7–8 The restoration of the place names is based on text no. 35 i 5′ and 12′, and text no. 47 obv. 29; see also the entry in the Eponym Chronicle for this year (744), *ana māt Namri* "against the land Namri" (Millard, SAAS 2 p. 43). *a-ka-am* "dust cloud of": The restoration is based on text no. 18 line 7, although other words such as *alāk* ("advance") and *mēteq* ("course") are also possible.

7 The 2nd *palû* corresponds to the king's first regnal year (744), and not his second regnal year (743); his 1st *palû* is his accession year (745). On this irregularity, see H. Tadmor, JCS 12 (1958) p. 30 n. 75. The opening formula of this *palû* is restored according to text no. 15 line 5 (the 9th *palû*), the only entry where a complete formula of this nature has survived in the Kalḫu Annals.

9 The subject of *e-mur-ma* ("he saw and"), which is missing at the end of the previous line, is probably Tunaku, who is mentioned in text no. 7 line 4; he is perhaps a ruler of Parsua, whose capital was the city Nikur, as E. Forrer (Provinz. pp. 89–90) suggests.

10 The object of *ú-šá-az-nin* ("I rained down") is likely *nablu* ("flame") or *riḫiltu* ("destruction"), both of which are known ninth-century poetic similes.

7

A large fragment of a sculpted and inscribed slab discovered at Kalḫu in the nineteenth century is inscribed with two twelve-line units of the Kalḫu Annals; the two Annals units are this text and text no. 8. This passage, which is a direct continuation of text no. 6, preserves part of a report of events of the king's 2nd *palû* (744), when Tiglath-pileser III launched a campaign against lands in the Zagros mountains. This text represents Annals Series B, Unit 3, which corresponds to Ann. 11 in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 118933	—	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall r	149×239, 121×239	c
1b	—	Layard, MS A pp. 111–112	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

Two large fragments of the same slab were brought back to London by A.H. Layard. The top fragment (149×239 cm) preserves part of the upper register, which depicts soldiers marching to the left, and a horizontal band with twelve lines of text. The bottom fragment (121×239 cm) preserves part of the lower register, which is carved with a scene showing Tiglath-pileser placing his foot on the neck and back of a prostrate local ruler who had been captured in battle and several of the Assyrian king's attendants. For the identity of the local ruler, see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 240 (Tutammû of Unqi); and Uehlinger, Studies Weippert pp. 92–125 (Ḫanūnu of Gaza). Both pieces share the museum number BM 118933. This text and text no. 8 are both inscribed on BM 118933, in the horizontal band that runs between the upper and lower registers. This text is written on the left half of the slab, while text no. 8 is written on the right half of the slab. Approximately 10–12 signs are missing at the beginning of each line of this text. A.H. Layard made a draft copy of this unit of the Annals while he was in the field (MS A pp. 111–112; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. VII). The present edition is based on collation of the original in the British Museum and on published photographs. The edition is supplemented by Layard's draft copy, which preserves text now missing from BM 118933, i.e., several signs at the beginning of lines 1–3.

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— Layard, MS A pp. 111–112 (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC p. 51 top (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. pp. 269–270 lines 1–12 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 8–11 lines 32–43 and pl. IX (copy, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 pp. 271–272 §§766–767 (translation)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pp. 28–29 Relief 34 pls. LXXXIX, XCIV–XCVI (photo, drawing, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 31, 46–49 Ann. 11 and pl. VII (copy, edition)

TEXT

Continued from text no. 6

1) [... URU].*ku-ši-a-na-áš* URU.*ḫa-ar-šú* URU.*šá-na-áš-ti-ku* URU.*kiš-ki-ta-ra* URU.*ḫa-ar-šá-a-a* URU.*a-a-ú-ba-ak*

2) [...] KUR-*e ša* KUR.*ḫa-li-ḫa-ad-ri* ŠU.SI KUR-*e šá-qi-tu iṣ-ba-tu ar-ki-šú-nu ar-de-e-ma* BAD_5.BAD_5-*šu-nu áš-kun*

3) [...] *ḫur-ri* KUR-*e e-ru-bu ina* ^{d}GIŠ.BAR *aq-mu* URU.*uz-ḫa-ri ša* KUR.É-*za-at-ti al-me ak-šud* ^{m}*ka-ki-i*

4) [...] URU.*ki-it-pa-at-ti-a ša* KUR.É-*ab-da-da-ni ša* ^{m}*tu-na-ku e-ki-mu al-me ak-šud šal-la-su*

5) [*áš-lu-la* ... URU].*ni-kur a-di* URU.MEŠ *ša li-me-ti-šú a-na eš-šu-te* DÙ-*uš* UN.MEŠ KUR.KUR *ki-šit-ti* ŠU.II-*ia ina lìb-bi ú-še-šib*

6) [... LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM UGU-*šú-nu áš*]-*kun* KUR.É-*kap-si* KUR.É-*sa-an-gi* KUR.É-*ur-zak-ki* GIM *sa-pa-ri as-ḫu-up di-ik-ta-šú-nu ma-ʾa-at-tu*

7) [*a-duk ... a-na* GIŠ.*za-qi-pa-a-ni*] *ú-še-li si-ta-at* LÚ.*mun-daḫ-ṣe-e-šú-nu rit-ti-šú-nu ú-nak-kis-ma ina qé-reb* KUR-*šú-nu ú-maš-šir*

8) [...] ANŠE.*ud-ra-a-te-šú-nu* GU_4.NÍTA.MEŠ-*šú-nu ṣe-e-ni-šú-nu um-ma-ni a-na la ma-ni il-qa-a* ^{m}*mi-ta-a-ki*

9) [...] URU.*ur-ša-ni-ka* KU_4-*ub* URU.*ur-ša-ni-ka* URU.*ki-an-pal ak-šud šá-a-šú* DAM-*su* DUMU.MEŠ-*šú* DUMU.MUNUS.MEŠ-*šú*

10) [... URU.MEŠ-*ni*] *šu-a-tu-nu a-di* URU.MEŠ-*ni ša li-me-ti-šú-nu ap-púl aq-qur ina* IZI GÍBIL-*up* ^{m}*ba-at-ta-a-nu* DUMU ^{m}*kap-si*

11) [...]-*tu ik-nu-uš-ma iš-šá-a tup-šik-ku a-na la sa-pa-aḫ na-gi-i-šú* URU.*kar-ka-ri-ḫu-un-dir e-zi-ba-áš-šu*

12) [... UGU]-*šú áš-kun* URU.*e-ri-in-*^{r}*zi*^{1}-*a-šú ša it-ti* ^{m}*bi-si-ḫa-dir* URU.*ki-ši-sa-a-a ib-bal-ki-tu ak-šud*

Continued in text no. 8

Continued from text no. 6

1–3a) [...] the cities Kušianaš, Ḫaršu, Šanaštiku, Kiškitara, Ḫaršaya, Ayubak, [...]. They (the enemy) took to a high mountain peak in the mountainous terrain of Mount Ḫaliḫadri. I pursued them and defeated them. [...] I burned with fire [the ... of the people (...) who] entered the ravines of the mountains. I surrounded (and) captured the city Uzḫari of the land Bīt-Zatti.

3b–6a) [I ...] Kakî, [king of ...]. I surrounded, captured, (and) plund[ered (... and)] the city Kitpattia of the land Bīt-Abdadāni, which Tunaku had seized. (5) [...] I rebuilt [the city] Nikur, together with cities in its environs, settled the people of (foreign) lands conquered by me therein. [... I pl]aced [a eunuch of mine as provincial governor over them].

6b–8a) I overwhelmed the lands Bīt-Kapsi, Bīt-Sangi, (and) Bīt-Urzakki like a (cast) net (and) [I inflicted] a heavy defeat on them. [...] I impa[led their ...], cut off the hands of the rest of their warriors, and released (them) in their (own) land. My army took without number [...], their Bactrian camels, their oxen, (and) their sheep and goats.

8b–10a) Mitāki [...] entered the city Uršanika. I captured the cities Uršanika (and) Kianpal, (and) [I ...] him, his wife, his sons, his daughters, (10) [...]. I destroyed, devastated, (and) burned with fire those [cities], together with cities in their environs.

10b–12) Bātānu of (the land Bīt)-Kapsi (lit. “son of Kapsi”) [...] ..., submitted, and became (my) vassal (lit. “took up corvée labor”) so that his district would not be dispersed. (Thus) I left him the city Karkariḫundir. [...] I placed [over] him/it. I captured the city Erinziašu, which had revolted with Bisiḫadir of the city Kišesu,

Continued in text no. 8

8

This twelve-line unit of the Kalḫu Annals is inscribed on the same carved orthostat as text no. 7. This Annals unit, which is a direct continuation of

7 line 5 The last sign *šib* (ME) is cut off in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. VII, but the sign is preserved on the draft copy, at the very right edge of Layard, MS A p. 112.

7 line 8 The subject of the verb *il-qa-a* (“they took”) must be *um-ma-ni* (“my army”), as suggested by E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 401). Thus, there is no grammatically problematic fluctuation between the first and third person (Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 48; corrected in the corrigenda of the second printing of the book).

the previous text, preserves part of a report of the events of the king's 2nd *palû* (744), when Tiglath-pileser III marched into the Zagros mountains. This text represents Annals Series B, Unit 4, which Tadmor referred to as Ann. 12 in Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 118933	—	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall r	149×239, 121×239	c
1b	—	Layard, MS A p. 112	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This unit and the previous unit of the Annals are written on the same slab. This text is inscribed to the right of the text divider (a narrow, uninscribed band). For further details on BM 118933, see the commentary to text no. 7. Only one-third of the original length of each line is preserved. A.H. Layard made a draft copy of this unit of the Kalḫu Annals while he was in the field (MS A p. 112; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. VIII). The present edition is based on collation of the original in the British Museum and on published photographs. The edition is supplemented by Layard's draft copy, which preserves text now missing from BM 118933, mainly several signs at the end of lines 1–12.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A p. 112 (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC p. 51 bottom (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. p. 270 lines 13–24 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 10–13 lines 44–55 and pl. X (copy, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 p. 272 §§767–768 (translation)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pp. 28–29 Relief 34 pls. LXXXIX, XCIV–XCVI (photo, drawing study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 31, 48–51 Ann. 12 and pl. VIII (copy, edition)

TEXT

Continued from text no. 7

1) *šal-la-su áš-lu-la* ^{m}*ra-ma-te-ia ša* KUR.*a-ra-zi-*[*áš ...*]
2) *šu-ú ḫal-la-la-niš ip-par-ši-id-ma mám-ma la e-*⌜*mu*⌝-[*ru a-šar-šu ...*]
3) ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ GU_4.MEŠ *ṣe-e-ni* NA_4.ZA.GÌN *ḫi-ip* KUR-*i-*⌜*šú*⌝ [... DINGIR.MEŠ]
4) GAL.MEŠ EN.MEŠ-*ia aq-qí* ^{m}*tu-ni-i* KUR.⌜*su*⌝-*mur-za-a-a x* [...]
5) *ak-šud* LÚ.*mun-daḫ-ṣe-šú a-na* GIŠ.<*za*>-*qi-*⌜*pa*⌝-*ni ú-še-li* [...]
6) KUR.*su-mur-zu* KUR.É-*ḫa-am-ban a-na mi-*⌜*ṣir*⌝ KUR *aš-šur ú-*[*ter-ra* (...) UN.MEŠ KUR.KUR *ki-šit-ti* ŠU.II-*ia i-na lìb-bi*]
7) *ú-še-šib* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM UGU-*šú-nu*

Continued from text no. 7

1–4a) (and) I plundered (it). Ramateia of the land Arazi[aš ...]. He fled *furtively* (lit. "like a *centipede*") and no one fou[nd his (hiding) place. ...] I offered [...], horses, oxen, sheep and goats, lapis lazuli hewn from its mountain, [... to the] great [gods], my lords.

4b–8a) Tunî of the land Sumurzu ... [...]. (5) I captured [...]. I impaled his warriors, [...]. I an[nexed] the lands Sumurzu (and) Bīt-Ḫamban to Assyria. [(...)] I settled [the people of (foreign) lands conquered by me therein] (and) placed a eunuch of mine as provincial governor over them. I apportioned [...] to (the god) Aššur, my lord.

7 *áš-*⌜*kun*⌝ [...] "I placed. [...]": Rather than *áš-kun* ⌜d⌝[...] ("I placed. The god [...]"), as transliterated in Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 48. The left side of KUN was copied by Layard, but it is now completely lost on the original slab (BM 118933).

áš-ʳkunʾ [...]
8) *a-na aš-šur* EN-*ia ar-ku-us* URU.*ki-za-ú-ti ša i-na* [...]
9) *ap-púl aq-qur ina* IZI *áš-ru-up ša* EN.URU.MEŠ-*ni la kan-*[*šu-ti* ...]
10) 3 ME GUN NA_4.ZA.GÌN 5 ME GUN *bil in-zu* ZABAR [...]
11) *ma-da-at-tu ša* ^{m}*man-nu-*GIM-ERIM.MEŠ DUMU ^{m}*ab-da-da-ni* [...]
12) ^{m}*mi-ki-i ša* URU.*ḫal-pi-*[*x x*] ʳ^{m}ʾ*ú-zak-ku ša* ʳURUʾ.[...]

After gap, continued in text no. 9

8b–12) I destroyed, devastated, (and) burned with fire the city Kizauti, which is in [...]. Of the insub[missive] city rulers [...] (10) 300 talents of "lapis lazuli," 500 talents of ..., bronze, [...] the payment of Mannu-kī-ṣābī of (the land Bīt)-Abdadāni (lit. "son of Abdadāni") [...] Mikî of the city Ḫalpi[...], Uzakku of the city [...],

After gap, continued in text no. 9

9

Sixteen lines of Tiglath-pileser III's Annals are preserved on a fragment of a colossal sculpted slab unearthed at Kalḫu. The beginning and end of this section of the Kalḫu Annals are completely broken away, and thus it is uncertain how many lines of text were originally inscribed on this orthostat. The extant portion of this Annals unit, which follows text no. 8 after a gap of unknown length, contains the end of a report of events of Tiglath-pileser's 2nd *palû* (744; lines 1′–2′a) and the first part of an account of events of his 3rd *palû* (743; lines 2′b–16′), a year in which he did battle in northern Syria with the Urarṭian army and its Anatolian and north Syrian allies. The Eponym Chronicle records for the year 743 (the eponymy of Tiglath-pileser) that "the land Urarṭu [was defea]ted at the city Arpad" (Millard, SAAS 2 pp. 43 and 59). This text represents Annals Series C, Unit 1, which corresponds to Ann. 17 in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	Layard, MS A pp. 69–70	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall ss	—	c
1b	Rawlinson, Notebook 1 fols. 123r–122v	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

The colossal slab, which was left at Nimrud, is reported to have had an inscription written "across [a] winged figure" (Layard, ICC pp. 71–72; see Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 30). This unit of the Annals, however, was copied in the field by A.H. Layard (MS A pp. 69–70; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XIII) and H. Rawlinson (Notebook 1 fols. 123r–122v [see below]; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XIV).

8 line 10 NA_4.ZA.GÌN: Because the quantity of the *uqnû* ("lapis lazuli") given here is very large, one wonders whether it was genuine or kiln-made lapis lazuli, or another mineral similar in color to lapis lazuli. *bil in-zu*: K. Deller (*apud* Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 50) suggests taking *bil* as a construct form of *billu* ("alloy") and *in-zu* as an abbreviated form of *inzurātu*, ("a red dye"). An alternative interpretation proposed by J.N. Postgate (Dalley and Postgate, Fort Shalmaneser p. 159 n. 2) is to take *bil* as a logographic writing of *qalû* ("roasted"), an attribute of silver attested in Late Babylonian texts, and to connect *inzu* with the root *ms'* ("to wash").

Rawlinson made a draft of the text for his private use at Nimrud, probably during 1853–54. The unusual numbering of the folios in Rawlinson, Notebook 1 is due to the fact that Rawlinson had flipped his notebook upside down after numbering the pages and before copying the inscriptions. Thus, the texts were copied upside down in Notebook 1, with the hand-drawn facsimile starting in the bottom of what should have been the right-hand page (i.e., now the top of the left-hand page). Therefore, recto (according to the original page numbering) preceded verso. For example, Rawlinson's copy of this text begins on 123r (now the left-hand page) and continues on 122v (now the right-hand page).

Layard copied the text in two fragments: the left fragment (which he designated as "a" in his field journal) preserves parts of fourteen lines (= the left part of lines 3′–16′); and the right fragment (which he designated as "b" in his field journal) preserves parts of sixteen lines (= lines 1′–2′ and the right part of lines 3′–16′). In contrast, Rawlinson copied the extant text as a single inscription; he did not indicate the space taken up by the sculpted figure over which the inscription runs. The inscription was not collated since the original was not available for study. The present edition is based on the copies of Layard and the draft copy of Rawlinson.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A pp. 69–70 (copy)
— Rawlinson, Notebook 1 fols. 123r–122v (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC pp. 71 and 72 top (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. pp. 272–273 lines 1–16 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 12–15 lines 58–73 and pl. XIX (copy, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 pp. 272–273 §769 (translation)
1951 Diakonoff, VDI 2 pp. 311–312 no. 41 (2′–16′, translation)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 32, 50–53 Ann. 17 and pls. XIII–XIV (copy, edition)

TEXT

After gap, continued from text no. 8
Lacuna

1′) [...] UN.MEŠ [*a-na*? KUR? *aš-šur*.KI? *ú*?]-*ra*-[*a*? ...]
2′) [... *ina* 3 BALA].MEŠ-*ia* [*aš-šur be-lí ú-tak-kil*]-*an*-⌜*ni*⌝-[*ma* ...]
3′) [...] *x ba-ʾa*-[...] ⌜*e*?⌝ *ma*⌝ [...] ⌜*ti*⌝ [...] DIŠ [...]
4′) [... m*su-lu-ma-al* KUR.*me-lid*]-⌜*da*⌝-*a*-⌜*a*⌝ m*ta-ar-ḫu-la*-⌜*ra*⌝ [KUR.*gúr-gu*]-*ma-a-a* [...]
5′) [...] *x* ⌜*ma*⌝-*ti-tan a*-⌜*na*⌝ *e-muq a*-⌜*ḫa*⌝-*meš* [*it-tak-lu* ...]
6′) [... *ina*] *li-i-ti ù da*-⌜*na-ni*⌝ *ša aš*-⌜*šur*⌝ EN-⌜*ia*⌝ *it*-⌜*ti*⌝-[*šú-nu*? *am-da-ḫi-iṣ*? *di-ik-ta-šú-nu*? *a-duk*? ...]
7′) [... LÚ.*qu-ra-di*?]-⌜*šú*⌝-*nu* ⌜*a*⌝-*duk ḫur-ri na-at-bak* KUR-*i ú-mal-li-šú-nu-ti* GIŠ.GIGIR.⌜MEŠ⌝-[*šú-nu* ...]
8′) [...]-*šú-nu a-na la ma-ni* ⌜*al*⌝-*qa-a i-na* MURUB$_4$

After gap, continued from text no. 8
Lacuna

1′–2′a) [... *I*] *bro*[*ught*] (those) people [*to Assyria*. ...].
2′b–8′a) [In] my [third *palû*, (the god) Aššur, my lord, encourag]ed me [and ...] ... [...] ... [...] ... [... Sulumal of the land Mel]id, Tarḫulara of [the land Gurgu]m, [... (5′) ...] ... in all lands, [they trusted] in one another's strength, [... With] the power and might of (the god) Aššur, my lord, [*I fought*] with [*them* (and) *defeated them*. ...] I killed their [*warriors*] (and) I filled the mountain gorges with them (their corpses). I took without number [their] chariots, [...], (and) their [...].
8′b–13′a) In the midst of that battle, I captured

1′ The restoration is conjectural.
2′ Following the restored opening formula [*ina* 3 BALA].MEŠ-*ia* ("[In] my [third *palû*]"), Tadmor (Tigl. III p. 50) read [m]d*x* [...]; he tentatively considered these signs as the name [m]dr INANNA⌝-[*du-ri*] ("Sarduri"). However, the name of this Urarṭian king is written out syllabically in line 8′ as [m]⌜*sa-ar*⌝-*du-ri* thus making this restoration unlikely. E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 401) suggested reading this line as [... *ina* 3 BALA].MEŠ-*ia* [*aš-šur be-lí ú-tak-kil*]-*an*-[*ni-ma*], "[... In] my [third *palû* (the god) Aššur, my lord, encourag]ed me," a phrase attested in text no. 15 line 5 (9th *palû*) and partially preserved in text no. 6 line 7 (2nd *palû*). Frahm's restoration is followed here.
3′ *x*: The sign apparently includes three verticals, as copied in Layard, ICC p. 71 top line 2. Note that the traces of the first signs in lines 2–4 of Layard, ICC p. 71 top should be raised by one line (= lines 1′–3′).
4′ m*ta-*: So Rawlinson, Notebook 1; Layard, MS A omits the personal determinative.
5′ *x*: Rawlinson, Notebook 1 has GUR. ⌜*ma*⌝-*ti-tan* "in all lands": So Layard, MS A; Rawlinson, Notebook 1 has *ma-ti-un*.
6′ The restoration at the end of the line is conjectural.
7′ [LÚ.*qu-ra-di*?]-⌜*šú*⌝-*nu* "their [*warriors*]": The restoration is conjectural. *-šú-nu-ti*: So Rawlinson, Notebook 1; Layard, MS A omits *-nu-*.
8′ *la*: So Rawlinson, Notebook 1; Layard, MS A erroneously has AD. *ma-ni*: So Rawlinson, Notebook 1; Layard, MS A omits *ma*. DIŠ: So Layard, MS A; Rawlinson, Notebook 1 adds a horizontal with a question mark before DIŠ.

ti-du-ki-ma ša [^{m}]⌜*sa-ar*⌝*-du-ri* DIŠ GIŠ [...]
9′) [... *ina*] ŠU.⌜II⌝ *ú-ṣab-bit* 70 LIM 2 LIM 9 ME 50 *x x x-šú-nu* TA ⌜*pu*⌝-[...]
10′) [... ^{m}*sa-ar-du*]-*ri* ⌜*a-na šú*⌝*-zu-ub* ZI.MEŠ-*šu mu-*⌜*šiš*⌝ *iḫ-liq-ma la-am* [^{d}*šam-ši*?] *ur-ru-*⌜*uḫ*⌝-[*iš ip-pa-riš* ...]
11′) [... *it-ti* GIŠ.*šil-ta-ḫu pa-ri*]-*i*ʾ ZI.MEŠ *a-di ti-tu-ri* ÍD.A.ŠÌTA *mì-ṣir* ⌜KUR⌝*-šú aṭ-*⌜*ru*⌝*-su-*⌜*ma*⌝ GIŠ.NÁ-⌜*šú*⌝ [...]
12′) [...] ⌜GIŠ⌝.*šá šá-*⌜*da*⌝*-di* LUGAL-*ti-šu* ⌜NA_4⌝.KIŠIB GÚ-*šu a-di* ⌜NA_4⌝.MEŠ ⌜GÚ⌝.MEŠ-*šu* GIŠ.GIGIR LUGAL-*ti*-[*šu* ...]
13′) [...].MEŠ-*šú-nu* ⌜*mim*⌝*-ma* ⌜*šum*⌝*-šú ma-a*ʾ*-*⌜*du*⌝ *šá ni-*⌜*ba*⌝ *la i-šu-u* ⌜*e*⌝*-kim-šu* ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ-⌜*šú* ANŠE⌝.[...]
14′) [...]*-e-šú* ⌜*um*⌝*-ma-ni a-na la ma-ni* ⌜*il*⌝*-qa-a* GIŠ.É *ṣe-e-ri* GIŠ.⌜*kul*⌝*-ta-*⌜*ru*⌝ [LUGAL-*ti-šu* ...]
15′) [... *ú-nu-ut*? *ta-ḫa-zi*?]*-šu ma-*ʾ*a-at-te i-na* ⌜*qé*⌝*-reb uš-ma-ni-šu-ma ina* IZI *áš-ru-*⌜*up*⌝ GIŠ.[...]
16′) [...] *x* GIŠ.NÁ-*šu a-na* ^{d}⌜INANNA?⌝ *šar-rat* URU.NINA.KI*-*a a*-[*qi-iš* ...]
Lacuna
After gap, continued in text no. 10

Sarduri's ... [... I ...] 72,950 of their ... from ... [... (10′) ...]. In order to save his life, [Sardu]ri fled at night and (thus) [escaped] very quick[ly] before [*sun*]*rise*. [... With an arrow that cuts] off lives, I drove him back to the bridge (crossing over) the Euphrates River, on the border of his land. I took away from him his bed, [...], his royal processional chariot, the cylinder seal (that hung around) his neck, together with his necklace, [his] royal chariot, [...], their [...], (and) many other things, without number.

13′b–14′a) My army took without number his horses, [his] ..., [...], (and) his ... [...].

14′b–16′) [I ...] (his) pavilion, [his royal] tent, [... (15′) ...] I burned with fire his numerous [*implements of war*] (that were) inside his own camp. I [presented] ... [...] ..., (and) his bed to the goddess *Iš*[*tar*], the queen of Nineveh. [...]

Lacuna
After gap, continued in text no. 10

10

A fragment of a colossal orthostat that once decorated the interior of Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu preserves parts of two units of this king's Annals, this text and text no. 11. The beginning of the first unit on the slab, this text, is completely broken away, and thus it is uncertain how many lines of the the Kalḫu Annals were originally inscribed on the orthostat. This damaged passage, which follows text no. 9 after a long gap (accounts of the 4th–6th *palû*s [742–740]), contains part of a report of events of the king's 7th *palû* (739), the year in which Tiglath-pileser mounted a campaign to Ulluba. This text represents Annals Series C, Unit 2, which Tadmor referred to as Ann. 20 in Tigl. III.

9 line 9′ 70 LIM 2 LIM 9 ME 50 "72,950": So Rawlinson, Notebook 1; Layard, MS A has [70 LIM] ⌜2⌝ LIM 9 ⌜ME⌝ 50. *x x x-šú-nu* "their ...": Layard, MS A has ⌜BUR⌝/⌜LÚ⌝ *x te* (or *še-šú*)*-nu*; Rawlinson, Notebook 1 has BUR *x x-šú-nu*.
9 line 10′ *la-am* [^{d}*šam-ši*?] "[*sun*]*rise*": The restoration is conjectural.
9 line 11′ [*it-ti* GIŠ.*šil-ta-ḫu pa-ri*]*-i*ʾ ZI.MEŠ "[with an arrow that cuts] off lives": The restoration is based on Luckenbill, Senn. p. 44 v 73. Possibly restore *ina* instead of *itti* before *šiltāḫu*. *aṭ-*⌜*ru*⌝*-su-*⌜*ma*⌝ "I drove him back": Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 52 reads the signs as *aṭ-*⌜*rud*⌝*-su-*⌜*ma*⌝, but Rawlinson's copy has -⌜*ru*⌝-, not -⌜*rud*⌝-.
9 line 13′ ⌜*mim*⌝-: So Rawlinson, Notebook 1; this sign is miscopied in Layard, MS A. *i-šu-u*: So Rawlinson, Notebook 1; Layard, MS A omits *u*. -⌜*šú*⌝: So Rawlinson, Notebook 1; Layard, MS A erroneously has DIŠ.
9 line 14′ *-e-šú*: So Rawlinson, Notebook 1; Layard, MS A has *-a-šú*. "My army took his [...]": Cf. Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 53, which translates this passage as "I (text "he") took ... craftsmen without number." See the on-page note to text no. 7 line 8.
9 line 15′ [*ú-nu-ut*? *ta-ḫa-zi*?]*-šu* "his [*implements of war*]": The restoration is conjectural and follows Streck, ZA 89 (1999) p. 153. *i-na*: So Rawlinson, Notebook 1; Layard, MS A erroneously has AD-*na*.
9 line 16′ ^{d}⌜INANNA?⌝ "the goddess *Iš*[*tar*]": Or ^{d}⌜15?⌝. Layard, MS A has [...] DINGIR *šar-rat*; Rawlinson, Notebook 1 has ^{d}MAŠ *šar-rat*. Layard's [...] DINGIR and Rawlinson's ^{d}MAŠ are interpreted here as ^{d}⌜INANNA?⌝/^{d}⌜15?⌝. URU.NINA.KI*-*a* "Nineveh": Rawlinson, Notebook 1 has URU.NINA.⌜KI⌝-*a* and Layard, MS A has URU.⌜NINA?.KI⌝-*a*.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	Layard, MS A p. 51	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall s	—	c
1b	Layard, ICC p. 45 bottom, left	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This text, which was copied in the field by A.H. Layard (MS A p. 51; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XVIII), is inscribed on the same colossal slab as text no. 11. It is written on the left half of the slab, while text no. 11 is written on the right half of the slab (as given in Layard, ICC p. 45 bottom). The colossal slab, which was left at Nimrud, is reported to have had an inscription written "across [a] colossal figure holding a mace" (Layard, ICC p. 45; see Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 30).

The slab appears to contain two consecutive units of the Kalḫu Annals, rather than a summary inscription as previously thought; for details, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 219–220 (Excursus 2). Taking into account the facts that text no. 12 directly continues the narrative of text nos. 10–11 and that that unit of the Annals records the fall of Unqi in Tiglath-pileser's 8th *palû* (738), this text must therefore contain an account of events of the year before, i.e., the 7th *palû* (739), when Ulluba was attacked (Millard, SAAS 2 pp. 44 and 59). Because the original inscription was not available for study, the present edition is based on the copies of Layard.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1851 Layard, ICC p. 45 bottom, left (copy)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 14–15 lines 74–81 and pl. XIII (copy, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 p. 273 §769 (4′–8′, translation)
1951 Diakonoff, VDI 2 pp. 311–312 no. 41 (translation)
1973 Weippert, ZDPV 89 p. 37 (transliteration, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 33, 54–55, 219–220 Ann. 20 and pl. XVIII (copy, edition, study)

TEXT

After gap, continued from text no. 9
Lacuna
1′) [... URU.*a-li-in*]-˹*zi-ra*˺-*a*-˹*nu*˺
2′) [URU.*taš-li-a-na* URU.*tir-ḫi-im a-di*] ˹KUR.*si-ni-e*˺
3′) [KUR-*i ak-šud ina* UGU NAM LÚ.GAL].˹BI.LUL˺ *x x x*
4′) [... TA] ˹URU˺.*qu-qu-sa-an-šú*
5′) [URU.*ba-ar-zu-un-na a-di* URU.*ḫa*]-˹*ar*˺-*bi-si-na*
6′) [URU.*ab-bi-sa-a* URU.*ta-sa a-di* KUR.*ú-lu-ru-uš*] ˹UGU˺ *pi-a-ti*
7′) [*ša* ÍD.IDIGNA KUR.*lu-si-a* KUR A.BÁR KUR.*a-ma*]-*di-i-nu*
8′) [... URU.*qi-li-is-sa*] ˹URU˺.*ez-ze-e-da*
Continued in text no. 11

After gap, continued from text no. 9
Lacuna
1′–3′) [I captured the cities ..., Alin]zirānu, [Tašliana, (and) Tirḫim, as far as Mount] Sinie (Sinia), (and) *I added* (them) [to the province of the chief] cupbearer.

4′–8′) [(As for) the land ..., from] the cities Ququsanšu (and) [Barzunna to the cities Ḫa]r(a)bisinna, [Abbissâ, (and) Tasa, as far as the land Uluruš], (which is) above the *bank* [of the Tigris River, the land Lusia — the land of (the metal) lead — the land Ama]dīnu, [..., the cities Qilissa], Ezzēda,

Continued in text no. 11

1′–8′ The restoration of damaged text is based on text no. 49 obv. 15′–19′.
3′ According to a parallel passage in text no. 49 obv. 16′, one expects *x x x* to be read as *ú-rad-di* ("I added"), but the copy in Layard, MS A does not perfectly fit this reading of the signs.
6′ *pi-a-ti* "*bank*": The authors have tentatively understood this word as *piātu* (CAD P p. 358). Alternatively, following von Soden (AHw p. 874 sub *pû* I), *pi-a-ti* could be interpreted as "sources."

11

A damaged colossal slab (the same orthostat upon which text no. 10 is inscribed) preserves parts of ten lines of this unit of the Kalḫu Annals. The beginning is completely broken away, and thus it is uncertain how many lines of text were originally inscribed on this orthostat. This Annals unit, which follows text no. 10 after a short gap (ca. 20 lines), is known only from a draft copy prepared by A.H. Layard in the field. The extant portion contains a passage listing tribute received in Arpad from Syrian rulers, sometime after its fall in 740. The account may belong to the report of events of the king's 7th *palû* (739), but it is more likely part of the account of events of the 8th *palû* (738), the year that Kunalīa (Kinalīa) was conquered; text no. 12 is a direct continuation of this passage. This text represents Annals Series C, Unit 3, which corresponds to Ann. 21 in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	Layard, MS A p. 50	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall s	—	c
1b	Layard, ICC p. 45 bottom, middle	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This text, which was copied in the field by A.H. Layard (MS A p. 50; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XIX), is inscribed to the right of the text divider (as shown in Layard, ICC p. 45 bottom). The colossal slab, which was left at Nimrud, is reported to have had an inscription written "across [a] colossal figure holding a mace" (Layard, ICC p. 45; see Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 30). Note that lines 1′–2′ were copied only in Layard, MS A and that the copy of the inscription published in ICC (pl. 45 bottom, middle) begins with line 3′. Line 10′ is duplicated in text no. 12 line 1′, and thus text nos. 11 and 12 are duplicates, i.e., they do not come from the same relief program, and thus do not originate from the same room of Tiglath-pileser's palace. Because the original was not available for study, the present edition is based on the copies of Layard.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A p. 50 (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC p. 45 bottom, middle (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. p. 274 lines 9–16 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 14–17 lines 82–89 and pl. XIII (copy; 3′–10′, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 p. 273 §769 (translation)
1951 Diakonoff, VDI 2 pp. 311–312 no. 41 (translation)
1973 Weippert, ZDPV 89 pp. 34–37 (study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 34, 54–55, 219–220 Ann. 21 and pl. XIX (copy, edition, study)
1995 Kuan, JDDS 1 pp. 138–146 (3′–10′, edition, study)
2000 Younger Jr., COS 2 p. 284 (translation)

TEXT

Continued from text no. 10
Lacuna
1′) KUR.É-[*a-gu-si* ...]
2′) *ina* ⌜*lìb-bi*⌝ *x* [...]
3′) *ša* ^{m}*ma*-[*ti-*ʾ*i-il* ...]
4′) *ina muḫ-ḫi* ⌜*áš-kun ša*⌝ ^{m}*ra-ḫi*-[*a*]-⌜*ni*⌝ *x x* [...]
5′) EŠ$_{21}$ GUN KÙ.GI ⌜3 ME⌝ GUN KÙ.BABBAR ⌜2 ME GUN⌝ *x* [...]
6′) 20 GUN ŠIM.*la-du-nu* ⌜3 ME⌝ *x x* 30 [...]
7′) ^{m}*ku-uš-ta-áš-pi* KUR.*ku-um-muḫ-*⌜*ḫu*⌝-[*a-a* ...]
8′) KUR.*ṣur-ra-a-a* ^{m}*ú-ri-ia-ik-ki* KUR.[*qu-ú-a-a* ...]
9′) ^{m}*pi-si-ri-is* URU.*gar-ga-miš-a-a* ^{m}*tar-ḫu-la-ra* [KUR.*gúr-gu-ma-a-a* ...]
10′) AN.BAR KUŠ AM.SI ZÚ AM.SI SÍG.ZA.GÌN.SA$_5$ [...]
Continued in text no. 12, after overlap

Continued from text no. 10
Lacuna
1′–10′) [...] the land Bīt-[Agusi ...] inside (it). [...] of Ma[tīʾ-il ...] I placed [...] there. From Raḫi[ā]nu (Rezin) *of the land Dam*[*ascus* ...] (5′) 3 talents of gold, 300 talents of silver, 200 talents of ... [...], 20 talents of *ladanum* resin, 300 ... 30 [...; (from) ...], Kuštašpi of the land Kummuḫu, [..., ...] of the land Tyre, Uriakki (Urikki) of the land [Que, ...], Pisīris of the city Carchemish, Tarḫulara [of the land Gurgum, ...] (10′) iron, elephant hides, ivory, red-purple wool, [...]

Continued in text no. 12, after overlap

12

These twelve lines of the Kalḫu Annals are preserved on a fragment of a colossal inscribed and sculpted slab discovered in the ruins of Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu. The beginning and end of this section of the Annals are completely broken away, and thus it is uncertain how many lines of text were originally inscribed on this orthostat. The extant portion of this text, which slightly overlaps text no. 11 and which continues the narrative begun in that unit of the Annals, contains a description of the fall of Unqi and its capital Kinalīa (Kunalīa). This passage is part of an account of Tiglath-pileser's 8th *palû* (738), the year in which Kullani (= Kunalīa/Kinalīa) was conquered according to the Eponym Chronicle (Millard, SAAS 2 pp. 44 and 59). This text represents Annals Series C, Unit 4, which Tadmor referred to as Ann. 25 in Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 123 (squeeze)	—	Kalḫu	—	n
1b	—	G. Smith, Notebook 5 fols. 11v–12r and 57v–58r	Same as 1a	—	c
1c	—	G. Smith, Notebook 12 fols. 1v–2r	Same as 1a	—	c

11 line 1 The very beginning of this unit of the Annals, which is now completely missing and which should have directly continued the previous Annals unit (text no. 10), may be restored from the parallel passage in text no. 49 obv. 19′.
11 lines 1′–3′ The restorations KUR.É-[*a-gu-si*] ("the land Bīt-[Agusi]") and ^{m}*ma*-[*ti-*ʾ*i-il*] ("Ma[tīʾ-il]") are no more than reasonable guesses; see Weippert, ZDPV 89 (1973) p. 35.
11 line 4′ *x x*: Weippert (ZDPV 89 [1973] p. 35) read these signs as 10$^{?}$ ⌜GUN⌝ "*ten* talents." Alternatively, one could read these signs as ⌜KUR.ANŠE⌝-[*šú-a-a*] ("the land Dam[ascus]"), as expected from context; see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 54.
11 line 5′ EŠ$_{21}$ GUN "three talents": Read so, as noted by E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 401), instead of ⌜x⌝ GUN ("... talents") as transliterated in Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 54.

COMMENTARY

Although the slab was left at Nimrud, Layard had a squeeze of the inscription made. G. Smith published a copy of the text from the same squeeze (BM 123), which was once in the British Museum (3 R pl. 9 no. 1); that squeeze is now lost or destroyed. Prior to the publication of 3 R, G. Smith made several drafts (Notebook 5 fols. 11v–12r [= draft a] and fols. 57v–58r [= draft b], and Notebook 12 fols. 1v–2r [= draft c]; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXIV); these contain text that was not incorporated in 3 R. Probably a short time after the lithographic plates of 3 R had been prepared, G. Smith found and copied additional squeezes of this unit of the Kalḫu Annals; for the evidence, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 34–35 (Ann. 25).

The exact provenance of the slab, its size, and the details of its relief are not recorded. Although G. Smith's copies have twelve lines of preserved text, it is assumed here that this slab does not belong to the 12-line series (Series B), but rather to the general category of the "Colossal Slabs" series (Series C). The slab appears, however, to be much narrower than some of the other slabs classified as Series C, i.e, text nos. 9 and 13. The contents of line 1′ also appear in text no. 11 line 10′, and thus text nos. 11 and 12 are duplicates. Because the original was not available for study, the present edition is based on the copies of G. Smith.

For the identification of Kullani with Kunalīa (Kinalīa; Neo-Hittite Kunulūa), see Hawkins, Iraq 36 (1974) pp. 81–83; Naʾaman, BASOR 214 (1974) p. 37; and Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 58, the note to his Ann. 25 line 11′.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— G. Smith, Notebook 5 fols. 11v–12r and 57v–58r (copy)
— G. Smith, Notebook 12 fols. 1v–2r (copy)
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1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. pp. 274–275 lines 16–27 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 16–19 lines 89–101 and pl. XIV (copy, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 pp. 273–274 §769 (translation)
1951 Diakonoff, VDI 2 pp. 311–312 no. 41 (translation)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 34–35, 56–59, 219–220 Ann. 25 and pl. XXIV (copy, edition, study)
1995 Kuan, JDDS 1 pp. 138–146 (1′–2′, edition, study)
2000 Younger Jr., COS 2 p. 285 (translation)

TEXT

After overlap, continued from text no. 11
Lacuna

1′) KUŠ AM.SI ZÚ AM.SI SÍG.ZA.GÌN.SA$_5$ SÍG.ZA.GÌN.MI *lu-bul-ti bir-me* TÚG.ᵀGADAᵀ.[MEŠ *lu*]-ᵀ*bul*ᵀ-[*ti*] KUR-*šú-nu ma-ʾa-at-tu*

2′) BI AM A AN GAR MA GIŠ.*til-li* GIŠ.BAL ḪI ÍA *x* RAD *ina qé-reb* URU.*ar-pad-da am-ḫur*

3′) [^{m}*tu-ta-am-mu* LUGAL KUR.*un-qi ina a-de-e* DINGIR.MEŠ GAL].MEŠ *iḫ-ṭi* ᵀ*i*ᵀ-*šiṭ nap-šá-ti-šú ger-*ᵀ*ru*ᵀ-*a*

4′) [... *la im*]-*ta-li-ka it-te-ia i-na uz-zi* ᵀŠÀ*-*ia**ᵀ

After overlap, continued from text no. 11
Lacuna

1′–2′) elephant hides, ivory, red-purple (and) blue-purple wool, multi-colored garments, linen garment[s], numerous [ves]tments [of] their lands, ..., military equipment, a spindle, ..., (and) ... — I received (all of these things) in the city Arpad.

3′–6′a) [Tutammû, king of the land Unqi], neglected [the loyalty oath (sworn by) the great gods] (and thereby) disregarded his life. *On my campaign* [... he did not con]sult me. In my fury, (5′) [I ...] of Tutammû,

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1′ The reading of this line is based on G. Smith's draft b, which largely duplicates text no. 11 line 10′. 3 R pl. 9 no. 1 has only the last six signs of the line: *-šú-nu ma-ʾa-at-tu*. [*lu*]-ᵀ*bul*ᵀ-[*ti*] "[ves]tments [of]": The restoration was suggested by N. Naʾaman (*apud* Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 56).

2′ The reading of this line is based on G. Smith's draft b; 3 R pl. 9 no. 1 has only [...]-*pad-da* [...]. GIŠ.*til-li* "military equipment": This reading follows Frahm, Sanherib p. 105; cf. Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 56, which has *be-li*. ḪI ÍA: This should perhaps be emended to ḪI.A.

3′ The restoration of damaged text at the beginning of the line follows G. Smith, Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache 7 (1869) p. 92, and G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. p. 274 line 18. [...].MEŠ *iḫ-ṭi* ᵀ*i*ᵀ-: So G. Smith's draft a; this section of text is omitted in 3 R pl. 9 no. 1. ᵀ*i*ᵀ-*šiṭ* "he neglected": This reading follows AHw p. 1222 and Frahm, AfO 44/45 (1997–98) p. 401; cf. Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 56, which has ᵀ*i*ᵀ-*miš*. *ger-*ᵀ*ru*ᵀ-*a* "*on my campaign*": Only in 3 R pl. 9 no. 1; G. Smith's draft b ends with *nap-šá-ti-šú* ("his life"). It is uncertain how *ger-ru-a* should be interpreted because the text is damaged and has no known parallels. The authors have tentatively taken the word as *gerru* ("campaign") with the locative-terminative ending, although it is unusual. Alternatively, following Tadmor, Tigl. III, *ger-ru-a* could be an uncommon spelling of *gērû* "enemy"; cf. the attestations in CAD G pp. 62–63 sub *gērû* and AHw pp. 286–287 sub *gērû*.

4′ ᵀŠÀ*-*ia**ᵀ "my heart": Or *-ia**, a conjectural reading of the ᵀŠEᵀ A of G. Smith's draft a (the ᵀ*e*ᵀ of 3 R pl. 9 no. 1).

5′) [...] *ša* ^{m}*tu-ta-am-mu-ú a-di* LÚ.GAL.MEŠ-[*šú*]

6′) [...] URU.*ki-na-li-a* URU MAN-*ti-šú* ⌜ak*⌝-šud** UN.MEŠ *a-di mar-ši-ti-šú-nu*

7′) [... ANŠE].GÌR.NUN.NA.MEŠ *ina qé-reb um-ma-ni-ia* GIM *ṣe-e-ni am-nu*

8′) [...] *ina* MURUB$_4$-*ti* É.GAL *ša* ^{m}*tu-ta-mu-ú* GIŠ.GU.ZA-*ú-a ad-di*

9′) [...] NA DU ⌜UD$^{?}$⌝ 3 ME GUN KÙ.BABBAR ⌜*ina* KAL*⌝-*te* 1 ME GUN [...]

10′) [... *ú-nu*]-*ut ta-*⌜*ḫa**⌝-*zi lu-bul-ti bir-me* TÚG.GADA ŠIM.ḪI.A DÙ-*a-ma* NÍG.ŠU É.⌜GAL-*šú*⌝

11′) [... URU].*ki-na-li-a a-na eš-šu-ti* ⌜*aṣ-bat*⌝ KUR.*un-qi a-na paṭ gim-ri-šá* ⌜*ú*⌝-[*šak-niš*]

12′) [... LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG.MEŠ]-*ia* EN.NAM.⌜MEŠ⌝ UGU-*šu-nu áš-ku-un*

Lacuna

After gap, continued in text no. 13

together with [his] nobles, [...] I captured the city Kinalīa (Kunalīa), his royal city.

6′b–11′a) I counted (his) people, together with their possessions, [... (and) m]ules as (if they were) sheep and goats, (distributing them) among my army. [...] I set up my throne in Tutammû's palace. [I *brought out/carried off* ...] ..., 300 talents of silver (measured) by the heavy (standard), 100 talents of [... (10′) ...], battle [equip]ment, multi-colored garments, linen garments, all types of aromatics, the furnishings of his palace, [...].

11′b–12′) I reorganized [the city] Kinalīa (Kunalīa), s[ubdued] the land Unqi to its full extent, [...], (and) placed [... eunuchs of] mine as provincial governors over them.

Lacuna

After gap, continued in text no. 13

13

A fragment of a colossal carved orthostat found during nineteenth-century exploratory excavations of Kalḫu has twenty lines of Tiglath-pileser III's Annals that are inscribed over the image of a winged figure. This unit of the Kalḫu Annals, which follows the narrative of text no. 12 after a short gap, continues the report of events of the king's 8th *palû* (738), the year in which the king marched to northern Syria. The passage describes the annexation of Unqi, Ḫatarikka, and Hamath, i.e., the Orontes valley and northern Syria (lines 1–11a); the resettlement of captives in two northwestern provinces (lines 11b–12); and a campaign against Arameans in Babylonia conducted by Tiglath-pileser's officials (also in 738; lines 13–20). This text mentions a certain Syrian ruler by the name of Azriyau (Azrī-Iāu), but the name of the land over which he ruled is not known; Ḫatarikka (biblical Hadrakh) and Judah are possibilities (see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 273–274 [Supplementary Study F]). With regard to the Babylonian campaign, its apparent aim was to

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12 line 5′ G. Smith's draft c contains sixteen additional signs in this line (text copied from a fragment of a squeeze): *a-na* KUR-*e x* KUR.*mu-*⌜*uṣ-ri*⌝ KUR *a-na* GAR ... MAŠ *šú uḫ*. The beginning of the line, the text preceding -⌜*ri*⌝ KUR *a-na* GAR was not reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXIV. This passage does not belong here, and it appears not to be part of any known text of Tiglath-pileser III. It was apparently placed in this line by G. Smith because of the reference to KUR.*mu-*⌜*uṣ-ri*⌝ "Egypt." At that stage of inquiry, G. Smith read KUR.*mu-ṣir* in line 6′ (see the next note), a reading he later abandoned; cf. G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. p. 274 line 20, where this passage is omitted. LÚ.GAL.MEŠ-[*šú*] "[his] nobles": 3 R pl. 9 no. 1 has LÚ.GAL.MEŠ; and G. Smith's draft c has LÚ.GAL.

12 line 6′ *-šú* ⌜ak*⌝-šud**: This is probably the correct reading of the signs. 3 R pl. 9 no. 1 and G. Smith's draft a both have KUR.*mu-ṣir*; cf. G. Smith's draft c, which has KUR.*mu-šud*. Smith appears to have copied *šud* as if it was *ṣir*, which is similar in shape; as a result, he regarded the damaged *ak* as *mu* and the heavily damaged *šú* as KUR. For details about this misreading of G. Smith, see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 57, the note to his Ann. 25 line 6′.

12 line 8′ *-ú-a*: So G. Smith's draft a: 3 R pl. 9 no. 1 erroneously has *-ú-za*.

12 line 9′ NA DU ⌜UD$^{?}$⌝: Following Rost, this passage should perhaps be emended to [*i*]-*na* KAL-⌜*te*⌝ "(measured) by the heavy (standard)." ⌜*ina* KAL*⌝: Layard, MS A has *ina* E, with scratches over the signs; the traces in 3 R pl. 9 no. 1 are garbled. 1 ME GUN "100 talents": Only in 3 R pl. 9 no. 1; G. Smith's draft a ends with 1 (Copy: ŠÚ) ME.

12 line 10′ *-ut ta-*: So G. Smith's draft a; the signs are omitted in 3 R pl. 9 no. 1. -⌜*ḫa**⌝-: G. Smith's draft a and 3 R pl. 9 no. 1 have DIŠ. TÚG.GADA "linen garments": So 3 R pl. 9 no. 1; G. Smith's draft a omits TÚG. NÍG.ŠU É.⌜GAL-*šú*⌝ "furnishings of his palace": So in 3 R pl. 9 no. 1; G. Smith's draft a ends with NÍG.ŠA ⌜É⌝.

12 line 11′ ⌜*ú*⌝-[...]: Only in 3 R pl. 9 no. 1. G. Smith's draft a ends with *gim-ri-šá*.

12 line 12′ ⌜MEŠ⌝: So G. Smith's draft a; the sign is omitted in 3 R pl. 9 no. 1.

take thousands of captives and to quickly resettle them in newly established and reorganized provinces in the northwestern part of the kingdom and in Syria. Tiglath-pileser appears to have stayed in the land Ḫatti that year, personally overseeing this major task in the west. This text, which corresponds to Ann. 19* in Tadmor, Tigl. III, represents Annals Series C, Unit 5.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	Layard, MS A pp. 114–115	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall u	—	c
1b	Layard, ICC p. 65	Same as 1a	—	c
1c	Rawlinson, Notebook 1, fols. 120r–119v	Same as 1a	—	c
1d	G. Smith, Notebook 17 fol. 82r	Same as 1a	—	c
1e	G. Smith, Notebook 5 fols. 57v–60r	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

Unlike most of the texts edited in this volume, this unit of the Annals, which is reported to have been inscribed across the image of a winged figure, is a composite that is composed of (1) text preserved on a badly damaged and fragmentary slab and (2) text restored from other units of the Kalḫu Annals (from Series C). Because the slab that bore this section of the Annals was left at Nimrud, this text is now known only from several draft copies made in the field and several published copies. The draft copies are: (1) Layard, MS A pp. 114–115 (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XVI), a second copy of the inscription that had not been prepared from the *in situ* slab, but sometime later from an early draft (now lost) and from a draft copy of Rawlinson; (2) Layard, MS B, a later, third copy of the text; (3) Rawlinson, Notebook 1 fols. 120r–119v (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XVII), a copy made directly from the *in situ* slab; (4) G. Smith, Notebook 17 fol. 82r (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XVIII), which contains his partial collation of the original *in situ* text in 1873; and (5) G. Smith, Notebook 5 fols. 57v–60r (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pls. XXVII–XXVIII), a copy made from a squeeze then in the British Museum. A.H. Layard's first copy and the squeeze from which G. Smith made his draft are now lost. The published copies are: (1) Layard, ICC p. 65; and (2) 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 lines 22–41. The composite text, which is based on the edition presented in Tadmor, Tigl. III, essentially follows G. Smith's reconstructed text (3 R pl. 9 no. 3 lines 22–41). For further information about these sources, including a chart showing the stemma of manuscripts of the main text, and an analysis of G. Smith's work, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 32–33 (Catalogue of Annals Units, Ann. 19*) and pp. 216–217 (Excursus 1). Discrepancies in the copies are often presented in the on-page notes.

The fragmentarily preserved text partially duplicates text no. 30 and text no. 31, both of Series C, and the text is restored from those inscriptions. The restorations are as follows: lines 5–7 = text no. 30 lines 1–5; and lines 7–11 = text no. 31 lines 1–8.

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1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. pp. 276–278 lines 1–20 (translation)
1890 Schrader, KB 2 pp. 26–29 (edition)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 20–25 lines 120–141 and pl. XXI (copy, edition)
1909 Winckler, Textbuch[3] pp. 29–30 lines 123–133 (1–11, edition)
1926 Ebeling in Gressmann, ATAT[2] pp. 345–346 (1–12, translation)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 pp. 274–276 §§770–771 (translation)
1958 Wiseman, DOTT pp. 54–55 (1–12, translation)

1969 Oppenheim, ANET[3] pp. 282–283 no. 6 (b) (1–12, translation)
1973 Weippert, ZDPV 89 pp. 41–42 (5–11a, edition)
1977 Briend and Seux, TPOA p. 97 (9b–11a, translation)
1984 Borger, TUAT 1/4 pp. 370–371 (translation)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 32–33, 58–65, 216–219 Ann. 19*, figs. 4 and 9 and pls. XVI–XVIII (copy, edition, study)
2000 Younger Jr., COS 2 p. 285 (1–12, translation)
2001 Parker, Mechanics of Empire p. 100 n. 463 and p. 220 n. 944 (line 12, study)
2002 Arnold and Beyer, Readings p. 145 no. 41 (1–12, translation)
2006 Strawn in Chavalas, ANE pp. 332–333 (1–12, translation)
2007 Na'aman, SAAB 16 pp. 42–48 (4–11, translation, study)
2008 Cogan, Raging Torrent pp. 48–51 no. 8 (1–12a, translation, study)
2008 Fuchs, ZA 98 p. 72 n. 81 (1–11, study)

TEXT

After gap, continued from text no. 12

1) [...] *áš ú* [...] *tu a* [...] *li a a* [...]
2) [...] *x* [m]*az-ri-a-*[ʳ]*ú*[ˡ] [... *ú*]*-ṣab-bit-ma* [...]*-ṣa-ti ad-*[...]
3) [...]*-ú-ti x* [...] *ma-da-at-tu ki-i šá* [*aš-šu-ri e-mid-su-nu-ti ...*]
4) [...]*-ma* URU.*kur*[?]*-x* [...]-[ʳ]*lu*[ˡ] [...] *kit-ri-šú* URU.*el-*[...]
5) [... URU.*us-nu*]*-u* URU.*si-an-*[ʳ]*nu*[ˡ] URU.[ʳ]*ma*[ˡ]*-*[...] [ʳURUˡ.*ka-*[ʳ]*áš*[ˡ]*-pu-*[ʳ]*na*[ˡ] [*ša a-ḫi*] *tam-tim a-di* URU.MEŠ-[*ni ... a-di* KUR.*sa-ú-e* KUR*-e*]
6) [*ša ina* KUR.*lab-na-na-ma it*]*-tak-ki-pu-ni* KUR.*ba-*[*'a-li*]*-*[ʳ]*ṣa*[ˡ]*-pu-na* [ʳ]*a*[ˡ]*-di* [ʳKUR.*am-ma*[ˡ]*-*[*na*]*-na* KUR GIŠ.TÚG KUR.*sa-*[*ú-e* KUR*-e a-na gi-mir-ti-šu* NAM URU.*kar-*[d]IŠKUR]
7) [URU.*ḫa-ta-rik-ka* NAM] [ʳURUˡ.*nu-*[ʳ]*qu-di*[ˡ]*-na* [ʳKUR[?]ˡ.[*ḫa*]*-su**-[*at-ti a*]*-di* URU.MEŠ*-ni ša*

After gap, continued from text no. 12

1–3a) [...] ... [...] ... [...] ... [...] Azriyau (Azrī-Iāu) [... I] seized and [...] ... [...] ... [... I imposed upon them] payment like that of [the Assyrians].

3b–11a) [...] ... the city *Kur*... [...] ... [...] his helper(s), the cities El[..., (5) ..., Usn]û, Siannu, Ma[...], Kašpūna, [which is] on the sea[coast], together with citi[es ..., as far as Mount Saue — which a]buts [Mount Lebanon] — Mount Ba['ali]-ṣapūna, as far as Mount Amma[nā]na — the boxwood mountain — [Mount] Sa[ue in its entirety, the province of the city Kār-Adad, the city Ḫatarikka, the province of] the city Nuqudina, the land [Ḫa]su[atti, to]gether with cities in [its environs, the city Arâ, ... both sides of them, the cities in their en]virons, Mount Sa[r]būa in [its] entirety, [the cities Ašḫani (and) Yaṭabi, Mount Yaraqu in its entirety, the cities ...ri, El]litar[bi (and) Zi]tānu, as [far] as the city

1 [...] *li a a* [...]: One could tentatively read this passage as [URU.*ki-na*]*-li-a a-*[*na eš-šu-ti aṣ-bat*] "[I reorganized the city Kina]līa (Kunalīa)"; see text no. 12 line 11′.

2 *-ma*: So Layard, MS A; both Layard, ICC p. 65 and 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 have GAL. *-ṣa-*: So Layard, MS A and Layard, ICC p. 65; 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 has *-*[ʳ]*qa*[ˡ]*-*. *ad-*: So Layard, MS A and Layard, ICC p. 65; 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 has *ia-*. [... *ú*]*-ṣab-bit-ma* [...]*-ṣa-ti ad-*[...] "[I] seized and [...] ... [...]": N. Na'aman (Tel Aviv 22/2 [1995] p. 276) suggests reading the line as [... *ú*]*-ṣab-bit-ma ina*! [*bi-ra*]*-a*![*di-ši-nu-ti*] "[...] I seized and I pl[aced them in fet]ters." Na'aman interprets the GAL copied by G. Smith in 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 as two signs, *ma* and *ina*. G. Smith (3 R pl. 9 no. 3) read this same passage as [... *ú*]*-ṣab-bit* GAL *x* [ʳ]*qa*[ˡ]*-ti-ia* "Azriyau my hand greatly captured" (Assyrian Disc. p. 276 line 12). Rost (Tigl. pl. XXI) proposed the reading É.GAL [ʳLUGALˡ]*-ti-ia* ("my royal palace"), thus taking the *ṣa* of Layard, ICC p. 65 as the end of the LUGAL sign.

3 *-at-*: So 3 R pl. 9 no. 3; both Layard, MS A and Layard, ICC p. 65 have *-la-*. The restoration of damaged text at the end of the line follows Rost, Tigl. p. 20 line 124; see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 58, the note to this line.

4 URU.*kur*[?]*-x* "the city *Kur*...": Rost (Tigl. p. 20 line 125) read the signs as URU.*kul-*[*la-ni*] "the city Kul[lani]." [...]-[ʳ]*lu*[ˡ]: Or [...]-[ʳ]*kin*[ˡ]. URU.*el-*[...] "the city El[...]": Layard, ICC p. 65 omits the first part of the EL sign, thus creating MÁ; hence URU.*má-* in 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 and G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. p. 276. N. Na'aman (BASOR 334 [2004] p. 34) restored the name of the city as El[išu].

5 [URU.*us-nu*]*-u* "[the city Usn]û": 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 has URU.*us-nu-u* all in bold type, which indicates that the text was restored by G. Smith; that restoration may have been based on text no. 43 ii 18. URU.[ʳ]*ma*[ˡ]*-*[...]: Probably URU.[ʳ]*ma*[ˡ]*-*[*'a-ra-ba-a*] "the city Ma['arabâ]," which is mentioned in text no. 42 line 3′. Alternatively, N. Na'aman (BASOR 334 [2004] p. 34) suggests URU.[ʳSAG[?]ˡ]*-*[*ṣu*[?]*-ri*[?]] "the city *R*[*ēš-ṣūri*]." *a-di* KUR.*sa-ú-e* KUR*-e* "as far as Mount Saue": Text no. 30 begins here; that text is used to restore damaged text in this Annals unit, up to URU.*a-ra-a* ("the city Arâ") in line 7.

6 *-pu-ni*: Text no. 30 line 1 has *-*[ʳ]*pu-ú*[ˡ]*-*[*ni*]. [ʳKUR.*am-ma*[ˡ]*-*[*na*]*-na* "Mount Amma[nā]na": The full name appears in text no. 46 line 23 and text no. 47 rev. 26′. It has been discussed if this mountain is to be identified with the Anti-Lebanon (Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 61), Jabal an-Nusairiya (Helsinki Atlas), or the Amanus (Zadok, NABU 1996 no. 17); see also Bagg, Rép. Géogr. 7/1 pp. 8–9 sub Ammanāna. A. Bagg (SAAB 15 [2006] pp. 184–192) has persuasively argued that Ammanāna is to be identified with the northern part of the Anti-Lebanon. KUR*-e* "mountain": The restoration is based on line 5, which is restored from text no. 30 line 1; text no. 30 line 2 has space for both of these signs at the end of that line. URU.*kar-*[d]IŠKUR "the city Kār-Adad": G. Smith's copy of text no. 30 line 3 has a winkelhaken after IŠKUR. This wedge, however, is missing in 3 R pl. 9 no. 3; moreover, no wedges/signs are preserved after IŠKUR on BM 118899 + BM 118900 (collation by A. Shaffer).

7 [ʳKUR[?]ˡ.[*ḫa*]*-su**-[*at-ti a*]*-di* "the land [Ḫa]su[atti, to]gether with": The restoration, which follows N. Na'aman (NABU 2007 p. 2 no. 2), is based on text no. 35 ii 10′, where [ʳKUR.*ḫa*[ˡ]*-su-at-ti* and KUR.*ṭu-ri-na-qa-di-na* (which is probably identical with Nuqudina in the Annals) are also mentioned together. Based on this same parallel, text no. 30 line 4 should be read as KUR.*ḫa-su-*[*at-ti*], not as KUR.*ḫa-su* (Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 88). Oddly, however, G. Smith's eclectic text (worksheet for 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 [reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXVII] line d) has KUR.*ḫa-su* KUR.[...]; the source of the second KUR remains unclear. *...-ni ki-lal-li-šu-nu* "[...] ... both sides of them": Text no. 31 begins here; that text is used to restore damaged text in this Annals unit up to *áš-kun* ("I placed") in line 11. *Kilallīšunu* ("both") refers to a dual or twin phenomenon, and not to a plural form. It would appear that another toponym (ending in *-ni*) should be restored after URU.*a-ra-a* or that the text refers to twin cities of Arâ, "greater" and "lesser" Arâ, as in the case of Sidon. If this proves correct, then *-ni* should be emended to TUR. J. Lewy (Orientalia NS 21 [1952] p. 420 n. 3) restores [É BÀD.MEŠ]*-ni* ("[fortress]es") here.

[*si-ḫir-ti-šú* URU.*a-ra-a ...-ni ki-lal-li-šu-nu*]
8) [URU.MEŠ-*ni ša si*]-⌜*ḫir*-ti**⌝-[*šú-nu*]
⌜KUR⌝.*sa*-[*ar*]-*bu*-⌜*ú*⌝-*a* KUR-*ú* [*a*]-*na gi-mir-ti*-[*šú* URU.*áš-ḫa-ni* URU.*ia-ṭa-bi* KUR.*ia-ra-qu* KUR-*ú a-na gi-mir-ti-šú*]
9) [URU.*x*-(*x*)-*ri* URU.*el*]-⌜*li-tar*⌝-[*bi* URU.*zi*]-⌜*ta*⌝-*a-nu a*-[*di lìb*]-*bi* URU.⌜*a-ti*⌝-*in*-[*ni ...* URU.*bu-ma-me* 19 *na-ge-e*]
10) [*ša* URU.*ḫa-am-ma-at-ti*] *a-di* URU.MEŠ-[*ni ša si*]-*ḫir-ti-šu-nu ša* [*a-ḫi tam*]-*tim ša šùl-mu* ^{d}UTU-*ši* ⌜*ša*⌝ [*i-na ḫi-iṭ-ṭi ù gul-lul-te a-na* ^{m}*az-ri-ia-a-ú e-ki-i-mu*]
11) [*a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*] GUR-*ra* 2* LÚ.*šu*-[*ut* SAG].MEŠ-⌜*ia*⌝ LÚ.EN.NAM.MEŠ UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun* [...] 80 LIM 3 LIM [...]
12) [...] *ina* URU.[MEŠ] *šú-nu-ma* NAM URU.*tuš*-[*ḫa-an*] ⌜*ú*⌝-*šá-aṣ-bit* 1 LIM 2 ME 23 UN.MEŠ *ina* NAM KUR.*ul-lu-ba* ⌜*ú*⌝-*še*-⌜*šib*⌝ LÚ.⌜*qu*⌝-*ru-x* [...]
13) [...] *x* KAK *aṣ-ba-ta ur-ḫa* LÚ.*qu-ra*-[*di-ia* TA] *né-ber-ti* ÍD.*za*-⌜*ba*⌝ *a-na ka-šá-ad* LÚ.*aḫ-la-am-ak-ka-*<*di*> *ad*-⌜*ke-ma*⌝ LÚ.*gu-ru-me x* [...]
14) [...] *ki-ši x a-ru-mu ša šid-di* ÍD.[*za-ba ...*]

Atin[ni, ..., the city Bumame] — I anne[xed to Assyria (those) nineteen districts (10) of the city Hamath], together with citie[s in] their [en]virons, which are [on the coast of the Se]a of the Setting Sun, (and) which [had been criminally and sinfully seized for Azriyau (Azrī-Iāu)].

11b–12a) I placed two eu[nuch]s of mine as provincial governors over them. [...] I made 83,000 [...] from those same cit[ies] occupy the province of the city Tuš[ḫan]. I settled 1,223 people in the province of the land Ulluba.

12b–14a) [I ... my] *qurru*[*būtu* officials]. I took the road [to ...] ... (and) I rallied [my] warrior[s from] the far bank of the Zab River to subdue the Aḫlam-Akkadî. The (tribe) Gurumu, ... [...] ..., Arameans on the banks of the [Zab] River, [...] — they (my warriors) defeated them. They captured the[ir] cities (and) [brou]ght the[ir] booty to me.

14b–16a) [PN (of GN) ...] ... The Aramean(s) came out

8 -⌜*ḫir*-ti**⌝-[*šú-nu*]: The reading -⌜*ḫir*-ti**⌝- is based on text no. 31 line 2; Layard, MS A has an unintelligible ME-AN and no space to restore -*šú-nu*.

9 URU.*x*-(*x*)-*ri* "the city ...ri": Rost, Tigl. pl. XXI has URU.[*x*-(*x*)]-*ri*. One could tentatively read this passage as ⌜*ša*⌝ [*ku*]-*tal* ("that are [be]hind"), which appears in line 19 and in text no. 39 line 28; however, this restoration does not fit the context of the passage. [URU.*el*]-⌜*li-tar*⌝-[*bi*] "[the city El]litar[bi]": Text no. 31 line 4 has -*ta-ar-bi*. However, in 3 R pl. 9 no. 3, three hatched and unintelligible signs appear after URU.⌜*a-ti*⌝-*in-ni* ("the city Atinni"); these are perhaps traces of another toponym (so also G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. p. 276 line 9). After he had copied the text of text no. 31 from a paper squeeze into his notebook (see below, text no. 31), G. Smith apparently found another tiny squeeze fragment (now lost) with traces of signs; he placed that line in his copy in 3 R pl. 9 no. 3. URU.*bu-ma-me* "the city Bumame": The copy of text no. 31 line 5 in Rawlinson, Notebook 2 has URU.*bu-ma-a-me* ("the city Bumāme"). M. Weippert (ZDPV 89 [1973] p. 42 n. 61) suggests emending the text to URU.*bu-ta-me* ("the city Butame"), as such a toponym is attested in Unqi.

10 -*šu-*: Text no. 31 line 6 has -*šú-*.

11 2*: Text has ⌜A⌝. K. Kessler (WO 8 [1975] pp. 54–58) proposed emending A to 2 on the basis of text no. 49 rev. 2. E. Forrer (Provinz. p. 57) proposed emending the text to "four" (4). Since A (which is apparently excessive when indicating the ventive [esp. after -*ra*]) is also attested in text no. 31 line 8 (in both Rawlinson, Notebook 2 and 3 R pl. 9 no. 3), one would have to assume a mistake in the *Vorlage* of the text since this error was repeated by two different scribes. LÚ.*šu*-[*ut* SAG].MEŠ "eu[nuch]s": Text no. 31 line 8 has *šú-* and omits MEŠ. UGU-*šú-nu* "over them": Text no. 31 line 8 has -*šu-nu*. 80 LIM 3 LIM "83,000": So in Layard, MS A; Layard, ICC p. 65, however, has 90$^{?}$ (DIŠ+30) LIM 3 LIM; DIŠ could be the final wedge of a sign now mostly missing. G. Smith's worksheet for 3 R (= Notebook 5 fols. 57v–59r) line f reads [...] LIM$^{?}$ 30 LIM 3 ME, but 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 has another variant: [*x*] 90 LIM 3 ME. G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. p. 277 gives yet another reading of the number: 30,300. The numbers noted in Tadmor, Tigl. III (p. 62, the critical apparatus to this line) are partly imprecise.

12 *ul-*: Both Layard, MS A and Layard, ICC omit the initial winkelhaken; the sign is correctly copied in Rawlinson, Notebook 2. URU.*tuš*-[*ḫa-an*] "the city Tuš[ḫan]": So Forrer, Provinz. p. 59 and p. 86 n. 1. NAM KUR.*ul-lu-ba* "province of the land Ulluba": This province was organized immediately after the campaign to Ulluba in 739; see text no. 37 lines 43–45. Moreover, this province is probably identical with "the province of the city Aššur-iqīša" mentioned in text no. 39 lines 28–29 and text no. 49 obv. 10′; see Forrer, Provinz. p. 85; Weippert, ZDPV 89 (1973) p. 38; and Radner, RLA 11/1–2 (2006) p. 56 sub Provinz, Birtu. LÚ.⌜*qu*⌝-*ru-x* [...] "[my] *qurru*[*būtu* officials]": One could tentatively restore LÚ.⌜*qu*⌝-*ru*-⌜*bu*⌝-[*te*] "a special force." E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 401), however, proposes LÚ.⌜*qu*⌝-*ru*-[*la-a-a*] "the people of Quru[la]"; cf. URU.*qu-ru-la* ("the city Qurula") in text no. 37 line 31. With regard to lines 12–14, the gaps for [*ḫa-an*] (line 12), [*di-ia* TA] (line 13), and [*za-ba* ...] (following ÍD in line 14) are indicated in Rawlinson, Notebook 1 and in 3 R pl. 9 no. 3; the breaks, however, are omitted in Layard, MS A and Layard, ICC.

13 -*ta*: So Rawlinson, Notebook 1 and 3 R pl. 9 no. 3; both Layard, MS A and Layard, ICC have -*ru*. LÚ.*aḫ-la-am-ak-ka-*<*di*> "the Aḫlam-Akkadî": Or LÚ.*aḫ-la-am-ak-ka-*<*ad*> (*ad* omitted by haplography).

14 *ki-ši*: So Layard, MS A and Layard, ICC; *ki-* is omitted in 3 R pl. 9 no. 3. *x*: The traces in Layard, MS A do not seem to fit LÚ, which one expects here. *ša šid-di* ÍD.[...] "on the banks of the [...] River": 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 indicates that there is a gap after ÍD. One might therefore read ÍD.[*za-ba*] "[Zab] River." This gap could also indicate uninscribed sculpture on the orthostat, as the copy in Rawlinson, Notebook 1 may suggest. -⌜*šú*⌝-: The sign appears in Rawlinson, Notebook 1. [*iš-lu*]-*lu-ni* "[they brou]ght to me": The restoration follows Schramm, Orientalia NS 68 (1999) p. 170. Cf. Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 64, which restores [*ú-bi*]-*lu-ni*. There are problems with lines 14–15, mainly because of the unprecedented change of subject and number. The translation is therefore conjectural. The participants seem to be Assyrian soldiers, the Arameans, and a certain leader whose name is not preserved. The signs at the beginning of lines 14 and 15 may perhaps be the remainder of that name, although it is not clear whether [...]-*ki-ši x* is the same as [...]-*ši-i*. The latter might also be restored as the name of another gentilic.

di-ik-ta-šú-nu i-du-ku URU.MEŠ-⌜*šú*⌝-[*nu*]
ik-šu-du šal-⌜*la*⌝*-su-*[*nu iš-lu*]*-lu-ni* [...]
15) [...]*-ši-i* LÚ.*a-ru-mu a-na ma-aʾ-di it-bu-ma*
⌜*a*?⌝-[*na*?] ⌜GABA?⌝*-šu-nu* ⌜*iš*⌝*-ku-na si-dir-tu*
LÚ.*a-ru-*[*mu*] *tuk-la-te-e-šú i-du-*⌜*ku*⌝ [...]
16) [... *a-na šu-zu*]-⌜*ub*⌝ ZI.MEŠ-*šú e-de-nu-uš-šú*
ip-par-šid-ma e-li URU.*bir-tu ša ki-ni-ia*
⌜URU⌝.*sa-ar-ra-gi-*⌜*tu*⌝ [...]
17) [... *a-di* URU.MEŠ-*ni ša li-me*]*-ti-šú-nu ik-šu-du*
12 LIM UN.MEŠ *a-di mar-ši-ti-šú-nu*
GU_4.NÍTA.MEŠ-*šú-nu* ⌜*ṣe*⌝*-e-ni-šú-nu* ⌜*a*⌝*-di ra-*[...]
18) [... *a-na* KUR.*ḫat-ti a-di*] ⌜*maḫ*⌝*-ri-*⌜*ia*⌝ *ú-bi-lu-ni*
LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG.MEŠ-*ia* LÚ.GAR.KUR KUR.*lul-lu-mi-i*
URU.*mu-lu-ú-ga-ni* [...]
19) [...] ⌜*ša*⌝ *ku-tal dan-ni-ti ša* DUMU
⌜KÁ⌝.DINGIR.RA.KI *a-*⌜*di*⌝ URU.MEŠ-*ni ša*
li-me-ti-šú-nu ik-šud di-ik-ta-[*šú-nu i-duk ...*]
20) [... *a*]*-na* KUR.*ḫat-ti a-di maḫ-ri-*⌜*ia*⌝ *ú-bi-*⌜*lu-ni*⌝
[LÚ].*šu-ut* SAG.MEŠ-*ia* LÚ.GAR.KUR KUR.*na-ʾi-i-ri*
URU.*su-pur-gi-*[*il-lu ...*]
Continued in text no. 14

in force and he (PN) drew (them) up in battle array a[ga]inst them (my warriors). They (my warriors) defea[ted] the Ara[means], his helpers, [... PN, to sa]ve his life, fled alone and disappeared.

16b–18a) They (my warriors) captured the fortress of Kinia, the city Sarragitu, [..., together with cities in] their [envir]ons. They brought [to the land Ḫatti (Syria-Palestine), be]fore me, 12,000 people, together with their possessions, their oxen, their sheep and goats, together with [their] ... [...].
18b–20a) A eunuch of mine, the provincial governor of the land of the Lullumu, captured (and) defe[ated] the cities Mulūgani, [...], which is (located) behind the fortress of the Babylonian(s), together with cities in their environs. (20) They brought [... t]o the land Ḫatti (Syria-Palestine), before me.
20b) [A] eunuch of mine, the provincial governor of the land Naʾiri, [captured] the cities Supurgi[llu, ...]

Continued in text no. 14

14

A heavily damaged sculpted and inscribed orthostat that once lined a wall of Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu preserves parts of three twelve-line units of the Kalḫu Annals; these are this text, text no. 15, and text no. 16. This section of the Annals, which is a direct continuation of text no. 13, preserves part of a report of events of the king's 8th *palû* (738). This mostly reconstructed twelve-line Annals unit contains a report of the defeat of Arameans in Babylonia and their subsequent deportation to the newly formed provinces in Syria (lines 1–10a) and a list of Syrian and southeastern Anatolian rulers who paid tribute to Tiglath-pileser (lines 10b–12), a passage continued in text no. 15. This text represents Annals Series B, Unit 5, which Tadmor referred to as Ann. 13* in Tigl. III.

13 line 15 *it-bu-ma* ⌜*a*?⌝-[*na*?] "they drew up ag[ainst]": So Rawlinson, Notebook 1, but with the left side of ⌜*a*⌝ copied as *šú*. *it-bu-ma* [*x x*] in 3 R pl. 9 no. 3: All of these signs are omitted in Layard, MS A and Layard, ICC. ⌜GABA?⌝- "breast": This sign was copied as MU in Layard, MS A (hence so in Layard, ICC) and as AŠ+ḪI in Rawlinson, Notebook 1 (hence ḪI in 3 R pl. 9 no. 3; Rost has [*muḫ*]-*ḫi-šu-nu*). Here, the original sign is assumed to be GABA, with the lower parts of the horizontal wedges broken off. What remained was MU, as correctly copied by Layard, but emended by Rawlinson. -[*mu*]: The gap is indicated in Rawlinson, Notebook 1 and 3 R pl. 9 no. 3, but omitted in Layard, MS A and Layard, ICC.
13 line 16 *-uš-šú*: Rawlinson, Notebook 1 omits *-šú*.
13 line 18 LÚ.GAR.KUR KUR.*lul-lu-mi-i* "the provincial governor of the land of the Lullumu": This is probably the Aššur-daʾʾinanni who is mentioned in text no. 47 obv. 42 and the governor of Mazamua who was the eponym official for the year 733 (Klengel, MIO 11 [1966] p. 368).
13 line 19 ⌜*ša*⌝: 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 erroneously has *ri*.
13 line 20 This line is duplicated in text no. 14 line 1.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 124961 (+)	—	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall r	124×232	c
1b	—	Layard, MS A p. 110	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This text is inscribed on the same series of slabs (BM 124961 [+] Detroit 50, 32) as text nos. 15–16; this unit of the Annals is found to the left of the first text divider. Unlike most of the texts edited in this volume, this part of the Kalḫu Annals is a composite that is composed of (1) text preserved on a badly damaged and fragmentary slab in the British Museum (BM 124961 = Layard, ICC p. 50 top, and Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pl. LXXXI), (2) text now lost but known from a draft copy made by A.H. Layard (MS A p. 110; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. IX), and (3) text restored from other units of the Kalḫu Annals (from Series A and C; see below). The composite text, like Tadmor's edition in Tigl. III, essentially follows G. Smith's reconstructed text (3 R pl. 9 no. 3 lines 41–52). For an analysis of Smith's work, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 216–219 (Excursus 1).

The primary source for this text is the left column of BM 124961, which is supplemented by Layard's draft copy, as it preserves text now missing on the original. About ten signs are missing at the beginning of lines 1–7 and about five signs at the beginning of lines 8–12. These parts of the text are restored from duplicate passages in Series A and C. The restorations are as follows: line 1 = text no. 13 line 20; lines 3–8 = text no. 26 lines 1–7; lines 8–12 = text no. 27 lines 1–5; and lines 10–12 = text no. 32 lines 1–6. For a study of the rulers who brought tribute in 738, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 265–268 and 273–278 (Supplementary Studies D and F).

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TEXT

After overlap, continued from text no. 13

1) [... *a-na* KUR.*ḫat-ti a*]-*di maḫ-ri-ia ú-bi-lu-ni* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG.MEŠ-*ia* LÚ.GAR.KUR KUR.*na-ʾi-i-ri* URU.*su-pur-gi-il-lu*

2) [...]-ʳ*áš aʾ*-*di* URU.MEŠ-*ni ša li-me-ti-šú ik-šud*

After overlap, continued from text no. 13

1–3a) [... they plundered (those cities) and] brought (that booty) [to the land Ḫatti (Syria-Palestine), be]fore me. A eunuch of mine, the provincial governor of the land Naʾiri, captured (and) plundered the cities

1 This line is duplicated in text no. 13 line 20.
2 -ʳ*áš*ˀ: So Layard, MS A; 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 has -*pa*.

šal-la-su-nu iš-lu-la ^{m}*ši-qi-la-a* LÚ.GAL *bir-ti*

Supurgillu, [..., (and) ...]aš, together with cities in its environs. [He ...] Šiqilâ, a fortress commander. [He captured (and) plundered ... and] brought (that booty) [to the land Ḫat]ti (Syria-Palestine), before me.

3) [... *iš-lu-la-am*$^{?}$*-ma a-na* KUR.*ḫat*]*-ti a-di maḫ-ri-ia ub-la* 6 ME *šal-la-at* URU.*am-la-te ša* LÚ.*da-mu-ni* 5 LIM 4 ME *šal-la-at* URU.BÀD.<AN>

3b–5a) [I settled] 600 captives of the city Amlatu of the (tribe) Damunu (and) 5,400 captives of the city Dēr (Bīt-Dērāya) [in the cities Kunalīa, ...], Ḫuzarra, Tae, Tarmanazi, Kulmadara, Ḫatatirra, (and) Irgillu, (5) [cities of the land Unqi].

4) [*ina* URU.*ku-na-li-a* ...] ⌜URU⌝.*ḫu-za-ar-ra* URU.*ta-e* URU.*ta-ar-ma-na-zi* URU.*ku-ul-ma-da-ra* URU.*ḫa-ta-tir-ra* URU.*ir-gi-il-lu*

5) [URU.MEŠ-*ni šá* KUR.*un-qi ú-še-šib* ...] ⌜*šal*⌝*-la-at* KUR.*qu-te-e* KUR.É-*sa-an-gi-bu-te* 1 LIM 2 ME LÚ.*il-li-il-a-a* 6 LIM 2 ME 8 LÚ.*nak-kab-a-a* LÚ.*bu-da-a-a*

5b–6a) I settled [...] captive highlanders (lit. "Qutû") of the land Bīt-Sangibūti, 1,200 people of the (tribe) Illilu, (and) 6,208 people of the (tribes) Nakkabu (and) Būdu [in the cities ..., Ṣi]mirra, Arqâ, Usnû, (and) Siannu, (cities) on the seacoast.

6) [*ina* ... URU.*ṣi*]-⌜*mir*⌝*-ra* URU.*ar-qa-a* URU.*us-nu-ú* URU.*si-an-nu ša šid-di tam-*⌜*tim ú*⌝*-še-šib* 5 ME 88 LÚ.*bu-da-a-a* URU.*du-na-a-a*

6b–8a) I settled 588 people of the (tribes) Būdu (and) Dunu, [...] ... [...], 252 people of the (tribe) Bilu, 554 people of the (tribe) Bānītu, 380 people

7) [...] *x* [...] 2 ME 52 LÚ.*bi-la-a-a* 5 ME 54 LÚ.*ba-ni-ta-a-a* 3 ME 80 LÚ.^{d}IGI.DU-*an-dil*-KUR 4 ME 60 LÚ.*sa-an-gi-il-lu*

of the (tribe) Palil-andil-māti ("The god Palil is the protecting shadow of the land"), 460 people of the (tribe) Sangillu, [..., ...] people of the (tribe) Illilu, 458 captive highlanders (lit. "Qutû") of the land Bīt-Sangibūti in the province of the city Tuʾimme.

8) [... LÚ].⌜*il*⌝*-lil-a-a* 4 ME 58 *šal-la-at* KUR.*qu-te-e* KUR.É-*sa-an-gi-bu-ti i-na* NAM URU.*tu-*ʾ*i-im-me ú-še-šib* 5 ME 55

8b–10a) I settled 555 [captive] highlanders (lit. "Qutû") of the city Bīt-Sangibūti in the city Tīl-karme. I considered them as inhabitants of Assyria, (and) [imposed upon the]m corvée labor like that of the Assyrians.

9) [*šal-la-at* KUR].*qu-te-e* URU.É-<*sa*>*-an-gi-bu-ti i-na* URU.DUL-*kar-me ú-še-šib it-ti* UN.MEŠ KUR *aš-šur am-nu-šú-nu-ti il-ku tup-šik-ku ki-i šá áš-šú-ri*

10) [*e-mid-su-nu*]*-ti ma-da-at-tu ša* ^{m}*ku-uš-ta-áš-pi* URU.*ku-um-mu-ḫa-a-a* ^{m}*ra-ḫi-a-nu* KUR.*šá*-ANŠE.NÍTA-*šu-a-a* ^{m}*me-ni-ḫi-im-me* URU.*sa-me-ri-na-a-a*

10b–12) The payment of Kuštašpi of the city Kummuḫu, Raḫiānu (Rezin) of the land Damascus, Menahem of the city Samaria, [Hiram of the city] Tyre, Sibittibiʾil of the city Byblos, Urikki of the land Que, Pisīris of the city Carchemish, Ēnī-il of [the city Hama]th,

11) [^{m}*ḫi-ru-um-mu* URU].*ṣur-a-a* ^{m}*si-bi-it-*⌜*ti*⌝*-bi-*ʾ*i-li*

3 *iš-lu-la-am*$^{?}$*-ma*: Text no. 26 begins here; that text is used to restore damaged portions of this Annals unit, up to *-sa-an-gi-bu-ti* in line 8. The restoration follows Rost, although it is not easy to reconcile *-am*$^{?}$- with the traces of that broken sign in text no. 26 line 1; see the copy in Layard, MS A and the published photograph (Weippert, ZA 64 [1975] pp. 119–120). URU.BÀD.<AN>: This probably corresponds with URU.⌜É⌝*-de-ra-a-a* in text no. 26 line 2. For the identification of these two toponyms with Dēr (Tell ʿAqar), see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 66–67, the note to his Ann. 13* line 3. Note, however, the doubts raised by J.N. Postgate and R. Mattila (Studies Grayson p. 241 n. 16) about the equation of these toponyms, as well as their identification with the Babylonian cult center Dēr.

4 *-ir-*: 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 erroneously has *-sa-*.

5 KUR.*qu-te-e* "Qutû": This is apparently an archaic term for highlanders that is used here as an appellative referring to the people of Bīt-Sangibūti, who were defeated in the campaign of 744.

6 5 ME 88 "588": Layard, MS A omits ME. Text no. 26 line 5 also has "588" (see Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pl. XLIX); the variant "589," as given in Tadmor, Tigl. III (p. 66, critical apparatus) is actually not attested.

7 5 ME 54 "554": 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 erroneously has 5 ME 44 "544."

8 4 ME 58 "458": 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 erroneously has 4 ME 57 "457." *i-na* NAM "in the province": Text no. 27 begins here; that text is used to restore damaged portions of this Annals unit, until the end.

9 DUL: Text no. 27 line 1 has DU_6. URU.DUL-*kar-me*: This must be the *tīl-karme ša māt gurgume* "Tīl-karme of the land Gurgum" mentioned in text no. 35 ii 14′. This city may be identified as Tīl-Garimmu (Bib. Togarma), which is attested in the inscriptions of Sargon II and Sennacherib and which was probably located at Elbistan (Yamada, AoF 33 [2006] pp. 223–236).

10 *ma-da-at-tu* "payment": Text no. 32 begins here; that text is used to restore damaged portions of this unit of the Annals, until the end. URU.*ku-um-*: So also text no. 27 line 2; text no. 32 line 1 has KUR.*ku-um-*. KUR.*šá*-ANŠE.NÍTA-*šu-a-a* "the land Damascus": So also text no. 27 line 3; text no. 32 line 1 (as well as text no. 31 line 9) has KUR.*ša*-ANŠE.NÍTA.MEŠ-*šu-a-a*. ^{m}*me-ni-ḫi-im-me* "Menahem": Text no. 32 line 2 has ^{m}*me-ni-ḫi-me*. URU.*sa-me-ri-na-a-a* "the city Samaria": Text no. 32 line 2 has URU.*sa-me-ri-i-na-a-a*.

11 [URU].*ṣur-a-a* "[the city] Tyre": Text no. 32 line 2 has URU.*ṣur-ra-a-a*. ^{m}*ú-ri-ik-ki* "Urikki": Text no. 27 line 4 and text no. 32 line 3 have ^{m}*ú-ri-ia-ik-ki* "Uriyikki."

URU.*gu-ub-la-a-a* ^{m}*ú-ri-ik-ki* KUR.*qu-ú-a-a*
^{m}*pi-si-ri-is* URU.*gar-ga-miš-a-a* ^{m}*e-ni-ìl*
12) [URU.*ḫa-am-ma*]-*ta-a-a* ^{m}*pa-na-*^{r}*am-mu*^{1}-*u*
URU.*sa-am-*$^{'}$*a-la-a-a* ^{m}*tar-ḫu-la-ra*
KUR.*gúr-gu-ma-a-a* ^{m}*su-lu-ma-al*
KUR.*me-lid-da-a-a* ^{m}*da-di-i-lu*
Continued in text no. 15

Panammû of the city Samʾal, Tarḫulara of the land Gurgum, Sulumal of the land Melid, Dadīlu

Continued in text no. 15

15

This twelve-line unit of Tiglath-pileser III's Annals is inscribed on the same badly damaged slab as text nos. 14 and 16. This unit of the Annals, which is a direct continuation of the previous text, preserves the end of a report of events of the king's 8th *palû* (738), the year in which the king went to Syria (lines 1–5a), and the beginning of an account of the events of his 9th *palû* (737), the year in which Tiglath-pileser mounted an expedition to the Zagros mountains and Media (lines 5b–12); the latter report is continued in the next Annals unit. This text represents Annals Series B, Unit 6, which corresponds to Ann. 14* in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 124961 (+)	—	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall r	124×232	c
1b	Detroit 50, 32	—	Same as 1a	122×239	p
1c	—	Layard, MS A pp. 66–67 and 111	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This Annals unit is inscribed on the same series of slabs (BM 124961 [+] Detroit 50, 32) as text nos. 14 and 16, between the two narrow, uninscribed vertical bands that separate these three units of the Annals. Unlike most of the texts edited in this volume, this section of the Kalḫu Annals is a composite that is composed of (1) text preserved on a badly damaged and fragmentary slab in the British Museum (BM 124961; Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pl. LXXXI), (2) text inscribed on another fragment now housed in the Detroit Institute of Arts (inventory no. 50, 32; ibid. pl. LXXXV left side), (3) text now lost but known from a draft copy made by A.H. Layard (MS A pp. 66–67 and 111; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. X), and (4) text restored from other units of the Kalḫu Annals (from Series A and C). The composite text, like the edition presented in Tadmor, Tigl. III, essentially follows G. Smith's reconstructed text (3 R pl. 9 no. 3 lines 53–57). See Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 216–219 (Excursus 1) for an analysis of G. Smith's work.

The primary source for the left half of the main text is BM 124961, which is supplemented by Layard's draft copy (MS A p. 111) since that copy preserves text now missing on the original. The primary source for the right half of the inscription is Layard's draft copy (MS A pp. 66–67 = Layard, ICC p. 67 top) since that part of the slab was left in the field. The primary source for the last part of line 12 is Detroit 50, 32 (Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pl. LXXXV). Damaged text

14 line 12 ^{m}*pa-na-*^{r}*am-mu*^{1}-*u* "Panammû": So also in text no. 27 line 4 ([...]-*na-am-mu-u*); text no. 32 line 4 has ^{m}*pa-na-am-mu-ú*.

is restored from duplicate passages in Series A and C of the Annals. The restorations are as follows: lines 1–3 = text no. 27 lines 5–7; lines 1–4 = text no. 32 lines 6–12; and lines 3–10 = text no. 28 lines 1–7.

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2008 Cogan, Raging Torrent pp. 51–53 no. 9 (1–5a, translation, study)

TEXT

Continued from text no. 14

1) URU.*kas-ka-a-a* ^{m}*ú-as-sur-me* KUR.*ta-bal-a-a*
^{m}*uš-ḫi-it-ti* KUR.*tu-na-a-a* ^{m}*ur-bal-la-a*
KUR.*tu-*⌜*ḫa-na*⌝*-a-a* ^{m}*tu-*⌜*ḫa-am*⌝*-*[*me*
URU.*iš-tu-un-da-a-a*]

2) ^{m}*ú-ri-im-mì-i* URU.*ḫu-bi-iš-na-a-a* ^{f}*za-*⌜*bi-bé*⌝*-e*
šar-rat KUR.*a-ri-bi* KÙ.GI KÙ.BABBAR ⌜AN.NA
AN.BAR⌝ KUŠ AM.SI ⌜ZÚ⌝ [AM.SI]

3) *lu-bul-ti bir-me* TÚG.GADA SÍG.*ta-*⌜*kil*⌝*-tu*
⌜SÍG⌝.[*ár*]*-ga-man-nu* GIŠ.ESI GIŠ.TÚG *mim-ma*
aq-ru ni-ṣir-ti ⌜LUGAL⌝*-ú-ti* UDU.NÍTA.MEŠ
bal-⌜*ṭu*⌝*-*[*ti ša* SÍG.MEŠ*-šú-nu*]

4) *ar-ga-man-nu ṣar-pat iṣ-ṣur* AN*-e*
mut-tap-ri-šú-ti šá a-gap-pi-šú-nu a-na ta-kil-te
ṣar-pu ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA.MEŠ
GU_4.NÍTA.MEŠ ⌜*ù ṣe*⌝*-*[*e-ni* ANŠE.A.AB.BA.MEŠ]

5) MUNUS.ANŠE.*a-na-qa-a-te a-di*
ANŠE.*ba-*⌜*ak*⌝*-ka-ri-ši-na am-ḫur i-na* 9
BALA.MEŠ*-ia aš-šur be-lí ú-tak-kil-an-ni-*⌜*ma*⌝
a-⌜*na*⌝ KUR.⌜É*-kap*⌝*-*[*si* KUR.É*-sa-an-gi*]

6) KUR.É*-ur-zak-ki* KUR.*ma-da-a-a*
KUR.É*-zu-al-za-áš* KUR.É*-ma-at-ti*

Continued from text no. 14

1–5a) (Dadīlu) of the the city Kaska, Uassurme of the land Tabal, Ušḫitti of the land Tuna, Urballâ of the land Tuḫana, Tuḫam[me of the city Ištunda], Urimmi of the city Ḫubišna, (and) Zabibe, queen of the Arabs: gold, silver, tin, iron, elephant hides, ivo[ry], multi-colored garments, linen garments, blue-purple (and) [red]-purple wool, ebony, boxwood, all kinds of precious things from the royal treasure, li[ve] sheep [whose wool] is dyed red-purple, flying birds of the sky whose wings are dyed blue-purple, horses, mules, oxen and she[ep and goats, camels], (5) she-camels, together with their young, I received (from them).

5b–8a) In my ninth *palû*, (the god) Aššur, my lord, encouraged me and I marched against the lands Bīt-Kap[si, Bīt-Sangi], Bīt-Urzakki, Media (lit. "land of the Medes"), Bīt-Zualzaš, Bīt-Matti, (and) Tupliaš. I captured, plundered, destro[yed], devastated, (and) burned with fire the cities Bīt-Ištar, Kin[kangi, Kindi-

1 ^{m}*uš-ḫi-it-ti* "Ušḫitti": Cf. ^{m}*uš-ḫi-it-te* in text no. 27 line 5 and text no. 32 line 6.
2 ^{m}*ú-ri-im-mì-i* "Urimmi": Cf. ^{m}*ú-ri-im-me* in text no. 32 line 7, and also ^{m}*ú-i-ri-mi* in text no. 35 iii 14.
3 [*ár*]-: The restoration is based on text no. 27 line 7; *ar-* in 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 must be a mistake. In a draft of the reconstructed tribute list for 3 R pl. 9 (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXVIII), G. Smith explicitly wrote "not ar," and indeed the sign *ar* is crossed out and followed by *ár-ga-man-nu* ("red-purple"). *mim-ma* "all kinds": Text no. 28 begins here. *ni-ṣir-ti* "treasure": Text no. 28 line 1 omits *-ti*.
5 MUNUS.ANŠE.*a-na-qa-*: Layard, MS A erroneously omits *a-*. ANŠE.*ba-*⌜*ak*⌝*-ka-*: Layard, MS A erroneously has ANŠE.*ba-ka-ka-*. A different, earlier version of the same campaign appears in text no. 35 ii 25′–44′.
6 *al-lik** "I marched": Layard, MS A omits one of the vertical wedges of *lik* (the UR sign).

KUR.*tup-li-ia-áš al-lik** URU.É-^{d}15
URU.*ki-*⌜*in*⌝-[*ka-an-gi* URU.*ki-in-di-gi-a-su*]

7) URU.*ki-in-gi-al-ka-si-iš* URU.*ku-bu-uš-ḫa-ti-di-iš* ⌜URU⌝.*ú-pu-šú* URU.*aḫ-si-pu-na* URU.*gi-ir-gi-ra-a* URU.*ki-*⌜*im*⌝-[*ba-az-ḫa-ti a-di*] ⌜URU⌝.MEŠ-[*ni*]

8) *ša li-me-te-šú-nu ak-šud šal-la-su-nu áš-lu-la ap-*[*pul*] ⌜*aq*⌝*-qur ina* IZI *áš-ru-up ina u*$_4$*-me-šú-ma mul-mul-*⌜*lu*⌝ [AN.BAR *zaq-tú* DÙ-*uš li*]-⌜*ta-at*⌝ *aš-šur* EN-*ia*

9) *i-na muḫ-ḫi áš-ṭur ina* UGU *nam-ba-ʾi ša* URU.É-^{d}15 *ú-kin* ^{m}*ú-pa-áš* DUMU ^{m}*kap-si* UN.MEŠ-*šú ú-paḫ-ḫir-ma a-*⌜*na*⌝ [KUR.*a-bi-ru-us* KUR-*e*] ⌜*e*⌝*-li ar-ke-e-šú*

10) *ar-de-e-ma di-ik-ta-šú a-duk šal-la-su áš-lu-la* URU.MEŠ-*ni-šú ap-pul aq-qur ina* IZI *áš-ru-up* ^{m}*ú-šu-ru* [URU.*x*-(x)]-*x-ru-ta* ^{m}*bur-da-da*

11) *ša* URU.*ni-ru***-tak-ta** *ip-la-ḫu-ma* KUR-*ú iṣ-ba-tu ar-ke-e-šú-nu e-li di-ik-ta-šú-nu a-duk šal-la-su-*⌜*nu*⌝ [*áš-lu*]-⌜*la*⌝ ^{m}*bur-da-da ina* ⌜*qa*⌝*-ti* ⌜*aṣ*⌝*-bat*

12) URU.MEŠ-*ni-šú-nu ap-pul aq-qur** *ina* IZI *áš-ru-up* URU.*ṣi-bu-ur a-di* URU.MEŠ-*ni ša li-me-ti-*⌜*šu*⌝ [*ak*]-⌜*šud*⌝ [*šal*]-⌜*la*⌝*-su áš-lu-la* ^{m}*ta-nu-us*

Continued in text no. 16

giasu], Kingialkasiš, Kubušḫatidiš, Upušu, Aḫsipuna, Girgirâ, (and) Kim[bazḫati, together with] citie[s] in their environs.

8b–10a) At that time, [I made a pointed iron] "arrow," inscribed [the mig]hty deeds of (the god) Aššur, my lord, on it, (and) I set (it) up at the spring of the city Bīt-Ištar. Upaš of (the land Bīt)-Kapsi (lit. "son of Kapsi") assembled his people and ascended [Mount Abirus]. (10) I pursued him, defeated him, (and) carried off his booty. I destroyed, devastated, (and) burned with fire his cities.

10b–12) Ušuru of [the city ...]...ruta (and) Burdada of the city Nirutakta became frightened and took to the mountains. I went up after them, defeated them, (and) [carried] off their booty. I caught Burdada, (then) I destroyed, devastated, (and) burned with fire their cities. [I cap]tured (and) [plu]ndered the city Ṣibur, together with cities in its environs. Tanus,

Continued in text no. 16

16

The same badly damaged sculpted and inscribed orthostat upon which text nos. 14 and 15 are inscribed preserves this twelve-line unit of the king's Annals. This passage, which is a direct continuation of text no. 15, preserves the middle part of a report of events of the king's 9th *palû* (737), the year in which Tiglath-pileser campaigned in the Zagros mountains and against Media. This text, which Tadmor referred to as Ann. 15 in Tigl. III, represents Annals Series B, Unit 7.

15 line 7 URU.*ki-*⌜*im*⌝-: The damaged ⌜*im*⌝ looks like ⌜*iḫ*⌝ in Layard, MS A and Layard, ICC (p. 67 top). However, text no. 28 line 5 clearly has *im*.
15 lines 8–9 For a discussion of the cult at Bīt-Ištar and the location of that city (which is to be identified as mod. Ravānsar, located 57 km northwest of Kermanshah), see Radner, Continuity of Empire pp. 119–130; and Radner and Kroll, ZA 96 (2006) pp. 220–221.
15 line 9 *i-na*: Text no. 28 line 6 has *ina*.
15 line 10 *áš-lu-la* "I carried off": Text no. 29, which is almost entirely lost, begins here. Burdada of Nirutakta: Cf. Bardada of Ṣibar (Ṣibur) in text no. 35 ii 34′.
15 line 11 URU.*ni-ru***-tak-ta** "the city Nirutakta": Layard, MS A omits one vertical wedge in both the *ru* and *ta* signs.
15 line 12 URU.*ṣi-bu-ur* "the city Ṣibur": Text no. 35 ii 34′ has URU.*ṣi-bar*. ^{m}*ta-nu-us* "Tanus": Cf. Tunî of Sumurzu in text no. 8 line 4.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 124961 (+)	—	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall r	124×232	c
1b	Detroit 50, 32	—	Same as 1a	122×239	p
1c	—	Layard, MS A p. 67	Same as 1a	—	c
1d	—	Layard, ICC pp. 67 bottom–68 top	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This text is inscribed on the same series of slabs (BM 124961 [+] Detroit 50, 32) as text nos. 14–15; this Annals unit is inscribed to the right of the second text divider. Most of this part of the inscribed and sculpted slab was left in the field. The lower part, however, was later acquired and put on display in the Detroit Institute of Arts (inventory no. 50, 32; Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pl. LXXXV right side); that piece preserves part of line 12. A.H. Layard made a draft copy of the inscription while he was at Nimrud (MS A p. 67; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XI), a typeset version of which was published in ICC (pp. 67 bottom–68 top). This twelve-line unit of the Kalḫu Annals is a composite that is composed of (1) text preserved on a badly damaged and fragmentary slab in the Detroit Institute of Arts and (2) text now lost but known from Layard's draft and published copies. The primary sources for lines 1–11 are Layard's copies and the main source for line 12 is Detroit 50, 32.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A p. 67 (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC pp. 67 bottom–68 top (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. pp. 280–281 lines 44–55 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 28–31 lines 165–176 and pl. XVII (copy, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 pp. 277–278 §§774–775 (translation)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 27 Relief 31 and pl. LXXXV (photo, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 31, 72–73 Ann. 15 and pl. XI (copy, edition)
2003 Radner, Continuity of Empire p. 121 (line 12, study)
2006 Radner and Kroll, ZA 96 p. 221 and nn. 44–45 (11–12, edition, study)

TEXT

Continued from text no. 15

1) [...]
2) [...]
3) [... *šal*]-*la-su-nu* [*áš-lu-la* ...]
4) [...] ⌜*ú-paḫ*⌝-*ḫir-ma a-na* ⌜KUR⌝.[...] KUR.*x x x* ⌜MEŠ⌝ *x x* ⌜KUR⌝.*x* [...] ⌜KUR⌝.[...]
5) ⌜*ar*⌝-[*ki-šú-nu e*]-*li-ma di-ik-ta-šú-nu* [*a-duk šal*]-*la-su-nu áš-lu-la* ^{m}*ia-*⌜*bit**⌝-*ta-ar-*⌜*ru*⌝ [...]
6) *x* ⌜*a tu*⌝ *x* [*si-it-tu*]-*ú**-*te-šú-nu ša ip-par-ši-du-ma a-na* KUR.*a-ma-te na-ge-e ša* SAG KUR.*ru-ú-a* KUR-*e šá x* [...]
7) ⌜*ar-ki*⌝-[*šú-nu*] *a-lik di-ik-ta-šú-nu a-duk ki-*⌜*ma*⌝ 1-*en al-qa-a-áš-šú-nu-ti* KUR.*kar-zi-ib-ra-a-a x*-[...]

Continued from text no. 15

1–2) (Completely destroyed)

3–7a) [... I carried] off their [bo]oty. [...] He assembled [...] and ... to Mount [...] ... [...] ... [... (5) I] went up af[ter them], defeat[ed] them, (and) carried off their [bo]oty. [I ...] Yabittarru [...] ... [(As for) the rest] of them, who had fled to the land Amate, a district opposite Mount Rūa, and who ... [...], I went after [them], defeated them, (and) took them away as one (group).

7b–9a) (As for) the people of the land Karzibra, ... [...], they abandoned [...]. I pursued them and in the very course of (that) march I swept over t[hem] like

5 The restorations are based on text no. 15 line 11, as suggested by J. Novotny. ^{m}*ia-*⌜*bit**⌝-*ta-ar-*⌜*ru*⌝ "Yabittarru": Layard copied the BIT sign as a scratched KID sign. Cf. ^{m}*ia-ú-*⌜*bit-ir*⌝ in text no. 35 ii 33′.
6 *-ú**-: Layard copied the sign as if it were an undamaged KID sign.

8) *ú-maš-še-ru* ⌜*ar-ki*⌝*-šú-nu ar-de-e-ma ina* MURUB$_4$ *ger-ri-im-ma* GIM *ri-ḫi-iṣ-*<<*it*>>*-ti* ^{d}IŠKUR *ar-ḫi-is-*⌜*su*⌝*-*[*nu-ti* ...]

9) *a-na la ma-*⌜*ni*⌝ *al-qa-a* 1*-en ina lìb-bi-šú-nu ul ip-par-šid-ma a-na* KUR*-e ul e-li* UN.MEŠ URU.É*-sa-*[... *dan-nu-tú*]

10) *ša* DUMU KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI *iṣ-ba-tu ar-ki-šú-nu e-li-ma di-ik-ta-šú-nu a-duk šal-la-su-nu áš-lu-*⌜*la*⌝ [...]

11) *ina* ^{d}GIŠ.BAR ⌜*aq-mu*⌝ *i-na* UGU KUR.*si-il-ḫa-zi ša dan-nu-tú ša* DUMU KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI *i-qab-bu-šu-ú-ni ṣa-*[*lam* LUGAL*-ti-ia* ...]

12) *ša* KUR.⌜DUL⌝*-áš-šu-ri uṣ-ṣa-a* UDU.SISKUR.MEŠ KÙ.MEŠ *a-na* ^{d}AMAR.UTU *a-šib* KUR.DUL*-áš-šu-ri aq-qí* URU.*niq-*⌜*qu*⌝ [*ša* KUR.*tup-li-áš* ...]

Continued in text no. 17

a downpour of the god Adad. [...] I took [...] without number. Not one of them escaped or went up into the mountains.

9b–12) The people of the city Bīt-Sa[...] (10) took [to the fortress] of the Babylonian(s). I went up after them, defeated them, (and) carried off their booty. [...] I burned with fire. At Mount Silḫazu, which they call the fortress of the Babylonian(s), [I set up my royal] im[age. ... (from) ...] of the land [Tī]l-Aššuri, I went out. I offered pure sacrifices to the god Marduk, who lives in the land Tīl-Aššuri. The city Niqqu [of the land Tupliaš ...]

Continued in text no. 17

17

A badly damaged slab from Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu discovered during nineteenth-century exploratory excavations of the site has twelve lines of the Kalḫu Annals that are written in the horizontal band between its sculpted upper and lower registers. The text, which is probably a direct continuation of the previous unit of the Annals, preserves the end of a report of events of the king's 9th *palû* (737). Some of the lands attacked in this campaign — Bīt-Kapsi, Bīt-Sangi, and Bīt-Urzakki — had been the target of Tiglath-pileser's first campaign to Media (744), while others, e.g. Sumurzu, had been annexed as Assyrian provinces (see text no. 7 lines 1–7 and text no. 8 line 6). The fact that Tiglath-pileser mounted a second campaign to this area suggests that Assyrian hold over these lands had loosened or had ended during his prolonged involvement in the West (743–738). This text represents Annals Series B, Unit 8, which corresponds to Ann. 16 in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 118905	—	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall a	127×111	c
1b	—	Layard, MS A p. 129	Same as 1a	—	c

16 line 9 URU.É*-sa-*[...]: Probably to be restored É*-sa-*[*ag-ba-at*] ("Bīt-Sa[gbat]"), as it is in text no. 47 obv. 31, rather than as É*-sa-*[*an-gi-bu-ti*] ("Bīt-Sa[ngibūti]"), as restored by Rost (Tigl. p. 30 line 173).

16 line 12 URU.*niq-*⌜*qu*⌝ [*ša* KUR.*tup-li-áš*] "the city Niqqu [of the land Tupliaš]": The restoration is based on text no. 35 ii 3′, text no. 39 line 17, and text no. 47 obv. 29 and 35.

COMMENTARY

Most of the inscribed and sculpted slab was left in the field. However, the upper part of the slab (BM 118905; Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pl. LXV), which depicts an enemy soldier riding a horse and the heads of two other horses, was brought back to London. A.H. Layard made a draft copy of the inscription while he was at Nimrud (MS A p. 129; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XII), a typeset version of which was published in ICC (p. 19 bottom). This twelve-line section of the Kalḫu Annals is a composite that is composed of (1) text preserved on the above-mentioned slab fragment in the British Museum and (2) text known only from Layard's draft and published copies. The primary source for lines 1–2 is BM 118905 and the main sources for the rest of the inscription (lines 3–12) are Layard's copies.

Text no. 47 obv. 31–41 more or less duplicates this part of the Annals (Series B); that summary inscription contains numerous excerpts from the Kalḫu Annals. Obvious stock phrases and geographical names that appear in text no. 47 are used to restored text damaged in this Annals unit.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A p. 129 (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC p. 19 bottom (copy)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 12–13 lines 56–57 and pls. XXIVb and XXVIII (copy; 1–2, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 p. 272 §768 (1–2, translation)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 24 Relief 28 and pl. LXV (photo, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 31–32, 74–75 Ann. 16, and pl. XII (copy, edition)

TEXT

Continued from text no. 16

1) [KUR.*ú-pa-ri-a* KUR.*bu-us-tu-us*] ⌜KUR⌝.*a-ri-ar-ma* KUR DAR.LUGAL.MEŠ.MUŠEN KUR.*sa-ak-su-*⌜*uk*⌝-[*ni* KUR.*a-ra-qu-ut-tu* KUR.*kar-zi-ib-ra* KUR.*gu-kin-na-na*]

2) [KUR.É-*sa-ag-ba-at* KUR.*si-il-ḫa-zi ša dan*]-*nu-tu** *ša* DUMU KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI *i-qab-bu-*⌜*šú*⌝-[*u-ni* ...]

3) [...] ⌜*ak*⌝-*šud di-ik-ta-šú-nu a-duk šal-la-su-nu* [*áš-lu-la* ...]

4) [ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ-*šú-nu* ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA-*šú-nu* ANŠE.*ud-ra-a-ti-šú-nu* GU_4.MEŠ-*šú-nu*] *ṣe-e-ni-šú-nu a-na la ma-ni áš-lu-la* ⌜URU⌝.[MEŠ-*šú-nu ap-púl aq-qur ina* IZI *áš-ru-up a-na* DU_6 *u kar-me ú-ter*]

5) [KUR.*nam-ri* KUR.É-*sa-an-gi-bu-ti* KUR.É-*ḫa-am-ban*] KUR.*su-mur-zu* KUR.É-*bar-ru-a* KUR.É-*zu-al-za-*[*áš* KUR.É-*ma-at-ti* URU.*niq-qu ša* KUR.*tup-li-ia-áš* KUR.É-*tar-an-za-a-a*]

6) [KUR.*pa-ar-su-a* KUR.É-*za-at-ti* KUR.É-*ab-da-da-ni* KUR.É]-*kap-si* KUR.É-*sa-an-gi* KUR.É-*ur-*⌜*zak*⌝-[*ki* URU.É-^{d}15 URU.*zak-ru-ti ša* KUR.*ma-da-a-a* KAL.MEŠ *a-na mi-ṣir*]

7) [KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ter-ra* URU.MEŠ-*ni ša qer-bi-šú*]-*nu a-na eš-šú-ti* DÙ-*uš* GIŠ.TUKUL

Continued from text no. 16

1–4) I conquered (and) defeated the lands [Uparia, Bustus], Ariarma — *the land of roosters* — Saksuk[ni, Araquttu, Karzibra, Gukinnana, (and) Bīt-Sagbat, Mount Silḫazu, which] they call [the fort]ress of the Babylonian(s), [... (and) I carried off] their booty. I carried off [..., their horses, their mules, their Bactrian camels, their oxen], (and) their sheep and goats, without number. [I destroyed, devastated, (and) burned with fire their] cit[ies; I reduced (them) to mounds and ruins].

5–7a) [I annexed to Assyria the lands Namri, Bīt-Sangibūti, Bīt-Ḫamban], Sumurzu, Bīt-Barrūa, Bīt-Zualza[š, (and) Bīt-Matti, the city Niqqu of the land Tupliaš, the lands Bīt-Taranzāya, Parsua, Bīt-Zatti, Bīt-Abdadāni, Bīt]-Kapsi, Bīt-Sangi, (and) Bīt-Urzak[ki, (and) the cities Bīt-Ištar (and) Zakruti, which (belong to) the mighty Medes].

7b–9a) I rebuilt [the cities in th]eir [midst, set up] the weapon of (the god) Aššur, [my lord, therein, (and)

1 KUR DAR.LUGAL.MEŠ.MUŠEN "*the land of roosters*": See the on-page note to text no. 41 line 8′.
2 *-tu**: Layard, MS A has *-la*.
3–4 This passage is parallel, but not identical, to text no. 47 obv. 32–33.

Figure 1. BM 118905 (text no. 17), a relief from Tiglath-pileser III's palace depicting a rider being attacked by Assyrian horsemen and inscribed with Kalḫu Annals Series B. © Trustees of the British Museum.

aš-šur [EN-*ia ina lìb-bi ar-mi* UN.MEŠ KUR.KUR *ki-šit-ti* ŠU.II-*ia ina* ŠÀ *ú-še-šib*]

8) [... LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM].ᵀMEŠᵀ UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun ṣa-lam* LUGAL-*ti-*[*ia ina* KUR.*ti-ik-ra-ak-ki* URU.É-^{d}15 URU.*ṣi-bu-ur* KUR.*a-ri-ar-ma* KUR DAR.LUGAL.MEŠ.MUŠEN]

9) [KUR.*si-il-ḫa-zi ša dan-nu-tu ša* DUMU KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI] ᵀ*i*ᵀ-*qab-bu**-*šú-u-ni ul-ziz ma-da-at-*[*tu ša* KUR.*ma-da-a-a* KUR.*el-li-pa-a-a ù* EN.URU.MEŠ-*ni ša* KUR-*e* DÙ-*šú-nu a-di* KUR.*bi-ik-ni*]

10) [... ANŠE.KUR.RA].ᵀMEŠᵀ ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA.MEŠ ANŠE.*ud-ra-*[*a-ti* GU_4.MEŠ *ù ṣe-e-ni a-na la ma-ni am-ḫur* ^{m}*ir-an-zu* KUR.*man-na-a-a qur-di ta-nit-ti*]

11) [*ša aš-šur* EN-*ia ša ina* KUR.MEŠ-*e* DÙ-*šú-nu* settled therein the people of (foreign) lands conquered by me. ...] I placed [... eunuchs of mine as provincial governor]s over them. I erected [my] royal image [in the land Tikrakki, (in) the cities Bīt-Ištar (and) Ṣibur, (in) the land Ariarma — *the land of roosters* — (and at) Mount Silḫazu, which] they call [the fortress of the Babylonian(s)].

9b–10a) [I received] the payme[nt of the Medes, the people of the land Ellipu, and the city rulers of all of the mountain regions, as far as Mount Bikni: (10) ..., horse]s, mules, Bactrian [camels, oxen, and sheep and goats, without number.

10b–12) Iranzu of the land Mannea] heard about [the glorious valor of (the god) Aššur, my lord, that I had] accomplished again and again [throughout all of the mountain regions], and the terrifying radiance of (the god) [Aššur, my lord, overwhelmed him. ... He came

9 *-bu**-: Layard, MS A has three consecutive horizontal wedges, but with no scratches across them.

11 [*e*]-ᵀ*te*ᵀ-*ep-pu-šú* "[that I had] accomplished again and again": In Tadmor, Tigl. III (pp. 74–75, with the note to line 11), the verb was taken as a stative (passive sense), with *qurdī tanitti ša aššur* as its (pl.) subject. Thus, Tadmor translated this passage as "[the glorious valor of Aššur, my lord, which was] performed." However, it is more likely that the verb is a first common singular Gtn preterite ("I accomplished again and

e]-˹*te*˺-*ep-pu-šú iš-me-ma na-mur-rat* [*aš-šur* EN-*ia is-ḫu-up-šu-ma* ...]
12) [... *a-di maḫ-ri-ia il-li-kam ú*]-*na-áš-ši-qa* GÌR.˹II˺-*ia* ANŠE.KUR.˹RA˺.[MEŠ ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA.MEŠ GU_4.MEŠ *ù ṣe-e-ni* ...]
After gap, continued in text no. 18

before me (and) k]issed my feet. Hors[es, mules, cattle, and sheep and goats, ...]

After gap, continued in text no. 18

18

A fragment of an inscribed and sculpted slab that once decorated the interior of Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu is inscribed with two seven-line units of this king's Annals, this text and text no. 19. This section of the Annals, which follows text no. 17 after a long gap, preserves part of a report of events of the king's 11th *palû* (735), a year in which he marched against Urarṭu according to the Eponym Chronicle (Millard, SAAS 2 pp. 44 and 59). The entire report of events of his 10th *palû* (736) and the beginning of that of his 11th *palû* are no longer preserved in the Kalḫu Annals. This text, which corresponds to Ann. 5 in Tadmor, Tigl. III, represents Annals Series A, Unit 8.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 118908	—	Kalḫu, South-West Palace	188×195	c
1b	—	Layard, MS C	Same as 1a	—	c
1c	—	3 R pl. 10 no. 1a	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This unit of the Annals is inscribed on the same slab (BM 118908) as text no. 19; it is written on the left half of the slab, while the next unit is inscribed on the right half. This seven-line section of the Kalḫu Annals was first published by G. Smith in 3 R (pl. 10 no. 1a). A.H. Layard made a draft copy of the inscription while he was in the field (MS C). This copy, however, does not add anything of significance to G. Smith's publication or to the original now in the British Museum (Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 30).

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— Layard, MS C (copy)
1870 3 R pl. 10 no. 1a (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. p. 281 lines 1–7 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 30–33 lines 177–183 and pl. VIIIa (copy, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 p. 278 §§775–776 (translation)
1951 Diakonoff, VDI 2 p. 312 no. 41 (translation)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 30 Relief 36 and pls. LXVIII–LXXI (copy, photo, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 30 and 76–77 Ann. 5 (edition)
1999 Russell, Writing on the Wall p. 89 fig. 29 (photo)
2001 J. Oates and D. Oates, Nimrud p. 74 fig. 42 (photo)
2008 Collins, Sculptures pp. 66–67 (photo)

again"), rather than an otherwise unattested Gtn stative. See Schramm, Orientalia NS 68 (1999) p. 170; and Streck, ZA 89 (1999) p. 153. See also text no. 35 i 16′.

Figure 2. BM 118908 (text no. 18), a relief from Tiglath-pileser III's palace depicting the king in his chariot and inscribed with Kalḫu Annals Series A. © Trustees of the British Museum.

TEXT

After gap, continued from text no. 17

1) [...] URU.*ḫi-is-ta* URU.*ḫa-ra-bi-si-na* URU.*ba-ar-ba-az* URU.*ta-sa a-di* ÍD.*ú-lu-ru-uš ak-šud di-ik-ta-šú-nu a-duk* 8 LIM 6 ME 50 UN.MEŠ

2) [... ANŠE.KUR].ᵀRAᵀ.MEŠ 3 ME ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA.MEŠ 6 ME 60 ANŠE.MEŠ 1 LIM 3 ME 50 GU_4.MEŠ 19 LIM UDU.MEŠ *áš-lu-la ap-pul aq-qur ina* IZI *áš-ru-up*

3) [...]-*x-šú-nu a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur* GUR-*ra* URU.MEŠ-*ni šu-a-tu-nu a-na eš-šu-ti* DÙ-*uš* UN.MEŠ KUR.KUR *ki-šit-ti* ŠU.II-*ia ina lìb-bi ú-še-šib*

4) [... GIŠ.TUKUL *aš-šur* EN]-ᵀ*ia*ᵀ *ina lìb-bi ar-me i-na* UGU NAM KUR.*na-ʾi-i-ri ú-rad-di* URU.*da-i-qa-an-šá* URU.*sa-ak-ka* URU.*ip-pa* URU.*e-li-iz-an-šú*

5) [... URU].*lu-qa-da-an-šá* URU.*qu-da* URU.*e-lu-gi-a* URU.*da-ni-a* URU.*da-an-zi-un*

After gap, continued from text no. 17

1–4a) I captured (and) defeated the cities [...], Ḫista, Ḫarabisinna, Barbaz, (and) Tasa, as far as the Uluruš River. I carried off 8,650 people, [... hors]es, 300 mules, 660 asses, 1,350 oxen, (and) 19,000 sheep. (Those cities) I destroyed, devastated, (and) burned with fire. [...] I annexed their [...] to Assyria, rebuilt those cities, (and) settled therein the people of (foreign) lands conquered by me. [...] (and) set up [the weapon of (the god) Aššur], my [lord], therein. I added it (the area) to the province of the land Naʾiri.

4b–6) [I captured (and) de]feated the cities Daiqanša, Sakka, Ippa, Elizanšu, (5) [...], Luqadanša, Quda, Elugia, Dania, Danzīun, Ulaya, Luqia, Abrania, Eusa, [...]. I carried off 900 people, 150 oxen, 1,000 sheep, horses, mules, (and) asses.

2 [ANŠE.KUR].ᵀRAᵀ.MEŠ "[hors]es": A vertical wedge (the last wedge of RA) was copied by G. Smith (3 R pl. 10 no. 1), although it is not clearly recognizable in the photographs published in Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pls. LXVIII–LXXI; [ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ] ANŠE.MEŠ (sic) in Tadmor, Tigl. III (p. 76) is nevertheless a mistake, as noted by W. Schramm (Orientalia NS 68 [1999] p. 171).

URU.*ú-la-a-a* URU.*lu-qi-a* URU.*ab-ra-ni-a*
URU.*e-ú-sa*

6) [... *ak-šud di*]-˹*ik-ta*˺-*šú-nu a-duk* 9 ME UN.MEŠ 1 ME 50 GU_4.NÍTA.MEŠ 1 LIM UDU.NÍTA.MEŠ ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA.MEŠ ANŠE.NÍTA.MEŠ *áš-lu-la*

7) [... URU.MEŠ-*ni-šú*]-˹*nu*˺ *ap-pul aq-qur ina* IZI *áš-ru-up* UN.MEŠ KUR.*mu-qa-ni-a a-ka-am ger-ri-ia e-mu-ru-ma* URU.*ú-ra*

Continued in text no. 19

7) [...] I destroyed, devastated, (and) burned with fire [the]ir [cities]. The people of the land Muqania saw the dust cloud of my expeditionary force, and the city of Ura,

Continued in text no. 19

19

This seven-line unit of the Kalḫu Annals is written on the same sculpted slab that once decorated the interior of Tiglath-pileser III's palace as text no. 18. This part of the Annals continues the report of events of the king's 11th *palû* (735) narrated in the previous text. This text represents Annals Series A, Unit 9, which Tadmor referred to as Ann. 6 in Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 118908	—	Kalḫu, South-West Palace	188×195	c
1b	—	Layard, MS C	Same as 1a	—	c
1c	—	3 R pl. 10 no. 1b	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

For details on slab BM 118908, see the commentary of text no. 18. The text was first published by G. Smith in 3 R (pl. 10 no. 1b). A.H. Layard made a draft copy of the inscription while he was in the field (MS C). Layard's draft does not add anything of significance to BM 118908 or to G. Smith's copy in 3 R (Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 30).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS C (copy)
1870 3 R pl. 10 no. 1b (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. pp. 281–282 lines 8–14 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 32–33 lines 184–190 and pl. VIIIb (copy, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 p. 278 §776 (translation)
1951 Diakonoff, VDI 2 p. 312 no. 41 (translation)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 30 Relief 36 and pls. LXVIII–LXXI (copy, photo, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 30 and 76–77 Ann. 6 (edition)
1999 Russell, Writing on the Wall p. 89 fig. 29 (photo)
2001 J. Oates and D. Oates, Nimrud p. 74 fig. 42 (photo)
2008 Collins, Sculptures pp. 66–67 (photo)

18 line 7 URU.*ú-ra* "the city Ura": This is apparently the same city as "Ura of the district of the land Bāzu" mentioned in text no. 49 obv. 20′.

TEXT

Continued from text no. 18

1) *ša i-na* MURUB$_4$ KUR.*mu-ṣur-ni*-[...]
2) DUMU.MEŠ-*šú-nu* DUMU.MUNUS.MEŠ-*šú-nu* *kim*-[*ta-šú-nu*$^?$ ...]
3) *ú-bat-ti-iq-ma ina* KUR-*šú-nu* ⌜*ú*⌝-[*maš-šir* ...]
4) ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.<NA>.MEŠ [...]
5) *ap-pul aq-qur ina* IZI *áš-ru-*⌜*up*⌝ [...]
6) *ak-šud ap-pul aq-qur ina* ⌜IZI⌝ [*áš-ru-up* ...]
7) *ak-šud di-ik-ta-šu a-*⌜*duk*⌝ *x* [...]

After gap, continued in text no. 20

Continued from text no. 18

1–7) which is in midst of the land Muṣurni[..., ...] their sons, their daughters, [*their*] *fam*[*ily*, ...] I cut off [their *hands*] and I [released] (them) in their (own) land. [*I carried off* ...] horses, mules, [...]. (5) I destroyed, devastated, (and) burned with fire [...]. I captured, destroyed, devastated, (and) [burned] with fire [...]. I captured (and) defeated him ... [...]

After gap, continued in text no. 20

20

A fragment of a colossal orthostat unearthed during nineteenth-century exploratory excavations of Kalḫu preserves parts of two units of the king's Annals. With regard to the first unit on the slab, this text, the beginning and end are completely broken away, and thus it is uncertain how many lines of text were originally inscribed on the orthostat. This section of the Kalḫu Annals follows text no. 19 after a gap of unknown length. The missing narration between the two Annals units contained the end of a report of events of the 11th *palû* (735), the entire account of events of the 12th *palû* (734), and the beginning of a report concerning those of the 13th *palû* (733). The extant portion of this text continues the narration of events of the 13th *palû* (733) and reports on a forty-five day siege of Damascus, with the total devastation of its countryside. The passage does not state that the city itself was directly assaulted. The only surviving record of the fall of Damascus is the statement in II Kings 16:9. However, G. Smith made a cryptic statement about this event in Assyrian sources: "One valuable fragment discovered by Sir H. Rawlinson which contained a notice of the death of Rezin has been left in Assyria and lost" (Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache 7 [1869] p. 14). Perhaps this was a fragment of a colossal slab that H. Rawlinson found during 1852–54 but did not transport back to England; his field journals, unfortunately, do not contain a copy of the text referred to by G. Smith. The last preserved line of text mentions Samsi, queen of the Arabs, against whom Tiglath-pileser mounted a campaign in the same year (733). This text, which Tadmor referred to as Ann. 23 in Tigl. III, represents Annals Series C, Unit 9.

19 line 2 *kim*-[*ta-šú-nu*$^?$] "[*their*] *fam*[*ily*]": Conjectural restoration following Rost, Tigl. p. 32 line 185 (and CAD K p. 376).

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	Layard, MS A pp. 115–116	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall u	—	c
1b	Rawlinson, Notebook 1 fols. 121r–120v	Same as 1a	—	c
1c	G. Smith, Notebook 17 fols. 29v–30r	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This text is inscribed on the same colossal slab as text no. 21. This Annals unit, which is written on the left half of that slab, is known only from several draft copies made in the field and several published copies because the original was left at Nimrud. A.H. Layard's draft copy (MS A pp. 115–116, left side; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XX) is the main source for this unit of the Annals. Errors can be corrected with the help of H. Rawlinson's draft copy (Notebook 1 fols. 121r–120v; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXI) and G. Smith's collations (Notebook 17 fols. 29v–30r; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXII), both of which were made from the slab *in situ*.

The first two lines, which contain the name Raḫiānu (Rezin), appear at the very bottom of Layard, MS A p. 115. Although these lines were omitted in Layard's copies in MS B and ICC (pp. 72 bottom–73 top), G. Smith noticed that they were part of this section of the Annals (Eponym Canon p. 178). Layard, MS A pp. 115–116 (= Layard, ICC pp. 72 bottom–73 top) contains two different Annals units: this text (on the left) and text no. 21 (on the right). Layard wrongly copied them as if they are written as a single continuous text. This is probably a slip by Layard, who appears to have overlooked the faintly incised, vertical dividing lines separating the two units. This assumption is supported by the fact that both Rawlinson and G. Smith treated the text copied in Layard, MS A pp. 115–116 as two separate units of Tiglath-pileser's Annals. For a detailed discussion of this problem, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 220–221 (Excursus 3). Thus, Layard's conflated copy is treated here as two consecutive units of the Kalḫu Annals: the left part (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XX) is a copy of this text and the right part (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXIII) is a copy of text no. 21.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A pp. 115–116 (copy)
— Layard, MS B (copy)
— Rawlinson, Notebook 1 fols. 121r–120v (copy)
— G. Smith, Notebook 17 fols. 29v–30r (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC pp. 72 bottom–73 top (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. pp. 282–283 lines 1–16 (3′–18′, translation)
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1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 34–37 lines 193–210 and pl. XXII (copy, edition)
1909 Winckler, Textbuch[3] pp. 31–32 lines 195–210 (3′–18′, edition)
1926 Ebeling in Gressmann, ATAT[2] pp. 346–347 (translation)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 pp. 278–279 §§776–778 (translation)
1969 Oppenheim, ANET[3] p. 283 (13′–18′, translation)
1977 Briend and Seux, TPOA p. 100 (1′–17′, translation)
1984 Borger, TUAT 1/4 pp. 371–372 (3′–18′, translation)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 34, 78–81 Ann. 23 and pls. XX–XXII (copy, edition)
1995 Kuan, JDDS 1 pp. 171–173 (3′–18′, edition, study)
2000 Younger Jr., COS 2 p. 286 (1′–17′, translation)
2006 Strawn in Chavalas, ANE p. 333 (1′–17′, translation)
2008 Cogan, Raging Torrent pp. 74–76 no. 16 (translation, study)
2009 Nadali, Kaskal 6 pp. 139–142 and 144–146 (8′, 10′–12′, translation, study)

TEXT

After gap, continued from text no. 19
Lacuna
1′) [*ša* ^{m}]ʳ*ra*ˀ-*ḫi-a-ni* [... *šal-la-su*?]
2′) [*ka*]-*bit-tu* [*áš-lu-la* ...] ʳLÚˀ.*ma-lik-*ʳ*šu*ˀ [...]

After gap, continued from text no. 19
Lacuna
1′–8′a) [of] Raḫiānu (Rezin) [of the land Damascus ... I carried off *his* he]avy [booty. ...] his advisor [...

3′) [*da-me*] ⌜LÚ⌝.*qu*-[*ra-di-šú*] ⌜ÍD⌝.*x* [...] *x x šam-ru*
4′) [*aṣ*]-*ru-pa* [*il*]-*lu-ri*-[*iš ... a-lik*] *pa-ni-šu*
5′) ⌜LÚ⌝.EN GIŠ.GIGIR.MEŠ *ù* [...
GIŠ].⌜TUKUL⌝.MEŠ-*šú-nu ú-šab-bir-ma*
6′) [*x*] *x* ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ-*šú-nu*
⌜ANŠE⌝.[GÌR.NUN.NA].⌜MEŠ⌝-[*šú-nu*
LÚ.*mun*]-⌜*daḫ*⌝-*ṣe-šu na-ši* GIŠ.PAN
7′) [*na*]-⌜*ši**⌝ *ka-ba-bi az-ma-re-e ina* ŠU.II
ú-⌜*ṣab**⌝-[*bit*]-*su-nu-ti-ma* MÈ-*šú-nu*
8′) [*ú-šap*]-*ṭir šu-ú a-na šu-zu-ub* ZI.MEŠ-*šú*
e-⌜*de*⌝-*nu-uš-šu ip-par-ši-id-ma*
9′) [*ki-ma*] ^{d}NIN.KILIM KÁ.GAL URU-*šú* KU_4-*ub*
LÚ.SAG.KAL.MEŠ-*šú bal-ṭu-us-su-nu*
10′) [*a-na* GIŠ].*za**-*qi-pa-a-ni ú-še-li-ma ú-šad-gi-la*
KUR-*su* 40.ÀM 5 UD.MEŠ *uš-ma-ni*
11′) [*i-na i-ta*]-*at* URU-*šu ak-ṣur-ma* GIM *iṣ-ṣur*
qu-up-pi e-sir-šú GIŠ.$KIRI_6$.MEŠ-*šú*
12′) [...]-*nu* <*ṣip*>-*pa-a-te ša ni-i-ba la i-šu-ú*
ak-kis-ma 1-*en ul** *e-zib*
13′) [*x x*]-*ḫa-a-da-ra* É AD-*šú ša* ^{m}*ra-ḫi-a-ni*
KUR.*šá*-ANŠE.NÍTA-*šú-a-a*
14′) [*a*]-⌜*šar*⌝ *i*'-*al-du al-me ak-šud* 8 ME UN.MEŠ
a-di mar-ši-ti-šú-nu
15′) GU_4.NÍTA.MEŠ-*šú-nu* ⌜*ṣe*⌝-*e-ni-šú-nu áš-lu-la* 7
⌜ME⌝ 50 *šal-la-at** URU.*ku-ru-uṣ-ṣa-a*
16′) ⌜URU⌝.*sa-ma-a-a* 5 ME 50 *šal-la-at*
URU.*me-tu-na áš-lu-la* 5 ME 91 URU.MEŠ
17′) *ša* 16 *na-ge-e ša* KUR.*šá*-ANŠE.NÍTA-*šú ki-ma*
DUL *a-bu-bi ú-ab-bit*
18′) ⌜⌝*sa-am-si šar-rat* KUR.*a**-*ri-bi ša ma-mit*
^{d}*šá-maš te-ti-qu-ma*
Lacuna
Continued in text no. 21

With the blood of his] war[riors I] dyed the [...] River, [..., a] raging [torrent], red [like a fl]ower. [I ...] his [lead]ers, (5′) charioteers, and [...]. I broke their weapons. I cap[tur]ed ... their horses, [their] mul[es], his [war]riors, archers, (as well as his) shield [bea]rers (and) lancers, and [I disper]sed their battle array.

8′b–12′) In order to save his life, he (Raḫiānu) fled alone and entered the gate of his city [like] a mongoose. (10′) I [im]paled his foremost men alive while making (the people of) his land watch. For forty-five days I set up my camp [aro]und his city and confined him (there) like a bird in a cage. I cut down his plantations, [...] ..., (and) orchards, which were without number; I did not leave a single one (standing).

13′–14′a) I surrounded (and) captured [the city ...]ḫādara, the ancestral home of Raḫiānu (Rezin) of the land Damascus, [the pl]ace where he was born.
14′b–17′) I carried off 800 people, with their possessions, their oxen, (and) their sheep and goats. I carried off 750 captives from the cities Kuruṣṣâ (and) Samāya, (as well as) 550 captives from the city Metuna. Like *tell*(s) after the Deluge, I destroyed 591 cities of 16 districts of the land Damascus.

18′) Samsi, queen of the Arabs, who had transgressed against her oath (sworn by) the god Šamaš and
Lacuna
Continued in text no. 21

3′ ⌜LÚ⌝.*qu*-[*ra-di-šú*] "[his] war[riors]": According to the copy in Layard, MS A, there is not sufficient space available for this restoration. With regard to lines 3′–8′, the restoration of damaged text is based on a similar *topos* in Sargon II's Eighth Campaign Inscription (TCL 3 lines 135–138).
4′ [*a-lik*] *pa-ni-šu* "his [lead]ers": The restoration was suggested by J. Novotny. Cf. Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 78, which restores [*manzaz*] *pānīšu*. However, [*a-lik*] *pa-ni-šu* is more likely in this military context.
6′ [*x*] *x*: *x* looks like PAP (perhaps *napḫar*) or MAŠ. Rost emended the text to [...]-*nu*.⌜ANŠE⌝.[GÌR.NUN.NA].⌜MEŠ⌝-[*šú-nu* LÚ.*mun*]-⌜*daḫ*⌝-*ṣe-šu* "[their] mul[es], his [war]riors": Instead of ⌜x_2⌝ [...] ⌜LÚ⌝ in Tadmor, Tigl. III (p. 78); see text no. 19 line 4.
7′ -⌜*ši**⌝: Or perhaps -⌜*aš**⌝. The sign in Layard, MS A looks like MAŠ. -⌜*ṣab**⌝-: Layard, MS A has BI; the sign was not copied in Rawlinson, Notebook 1.
10′ *za**-: Rawlinson, Notebook 1 erroneously has *a*-. 40.ÀM 5 UD.MEŠ "for forty-five days": So in both Layard, MS A and Rawlinson, Notebook 1. The ÀM of 40.ÀM probably indicates the long a in *erbâ*, like the distributive a_4 in Neo-Babylonian *arḫâ* (see CAD A/2 p. 255).
12′ [...]-*nu* <*ṣip*>-: Rost emended *nu* to *ṣip*. *ul**: Both Layard, MS A and Rawlinson, Notebook 1 have ṢUR; the vertical wedge of the UL sign was apparently omitted by the scribe on the original.
13′ [*x x*]-*ḫa-a-da-ra*: This birthplace of Raḫiānu (Rezin) is otherwise unknown. Tadmor (Tigl. III p. 80) suggested the conjectural restoration [URU.É]-*ḫa-a-da-ra* "[the city Bīt]-Ḫādara."
14′ [*a*]-⌜*šar*⌝ *i*'-*al-du* "[the pl]ace where he was born": Not [*a-šar*] *i-*'*a-al-du*, as transliterated by Rost.
15′ -*at**: Both Layard, MS A and Rawlinson, Notebook 1 have -*la*; one of the horizontal wedges of the AD sign must have been omitted by the scribe on the original.
16′ 5 ME 91 "591": So Rawlinson, Notebook 1. The number in Layard, MS A is garbled, having 5 ME 60+⌜ŠE?⌝+1; ⌜ŠE?⌝ is clearly a mistake for 30.
17′ -*ma* DUL: Rawlinson's copy erroneously erased -*ma* and the left half of DUL by placing crossmarks across both signs (after he had copied them once), and then kept the right half of DUL, which he took as -*ma* (a sort of haplography). *ú*-: The sign is *ú*- according to Rawlinson, Notebook 1; both Layard, MS A and Layard, ICC erroneously have É+TAB.
18′ -*a**-: The sign is -*a*- according to Rawlinson, Notebook 1; Layard, MS A erroneously has -*za*-. The DIŠ sign copied in Layard, MS A (Tigl. III, pl. XX) actually belongs to the next unit of the Annals, text no. 21 (see the commentary to that text).

21

The same damaged colossal slab upon which text no. 20 is inscribed preserves parts of sixteen lines of a second unit of Tiglath-pileser III's Annals. The beginning and end of this text are completely broken away, and thus it is uncertain how many lines were originally inscribed on this orthostat. The extant portion of this Annals unit, which follows text no. 20 after a gap of only a few lines, continues the narration of events of the 13th *palû* (733) and reports on a campaign to Galilee and a rebellion in Ashkelon, with a subsequent regime change in that city. All of the events appear to have followed the defeat of Raḫiānu (Rezin), which also took place in 733. This text represents Annals Series C, Unit 10, which corresponds to Ann. 24 in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	Layard, MS A p. 116, right side	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall u	—	c
1b	G. Smith, Notebook 5 fol. 61v	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This section of Tiglath-pileser's Annals, which is inscribed on the right half of the same colossal slab as text no. 20, is known only from draft copies made by A.H. Layard; the original was left at Nimrud. Layard's draft copy (MS A p. 116, right side; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXIII) is the main source for this Annals unit. The text copied by Layard in MS A pp. 115–116 (= Layard, ICC pp. 72 bottom–73 top) contains two different texts: text no. 20 (on the left) and this text (on the right). For further information, see the commentary of text no. 20 and Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 220–221 (Excursus 3). In addition, note that Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXIII erroneously cropped the first sign of line 16′ (DIŠ, the masculine personal determinative) and wrongly placed it at the end of the copy of text no. 20 line 18 (Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XX).

G. Smith's *in situ* collation of the original (Notebook 5 fol. 61v; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXIII) contains the first signs of lines 9′–16′ (= his lines i–p), and also parts of text no. 22 lines 11′–13′.

Text no. 22, another unit of the Annals written on a colossal slab (Series C), contains a passage similar to this text. Lines 8′–16′ parallel text no. 22 lines 6′–10′, but with a few major textual variants. Since text nos. 21 and 22 are not exact duplicates, i.e., they belong to different recensions of the Kalḫu Annals and thus originate from different halls of Tiglath-pileser's palace, they are edited here as separate texts.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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— Layard, MS B (copy)
— G. Smith, Notebook 5 fol. 61v (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC pp. 72 bottom–73 top (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. pp. 283–284 lines 3–18 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pl. XVIIIa (copy)
1969 Oppenheim, ANET[3] p. 283 no. 6 (b) (translation)
1986 Na'aman, Borders and Districts p. 125 (study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 34, 80–83 Ann. 24 and pl. XXIII (copy, edition)
1995 Na'aman, Tel Aviv 22/2 pp. 272–273 (edition, study)
1998 Na'aman, Tel Aviv 25/2 pp. 219–227 (12′–16′, edition, study)
2000 Younger Jr., COS 2 p. 286 (1′–11′, translation)
2008 Cogan, Raging Torrent pp. 76–79 no. 17 (translation, study)
2009 Nadali, Kaskal 6 p. 142 n. 30 (study)

TEXT

Continued from text no. 20
Lacuna
1′) *ša x* [...]
2′) *ša la x* [...]
3′) *ša* 16 ⌜*na*⌝-[*ge-e ša* KUR.É-*ḫu-um-ri-a*? ...]
4′) *šal-*⌜*la*⌝-[*at* ...]
5′) 2 ME 26 [...]
6′) ⌜*šal*⌝-*la-*⌜*at*⌝ [...]
7′) 4 ME [...]
8′) 6 ME 56 *šal-*[*la-at* URU.*sa-*...]
9′) 13 LIM 5 ME 20 [...]
10′) *a-di mar-ši-ti-šú-nu* [... *ša ina*]
11′) KUR-*e mar-ṣu-ti šit-*[*ku-na-at šu-bat-su-nu* ...]
12′) ^{m}*mi-ti-in-ti* KUR.⌜*as*⌝-[*qa-lu-na-a-a ina a-de-e* DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ *iḫ-ṭi* (...)]
13′) *it-ti-ia* ⌜*it**⌝-*ta-*[*bal-kit* ... ^{m}*ra-ḫi-a-ni*]
14′) *e-mur-ma ù ip-*⌜*laḫ*⌝ [*lìb-ba-šu* ...]
15′) *ḫa-at-ti ra-ma-ni-*[*šú im-qut-su* ...]
16′) ^{m}*ru-ú-kib-tu* DUMU [... *ina* GIŠ.GU.ZA-*šú ú-šib*]
Lacuna
After gap, continued in text no. 23

Continued from text no. 20
Lacuna
1′–11′) ... [...] *without* ... [... I *utterly demolished* ...] of sixteen dis[tricts of the land *Bīt-Ḫumria* (Israel). I carried off (to Assyria) ...] capti[ves from ...], (5′) 226 [captives from ..., ...] captives [from ...], 400 [(and ...) captives from ...], 656 cap[tives from the city Sa..., ...] (altogether) 13,520 [people, ...], (10′) with their belongings. [I ... *the cities Arumâ* (*and*) *Marum,* (*...*) *which are*] *sit*[*uated* in] rugged mountains.

12′–16′) Mitinti of the land Ash[kelon neglected the loyalty oath (sworn by) the great gods (... and)] rev[olted] against me. He (Mitinti) saw [*the defeat* of Raḫiānu] (Rezin) and became [afraid, ... (15′) He was stricken] with panic [...]. Rūkibtu, the son of [..., ascended his throne].
Lacuna
After gap, continued in text no. 23

22

A fragment of a colossal carved orthostat found during nineteenth-century exploratory excavations of Kalḫu preserves thirteen lines of Tiglath-pileser III's Annals. The beginning and end are completely broken away, and thus it is uncertain how many lines of text were originally inscribed on this orthostat. This badly damaged Annals unit, which partially duplicates text no. 21 and which originates from a different recension of the Kalḫu Annals, contains part of a report of a campaign to Galilee and a rebellion in Ashkelon, with a subsequent regime change in that city. All of the events probably took place in the king's 13th *palû* (733). This text, which corresponds to Ann. 18 in Tadmor, Tigl. III, represents Annals Series C, Unit 11.

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21 line 1′ *x*: Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 80 has ⌜*la*⌝, but the copied traces look more like ⌜URU⌝ or ⌜LI⌝, since the sign has two vertical wedges, and not just one vertical wedge.
21 line 3′ The damaged text is restored from text no. 22 line 3′; see the on-page note to that line. For lines 3′–11′, N. Na'aman (Tel Aviv 22/2 [1995] pp. 272–273) has suggested an extensive, but quite hypothetical restoration of those lines.
21 line 8′ The damaged text is restored from text no. 22 line 6′.
21 lines 10′–11′ The restorations in the translation are conjectural and follow a proposal by H. Tadmor (Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 83, the note to his Ann. 18 line 7′ and his Ann. 24 lines 9′–11′): *arumâ marum* [*... alāni dannūti ša ... ša ina*] *šadê marṣūti šit*[*kunat šubassun ...*] "the cities Arumâ (and) Marum [... fortified cities which ... which *are*] *sit*[*uated* in] rugged mountains." Other restorations are also possible; for example, see Na'aman, Borders and Districts p. 125, where lines 10′–11′ are translated as "[I had them cross] difficult mountains [and brought them to the land of ...]."
21 lines 12′–16′ N. Na'aman (Tel Aviv 25/2 [1998] pp. 220–221) suggests a hypothetical and extensive restoration of these lines.
21 line 13′ The restoration "*the defeat* of" in the translation is conjectural.
21 line 16′ DUMU [...] may be restored as either DUMU [^{m}*mi-ti-in-ti*] "son of [Mitinti]," DUMU-[*šu*] "[his] (Mitinti's) son," or DUMU [ŠEŠ-*šu*] "son of [his (Mitinti's) brother]." C.S. Ehrlich (ZDPV 107 [1991] pp. 57–58) has proposed a completely different restoration: *mār* [*lā mammāna*], "son of [a nobody]." The restoration of damaged text at the end of the line is based on text no. 22 line 10′.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	Layard, MS A p. 69	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall q	—	c
1b	Layard, ICC p. 29 bottom	Same as 1a	—	c
1c	G. Smith, Notebook 5 fol. 61v	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

The text on this colossal slab, which was left at Nimrud, is known only from a draft copy made in the field and several published copies. A.H. Layard's draft copy (MS A p. 69; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XV = Layard, ICC p. 29 bottom) is the main source for this Annals unit. G. Smith's *in situ* collation of the original (Notebook 5 fol. 61v; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXIII) contains parts of lines 11′–13′, specifically the first sign of line 11′ and the signs preserved in lines 12′–13′. G. Smith's collations have been used in the edition presented here.

Text no. 21, another unit of the Annals written on a colossal slab (Series C), contains a passage similar to this text. Lines 6′–10′ parallel, with major variants, text no. 21 lines 8′–16′. Since text nos. 21 and 22 are not exact duplicates, they are edited in this volume as separate texts. This Annals unit is better preserved and is more intelligible than text no. 21. Both texts have been used to restore damaged passages in each other.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A p. 69 (copy)
— G. Smith, Notebook 5 fol. 61v (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC p. 29 bottom (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. pp. 283–284 lines 1–21 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 38–41 lines 228–240 and pl. XVIIIb (copy, edition)
1909 Winckler, Textbuch[3] pp. 33–34 lines 229–240 (edition)
1926 Ebeling in Gressmann, ATAT[2] p. 347 (translation)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 pp. 279–280 §779 (translation)
1969 Oppenheim, ANET[3] p. 283 no. 6 (b) (translation)
1977 Briend and Seux, TPOA pp. 100–101 (translation)
1984 Borger, TUAT 1/4 pp. 372–373 (1′–12′, translation)
1986 Na'aman, Borders and Districts p. 125 (study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 32, 80–83 Ann. 18, pls. XV and XXIII (copy, edition)
1995 Kuan, JDDS 1 pp. 167–171 (edition, study)
1998 Na'aman, Tel Aviv 25/2 pp. 219–227 (8′–13′, study)
2000 Younger Jr., COS 2 p. 286 (translation)
2008 Cogan, Raging Torrent pp. 76–79 no. 17 (translation, study)

TEXT

Parallel to text no. 21
Lacuna

1′) [...] *x x* [...] *ti* [...]
2′) [... GIM] *im-ba-*⌜*ri as*?⌝*-*[*ḫu-up*]*-šú* [...]
3′) [... *ša* 16] *na-ge-e šá* KUR.É-⌜*ḫu*?*-um*?⌝-[*ri*?*-a*?] *qa-*[*aq-qa-riš*? *am-nu*? ...]
4′) [...]*-ba-ra-a* 6 ME 25 ⌜*šal*⌝*-lat* ⌜URU⌝.[*x*]*-a-*[...]
5′) [... URU]*.ḫi-na-tú-na* 6 ME 50 *šal-lat*

Parallel to text no. 21
Lacuna

1′–8′a) [...] ... [...] ... [...] I en[veloped] him [like] a (dense) fog [... *I*] *ut*[*terly demolished* ... of sixteen] districts of the land *Bīt-Ḫum*[*ria* (Israel). *I carried off* (*to Assyria*) ... *captives from* the city ...]barâ, 625 captives from the city ...a[..., ... (5′) ... *captives from* the city] Ḫinatuna, 650 captives from the city Ku[..., ... *captives*

3′ KUR.É-⌜*ḫu*?*-um*?⌝-[*ri*?*-a*?] "Bīt-Ḫum[ria] (Israel; lit. "House of Omri")": The traces of the signs read here as ⌜*ḫu*?*-um*?⌝- are virtually illegible in Layard's copies. If this reading proves correct, then the "sixteen dis[tricts]" mentioned in text no. 21 line 3′ would also refer to Israel, despite the fact that Tiglath-pileser III also claims to have devastated the same number of districts in Aram-Damascus (text no. 20 line 17′). An alternative restoration is É-⌜*ḫa-za*⌝-[*il*] ("Bīt-Ḫazā-[ili]"), as suggested by B. Oded (Eretz-Israel 10 [1971] pp. 196–197; and IEJ 47 [1997] p. 110). With regard to lines 3′–7′, this is the only surviving description of Tiglath-pileser III's campaign to Galilee. It is related to II Kings 15:29 and is often discussed. For references to previous studies and discussions about its contents, see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 81 (the notes to these lines) and pp. 280–281 (Supplementary Study G), as well as Na'aman, Tel Aviv 22/2 (1998) pp. 271–275. *qa-*[*aq-qa-riš am-nu*] "[*I*] *ut*[*terly demolished*]": The restoration is conjectural; or perhaps restore *qa-*[*ti ik-šud*] "[my] han[d conquered]."
4′–7′ The restorations in the translations for the beginning of these lines are conjectural.

ᶠURU.*ku*ᶠ-[...]
6′) [... URU.*ia*]-*aṭ-bi-te* 6 ME 56 *šal-lat* URU.*sa-x*-[...]
7′) [...] URU.*a-ru-ma-a* URU.ᶠ*ma*ᶠ-*ru-um* [...]
8′) [... ᵐ*mi-ti-in-ti* KUR].*as-qa-lu-na-a-a ina a-de*-[*e* DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ *iḫ-ṭi* (...) *it-ti-ia it-ta-bal-kit* (...)]
9′) [... ᵐ*ra*]-*ḫi-a-ni e-mur-ma ina mi-qit* [*ṭè-e-mi* ...]
10′) [(...) ᵐ*ru-ú-kib-tu* DUMU ...] *ina* GIŠ.GU.ZA-*šú ú-šib a-na* [...]
11′) [...] *i-dul-ma ú-ṣa-la-ni* 5 ME [...]
12′) [...]-*ma a-na* URU-*šú* KU_4-*ub* 15 URU.[MEŠ-*ni* ...]
13′) [... ᵐ*i*]-*di-bi-ʾi-i-lu* KUR.*a-ru-bu* [...]
Lacuna
After gap, continued in text no. 23

from the city Ya]ṭbite, 656 captives from the city Sa...[..., ..., *with their belongings*. I ...] the cities Arumâ (and) Marum [...].

8′b–13′) [Mitinti of the land] Ashkelon [neglected] the loyalty oat[h (sworn by) the great gods (... and) revolted against me. ...] He (Mitinti) saw [*the defeat* of Ra]ḫiānu (Rezin) and during a lapse [of judgment ... (10′) Rūkibtu, the son of ...], ascended his throne. ... [...]. He wandered around and beseeched me. [...] 500 [...] and I entered his city. [...] fifteen citi[es ... I]dibiʾilu, the Arab, [...]

Lacuna
After gap, continued in text no. 23

23

A large fragment of a sculpted and inscribed slab discovered at Kalḫu in the nineteenth century is inscribed with two seven-line units of the Kalḫu Annals; these are this text and text no. 24. The short passage preserves part of a report of events of the king's 15th *palû* (731), Tiglath-pileser III's second campaign against Babylonia, during which he defeated numerous Chaldean chieftains. This text represents Annals Series A, Unit 10, which Tadmor referred to as Ann. 7 in Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	Layard, MS A p. 130	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall a	—	c
1b	Layard, ICC p. 34 bottom	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This text is on the same slab as text no. 24. This Annals unit is written on the left half of the slab, while the next section of the Annals is written on the right half of the slab. A.H. Layard made a draft copy of this inscription during his stay at Nimrud (MS A p. 130; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. IV). The inscription was not collated since the original was left in the field and thus was not available for study.

22 line 6′ URU.*sa-x*-[...] "the city Sa...[...]": The *x* closely resembles SI, but with scratches across the sign. This sign could also be RU.
22 lines 8′–13′ N. Naʾaman (Tel Aviv 22/2 [1998] pp. 271–275) suggests an extensive, but hypothetical, restoration for these lines.
22 line 9′ *ina mi-qit* [*ṭè-e-mi*] "during a lapse [of judgment]": Or *ina mi-qit* [IZI] "in a confla[gration]," implying that Mitinti ended his life in a fire.
22 line 10′ The restoration is based on text no. 21 line 16′; see the on-page note to that line.
22 line 11′ The subject is apparently Rūkibtu. It appears that he beseeched Tiglath-pileser III, in recognition of his newly established kingship, perhaps by paying a tribute of 500 talents of silver (Ephʿal, Arabs p. 25; and Naʾaman, Tel Aviv 25/2 [1998] pp. 220–223).
22 line 13′ For Idibiʾilu and the episode concerning Samsi, queen of the Arabs, the passage in which this individual is mentioned, see the on-page note to text no. 42 line 19′.

Therefore, the present edition is based on Layard's copies.

Previous editions, of which all but Tadmor, Tigl. III have neglected this Annals unit, often placed text no. 24 at the beginning of the Kalḫu Annals (see G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. and Rost, Tigl.) and thus tried to explain why Tiglath-pileser III abandoned the part of Babylonia that he had subjugated in his first *palû* (745) and only returned there fourteen years later (731). H. Tadmor, using both text nos. 23 and 24, correctly placed text no. 24 in its proper chronological position within the Kalḫu Annals: in the king's 15th *palû*. This also neatly places the capture of Gezer (Gazru) (see text no. 57), which is depicted in the upper register of the same slab upon which text nos. 23–24 are inscribed, in its appropriate place in the pictorial narrative sequence, i.e., among the Syrian and Palestinian wars. For the arrangement of the sculpture slabs, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 238–259. Note that "ICC 34a" on fig. 11 (pp. 247–248, Wall IV) should be read as "ICC 34c" and the space for text no. 24 should be placed further to the left, thus shortening the space assigned to text no. 23 in ICC p. 34 bottom.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A p. 130 (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC p. 34 bottom (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. p. 266 lines 1–7 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pl. II (copy)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 30, 84–85 Ann. 7 and pl. IV (copy, edition)

TEXT

After gap, continued from text nos. 21 and 22
1) [...] ⌜*ša*⌝ *la ni-*[*ba* ...]
2) [...] *x* URU.*a-tú-*[...]
3) [... LÚ].⌜*qa-ab*⌝*-'e-e* [...]
4) [...] *x x ša in-*[...]
5) [... URU.*bir-tu*] *ša* ⌜*la-ab*⌝*-ba-na-at* [...]
6) [... LÚ.*a-ru-mu*] *šá šid-di* [...]
7) [...] ⌜LÚ⌝.*bu-*[*ú-du* ...]
Continued in text no. 24

After gap, continued from text nos. 21 and 22
1–7) [...] which [are] without num[ber ...] ... the city Atu[...] the (tribe) Qab'e (Qabi'u) [...] ... [... (5) ... the fortress] of Labbanat [... Arameans] on the banks of [... River(s), ...] the (tribe) Bū[du ...]

Continued in text no. 24

24

This seven-line unit of the Annals, which is a direct continuation of text no. 23, preserves part of a report of events of the king's 15th *palû* (731), Tiglath-pileser III's second campaign against Babylonia. This passage describes the Assyrian army crossing a river, probably the Tigris and the subjugation of Aramean and Chaldean chieftains. It also records that priestly collegiums of major Babylonian temples brought sacrificial remnants before Tiglath-pileser, which was the initial step by which the Assyrian king was offered sovereignty over Babylonia. This text, which corresponds to Ann. 8 in Tadmor, Tigl. III, represents Annals Series A, Unit 11.

23 lines 5–6 The restoration of damaged text is based on text no. 47 obv. 8–9 and text no. 51 line 7.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	Layard, MS A p. 130	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall a	—	c
1b	Layard, ICC p. 34 middle	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This unit and the previous unit of the Annals are written on the same slab; this text is inscribed to the right of the text divider (a narrow, uninscribed vertical band). A.H. Layard made a draft copy of this inscription during his stay at Nimrud (MS A p. 130; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. IV). The inscription was not collated since the original was left in the field and thus was not available for study. Therefore, the present edition is based on Layard's copies.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A p. 130 (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC p. 34 middle (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. p. 266 lines 8–14 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 2–3 lines 1–7 and pl. I (copy, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 p. 269 §762 (translation)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 30, 84–87 Ann. 8 and pl. IV (copy, edition)

TEXT

Continued from text no. 23

1) [*i*]-*na rak-su-ti e-*⌜*bir*⌝ *šá* LÚ.*a-ri-mi* DÙ-*šú-*[*nu* ...]
2) [*x* (*x*)] LIM 9 LIM UN.MEŠ [*x* (*x*)] LIM 5 ME GU_4.NÍTA.MEŠ [...]
3) ⌜*ap*⌝-*pul aq-qur i-na* IZI *áš-ru-up* LÚ.*ra-*⌜*a*ʾ⌝-[*sa-a-ni ša* KUR.*kal-di* ...]
4) *na-*⌜*mur**⌝-*rat aš-šur* EN-*ia is-ḫup-šú-nu-ti-ma* [...]
5) *il-li-ku-*⌜*nim**⌝-*ma ú-na-áš-ši-qu* GÌR.II-*ia* [...]
6) $LÚ.KU_4$ É *šá é-sag-íl é-zi-da* ⌜*é**⌝-[*mes-lam* ...]
7) *re-ḫat* EN ^{d}AG ^{d}U.GUR *a-di maḫ-ri-ia* ⌜*ú*⌝-[*bi-lu-ni* ...]

After gap, continued in text no. 25

Continued from text no. 23

1–5a) I crossed [o]n rafts. [I ...] all of the Arameans [... *I carried off* ..., ...] thousand and 9,000 people, [...] thousand and 500 oxen, [...]. I destroyed, devastated, (and) burned with fire [...]. The terrifying radiance of (the god) Aššur, my lord, overwhelmed the chief[tains of the Chaldeans ...] and [they ...]. (5) They (the chieftains) came [before me] and kissed my feet.

5b–7) [...] the temple personnel of Esagil, Ezida, (and) E[meslam ... brought] before me the (sacrificial) remnants of the gods Bēl (Marduk), Nabû, (and) Nergal [...]

After gap, continued in text no. 25

3 LÚ.*ra-*⌜*a*ʾ⌝-[*sa-a-ni ša* KUR.*kal-di*] "chief[tains of the Chaldeans]": The restoration is based on text no. 39 line 14 and other parallel passages in Tiglath-pileser III's summary inscriptions.
4 -⌜*mur**⌝-: Layard, MS A has ÁŠ.
5 -⌜*nim**⌝-: The copy in Layard, MS A is garbled, as the sign omits the first part of the sign, the winkelhaken.
6 ⌜*é**⌝-: The copy in Layard, MS A is garbled, as the sign appears to have three horizontal wedges, rather than the expected two horizontal wedges.

25

A fragment of a colossal slab from Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu discovered during nineteenth-century exploratory excavations of the site preserves four lines of the Kalḫu Annals. This Annals unit preserves part of a report concerning the construction of a cedar palace and thus it is placed here at the end of the Kalḫu Annals; the passage is very similar to text no. 47 rev. 17′–19′. This text represents Annals Series C, Unit 12, which Tadmor referred to as Ann. 28 in Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
Rawlinson, Notebook 1 fols. 119r–118v	Kalḫu, South-West Palace	—	c

COMMENTARY

H. Rawlinson made a draft copy of this unit of the Annals (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXVI) during his stay at Nimrud, probably in 1853 or 1854, and noted the following at the bottom of the same page of his field journal: "All this is probably Pul's, for the stones are put carelessly together as if they formed the outer face of the walls of the guard house at the entrance of Esarhaddon's palace." The statement "All this" must refer to the preceding slabs of Tiglath-pileser III copied by Rawlinson in the same notebook, i.e., the text drawn on fols. 123r–122v (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XIV = text no. 9), which carries the notation: "Plan II Wall SS, 1"; and the Annals units copied on fols. 120r–119v (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XVII = text no. 13), which has the caption: "At the entrance of Esarhaddon's Palace." Rawlinson does not appear, however, to have identified this four-line text, which he copied on fols. 119r–118v of the same notebook, as an inscription of Tiglath-pileser. Because of this G. Smith overlooked it. Since the above-mentioned texts copied by Rawlinson in Notebook 1 (text nos. 9 and 13) are reported to have been inscribed on colossal slabs, this text presumably belongs to the same category (Series C). Note, however, that at least one summary inscription (text no. 44) was inscribed on a sculpted orthostat like the text of the Annals (Series C) and that that text was also copied by Rawlinson in Notebook 1 (fols. 122r–121v) with other inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III that had been reused in Esarhaddon's palace at Kalḫu (South-West Palace). Therefore, it is not impossible that text no. 25 is part of the building report of a summary inscription that was inscribed on sculpted orthostats that decorated the walls of a room of Tiglath-pileser's palace. This suggestion is further supported by the fact that Sargon II also had summary inscriptions written on sculpted orthostats that lined the walls of his palace at Dūr-Šarrukīn (mod. Khorsabad); for details, see p. 5 (Introduction). In any case, following Tadmor, this text is edited here as part of the Kalḫu Annals. The inscription was not collated since the original was left in the field and thus was not available for study. Therefore, the present edition is based on Rawlinson's draft copy. For some information about Rawlinson, Notebook 1, see the commentary of text no. 9.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Rawlinson, Notebook 1 fols. 119r–118v (copy) pl. XXVI (copy, edition)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 37, 86–87 Ann. 28 and

TEXT

After gap, continued from text no. 24
Lacuna
1′) [É.GAL GIŠ.EREN ...] *ana mu-šab* [EN]-*ti-ia* [*ù* É *ḫi-it-la-an-ni tam-šil* É.GAL]
2′) [KUR.*ḫat-ti ana*] *mul-ta-ʾu-ti-ia* [*ina qé-reb* URU.*kal-ḫi* DÙ-*uš x* KÙŠ GAL-*tú*]
3′) *šid-du* 60 KÙŠ GAL-*tú pu-ú-tu* [*mi-šiḫ-ti qaq-qa-ri-ša* UGU]
4′) É.GAL.MEŠ AD.MEŠ-[*ia*] *maḫ-ra-a-te ul-tu lìb-bi* ÍD.IDIGNA *ú-<šá>-tir-ma aṣ-ṣa-ba-ta* [...]
Lacuna
End of the Annals missing

After gap, continued from text no. 24
Lacuna
1′–4′) [I built in Kalḫu a cedar palace ...] for my [lord]ly residence [and a *bīt-ḫilāni*, a replica of a palace of the land Ḫatti (Syria-Palestine), for] my pleasure. I made [the dimensions of its site ... large cubits] in length (and) sixty large cubits in width larger [than] the former palaces of [my] ancestors by (re)claiming (land) from the Tigris River (by filling it in). [...]

Lacuna
End of the Annals missing

26–32

Text nos. 26–32 are duplicate texts that are used to restore the main texts of previous Annals units. Four of the texts (nos. 26–29) belong to Annals Series A and the other three (text nos. 30–32) belong to Annals Series C (Colossal Slabs).

26

A carved orthostat that once decorated an interior wall of Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu preserves parts of two seven-line units of the Annals that were inscribed in the horizontal band between its sculpted upper and lower registers; the two units are this text and text no. 27. This Annals unit records the defeat of Arameans in Babylonia and their subsequent deportation to newly conquered lands in Syria. These events took place in the king's 8th *palû* (738). This text represents Annals Series A, Unit 5, which corresponds to Ann. 2 in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

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25 lines 1′–3′ The restoration of damaged text is based on text no. 47 rev. 17′–19′.
25 line 1′ *mu-šab* [EN]-*ti-ia* "my [lord]ly residence": J.N. Postgate (personal communication) suggests translating *mūšab bēlūtīya* as "my house of government."
25 line 3′ 60 "sixty": Rawlinson's copy in Notebook 1 has six winkelhakens, as noted by J. Novotny. Thus, sixty instead of six, as in Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 86.
25 line 4′ *maḫ-ra-a-te* "former": *-a-* is erroneously omitted in Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 86. *ú-<šá>-tir-ma* "I increased": The text is emended according to text no. 47 rev. 19′.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	Zurich 1919 (+)	—	Kalḫu, central part of the mound	125×75	p
1b	Hamburg 1966.130/St. 246	—	Same as 1a	77×57	p
1c	—	Layard, MS A p. 133	Same as 1a	—	c
1d	—	Layard, ICC p. 69 bottom left	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This Annals unit (Layard, ICC p. 69 bottom left) is written on the same slab as text no. 27. This passage of the Kalḫu Annals is inscribed on several pieces of a once-complete slab: (1) Hamburg 1966.130/St. 246 (Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe) preserves line 1; (2) Zurich 1919 contains lines 4–7; and (3) lines 2–3 are known only from a fragment (now lost) copied by A.H. Layard (MS A p. 133; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. II). This Annals unit duplicates and is used in the restoration of text no. 14 lines 3–8. See text no. 14 for notes on the edition.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A p. 133 (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC p. 69 bottom left (copy)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 24–25 lines 143–148 and pl. III (copy, edition)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 16 Relief 22, p. 31 Relief 38 and pls. XLIX and LXXX (photo, study)
1973 Hoffmann, JHK 18 p. 218 (photo)
1975 Weippert, ZA 64 pp. 116–122 (photo, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 30, 86 Ann. 2 and pl. II (copy, transliteration, study)

TEXT

Duplicate of text no. 14:3–8

1) [... *iš-lu*]-*la-*⌜*am*?⌝*-ma a-na* KUR.*ḫat-ti*
2) [*a-di maḫ-ri-ia ub-la* 6 ME *šal-la-at* URU.*am-la-te ša* LÚ.*da-mu-ni* 5 LIM 4 ME *šal-la-at*] URU.⌜É⌝*-de-ra-a-a ina* URU.*ku-na-li-a*
3) [... URU.*ḫu-za-ar-ra* URU.*ta-e* URU.*ta-ar-ma-na-zi* URU.*ku-ul-ma-da-ra* URU.*ḫa-ta-tir-ra* URU.*ir-gi-il-lu* URU.MEŠ-*ni*] ⌜*šá*⌝ KUR.*un-qi ú-še-šib*
4) [... *šal-la-at* KUR.*qu-te-e* KUR.É-*sa-an-gi-bu-te* 1 LIM 2 ME LÚ.*il-li-il-a-a* 6 LIM 2 ME 8] LÚ.*nak-kab-a-a* KUR.*bu-da-a-a*
5) [*ina* ... URU.*ṣi-mir-ra* URU.*ar-qa-a* URU.*us-nu-ú* URU.*si-an-nu ša šid-di tam-tim ú-še-šib*] 5 ME 88 LÚ.*bu-da-a-a*
6) [URU.*du-na-a-a* ... 2 ME 52 LÚ.*bi-la-a-a* 5 ME 54 LÚ.*ba-ni-ta-a-a*] 3 ME 80 LÚ.^{d}IGI.DU-*an-dil*-KUR
7) [4 ME 60 LÚ.*sa-an-gi-il-lu* ... LÚ.*il-lil-a-a* 4 ME 58 *šal-la-at* KUR.*qu-te-e* KUR.É-*sa*]-*an-gi-bu-ti*

Duplicate of text no. 14:3–8

1–3) [... he (a eunuch of mine) plun]dered (those cities) and [brought] (that booty) to the land Ḫatti (Syria-Palestine), [before me]. I settled [600 captives of the city Amlatu of the (tribe) Damunu (and) 5,400 captives of] the city Bīt-Dērāya in the cities Kunalīa, [..., Ḫuzarra, Tae, Tarmanazi, Kulmadara, Ḫatatirra, (and) Irgillu, cities] of the land Unqi.

4–5a) [I settled ... captive highlanders (lit. "Qutû") of the land Bīt-Sangibūti, 1,200 people of the (tribe) Illilu, (and) 6,208] people of the (tribes) Nakkabu (and) Būdu (5) [in the cities ..., Ṣimirra, Arqâ, Usnû, (and) Siannu, (cities) on the seacoast].

5b–7) (I settled) 588 people of the (tribes) Būdu (and) [Dunu, ..., 252 people of the (tribe) Bilu, 554 people of the (tribe) Bānītu], 380 people of the (tribe) Palil-andil-māti ("The god Palil is the protecting shadow of the land"), [460 people of the (tribe) Sangillu, ..., ... people of the (tribe) Illilu, 458 captive highlanders (lit. "Qutû") of the land Bīt-Sa]ngibūti

5 88 "eighty-eight": The signs, as read from a legible photograph, are clearly 88, not 89 (as in Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 86); see the on-page note to text no. 14 line 6.

27

The same orthostat upon which text no. 26 is inscribed preserves part of this seven-line unit of Tiglath-pileser III's Annals. This passage in the Kalḫu Annals, which is a direct continuation of the previous text, records the resettlement of deported Arameans from Babylonia in newly conquered lands in Syria and a list of tribute received from rulers of Syria and southeastern Anatolia. These events took place in Tiglath-pileser's 8th *palû* (738). This text, which Tadmor referred to as Ann. 3 in Tigl. III, represents Annals Series A, Unit 6.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 115634 (+)	—	Kalḫu, central part of the citadel mound	91×98	c
1b	Zurich 1919 + Zurich 1920 (+)	—	Same as 1a	125×75; 80×85	p
1c	Hamburg 1966.130/St. 246	—	Same as 1a	77×57	p
1d	—	Layard, MS A pp. 133–134	Same as 1a	—	c
1e	—	Layard, ICC p. 69 bottom center + 69 top left	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

This seven-line unit of the Annals (Layard, ICC p. 69 bottom center + 69 top left) is inscribed on several pieces of a once-complete slab: (1) Hamburg 1966.130/St. 246 (Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe) preserves the first part of line 1; (2) BM 115634 contains the second part of line 1; (3) the beginning of lines 4–7 are inscribed on Zurich 1919; (4) the ends of lines 5–7 are found on Zurich 1920; and (5) a fifth fragment (now lost) copied by A.H. Layard (MS A pp. 133–134; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. II) preserves lines 2–3 and the second part of line 4. This Annals unit duplicates and is used in the restoration of text no. 14 line 8–text no. 15 line 3. See text nos. 14 and 15 for notes on the edition.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A pp. 133–134 (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC p. 69 bottom center + 69 top left (copy)
1880 Schrader, Kritik pp. 26–27 (study)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 24–27 lines 148–155 and pls. IV–V (copy, edition)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pp. 14–17 Reliefs 20–21, p. 33 Relief 49 and pls. XXXVIII, XLIX and LI (photo, study)
1975 Weippert, ZA 64 p. 119 (study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 30, 87 Ann. 3 and pl. II (copy, transliteration, study)
1995 Kuan, JDDS 1 pp. 157–161 (2b–7, edition, study)
1996 Bär, AOAT 243 pp. 43–44 (2b–7, translation)
1997 Matthews and Benjamin, Old Testament Parallels pp. 172–173 (2b–7, translation)

TEXT

Duplicate of text no. 14:8–text no. 15:3

1) *i-na* NAM URU.*tu-ʾi-*[*im-me ú-še-šib* 5 ME 55 *šal-la-at* KUR.*qu-te-e* URU.*É-sa-an-gi-bu*]-˹*ti i-na*˺ URU.DU$_6$-*kar-me ú-še-šib*

2) *it-ti* UN.MEŠ KUR *aš-šur am-nu-*[*šú-nu-ti il-ku tup-šik-ku ki-i šá áš-šú-ri e-mid-su-nu-ti ma-da-at-tu*] *ša* <^{m}>*ku-uš-ta-áš-pi* URU.*ku-um-mu-ḫa-a-a*

3) ^{m}*ra-ḫi-a-nu* KUR.*šá-*ANŠE.NÍTA-*šu-*[*a-a* ^{m}*me-ni-ḫi-im-me* URU.*sa-me-ri-na-a-a* ^{m}*ḫi-ru-um-mu* URU.*ṣur-a-a* ^{m}*si-bi-it*]-˹*ti*˺-*bi-ʾi-li* URU.*gu-ub-la-a-a*

4) ^{m}*ú-ri-ia-ik-ki* KUR.*qu-ú-*[*a-a* ^{m}*pi-si-ri-is* URU.*gar-ga-miš-a-a* ^{m}*e-ni-il* URU.*ḫa-am-ma-ta-a-a* ^{m}*pa*]-*na-am-mu-u* URU.*sa-am-ʾa-la-a-a*

5) ^{m}*tar-ḫu-la-ra* KUR.*gúr-gu-*[*ma-a-a* ^{m}*su-lu-ma-al* KUR.*me-lid-da-a-a* ^{m}*da-di-i-lu* URU.*kas-ka-a-a* ^{m}*ú-as*]-˹*sur*˺-*me* KUR.*ta-bal-a-a* ^{m}*uš-ḫi-it-te*

6) KUR.*tu-na-a-a* ^{m}*ur-bal-la-a* [KUR.*tu-ḫa-na-a-a* ^{m}*tu-ḫa-am-me* URU.*iš-tu-un-da-a-a* ^{m}*ú-ri-im-mì-i* URU.*ḫu-bi-iš-na-a*]-*a* ^{f}*za-bi-bé-e*

7) *šar-rat* KUR.*a-ri-bi* KÙ.GI [KÙ.BABBAR AN.NA AN.BAR KUŠ AM.SI ZÚ AM.SI *lu-bul-ti bir-me* TÚG.GADA SÍG.*ta-kil-tu*] *ár-ga-man-nu* GIŠ.ESI GIŠ.TÚG

Duplicate of text no. 14:8–text no. 15:3

1–2a) [I settled] (captives) in the province of the city Tu'i[mme]. I settled [555 captive highlanders (lit. "Qutû") of the city Bīt-Sangibū]ti in the city Tīl-karme. I considered [them] as inhabitants of Assyria, (and) [imposed upon them corvée labor like that of the Assyrians].

2b–7) [The payment] of Kuštašpi of the city Kummuḫu, Raḫiānu (Rezin) of the land Damascu[s, Menahem of the city Samaria, Hiram of the city Tyre, Sibit]ti-bi'il of the city Byblos, Uriyikki (Urikki) of the land Qu[e, Pisīris of the city Carchemish, Ēnī-il of the city Hamath, Pa]nammû of the city Sam'al, (5) Tarḫulara of the land Gurgu[m, Sulumal of the land Melid, Dadīlu of the city Kaska, Uas]surme of the land Tabal, Ušḫitti of the land Tuna, Urballâ of [the land Tuḫana, Tuḫamme of the city Ištunda, Urimmi of the city Ḫubišn]a, (and) Zabibe, queen of the Arabs: gold, [silver, tin, iron, elephant hides, ivory, multi-colored garments, linen garments, blue-purple] (and) red-purple wool, ebony, boxwood,

28

A badly damaged orthostat that once decorated the interior of Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu has seven lines of this king's Annals inscribed in the horizontal band between its sculpted upper and lower registers. This unit of the Kalḫu Annals, which is a direct continuation of the previous text, contains the end of a report of events of the king's 8th *palû* (738) and the beginning of an account of those of his 9th *palû* (737). More specifically, it lists tribute received from rulers in Syria and southeastern Anatolia and narrates an expedition to the Zagros mountains. This text, which corresponds to Ann. 4 in Tadmor, Tigl. III, represents Annals Series A, Unit 7.

27 line 6 ^{m}*ur-bal-la-a* "Urballâ": So on the original (Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pl. XLIX); Layard, MS A erroneously omits *-a*, a mistake followed by Tadmor in Tigl. III (p. 87).

Figure 3. BM 115634 + BM 118903 (text no. 28), a relief from Tiglath-pileser III's palace depicting the siege of the city Upa and inscribed with Kalḫu Annals Series A. © Trustees of the British Museum.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 115634 + BM 118903 (+)	–	Kalḫu, central part of the citadel mound	91×98; 109×109	c
1b	Zurich 1920	–	Same as 1a	80×85	p
1c	–	Layard, MS A p. 133	Same as 1a	–	c
1d	–	Layard, ICC pp. 69 top right + 68 bottom	Same as 1a	–	c

COMMENTARY

The text (Layard, ICC pp. 69 top right + 68 bottom) is inscribed on several pieces of a once-complete slab: (1) The first part of line 1 is preserved on BM 115634; (2) the second parts of lines 1–7 are found on BM 118903; (3) the first parts of lines 5–7 are preserved on Zurich 1920; and (4) the beginnings of lines 2–4 are known only from a fragment (now lost) copied by A.H. Layard (MS A p. 133; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. III). This unit of the Kalḫu Annals duplicates and is used in the restoration of text no. 15 lines 3–10. See text no. 15 for notes on the edition. The one-word epigraph preserved on BM 115634 is edited as text no. 55.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Layard, MS A p. 133 (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC pp. 69 top right + 68 bottom (copy)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 26–29 lines 155–162 and pls. VI–VII (copy, edition)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pp. 14–15 Reliefs 19–20 and pls. XXXVIII–XXXIX and LI (photo, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 30, 88 Ann. 4 and pl. III (copy, transliteration, study)
1996 Bär, AOAT 243 pp. 43–44 (1–2, translation)
2003 Radner, Continuity of Empire p. 121 (6–7, translation, study)
2006 Radner and Kroll, ZA 96 pp. 220–221 and n. 41 (6–7, edition, study)

TEXT

Duplicate of text no. 15:3–10

1) *mim-ma aq-ru ni-ṣir-<ti>* LUGAL-*ú-ti* UDU.NÍTA.MEŠ *bal-˹ṭu˺-ti ša* SÍG.MEŠ-*šú-nu ar-ga-man-nu ṣar-pat iṣ-ṣur* AN-*e mut-tap-ri-šú-ti šá a-gap-pi-šú-nu*

2) *a-na ta-kil-te ṣar-pu* ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA.MEŠ GU_4.NÍTA.MEŠ *ù ṣe-e-ni* ANŠE.A.AB.BA.MEŠ MUNUS.ANŠE.*a-na-qa-a-te a-di* ANŠE.*ba-ak-ka-ri-ši-˹na am˺-*[*ḫur*]

3) *i-na* 9 BALA.MEŠ-*ia aš-šur be-lí** *ú-tak-kil-an-ni-ma a-na* KUR.É-*kap-si* KUR.É-*sa-an-gi* KUR.É-*ur-zak-ki* KUR.*ma-da-a-a* KUR.É-*zu-al-za-áš* KUR.É-*ma-˹at-ti˺*

4) KUR.*tup-li-ia-áš al-lik* URU.É-^{d}15 URU.*ki-in-˹ka˺-an-gi* URU.*ki-in-di-gi-a-su* URU.*ki-in-gi-al-ka-si-iš* URU.*ku-˹bu˺-uš-ḫa-˹ti˺-*[*di-iš*]

5) URU.*ú-pu-šú* URU.*aḫ-si-pu-na* URU.*gi-ir-gi-ra-a* ˹URU˺.*ki-im-ba-az-ḫa-ti a-di* URU.MEŠ-*ni ša li-me-ti-šú-nu ak-˹šud šal-la-su-nu áš˺-*[*lu-la*]

6) *ap-pul aq-qur ina* IZI *áš-ru-up ina* u_4-*me-šú-ma mul-˹mul˺-lu* AN.BAR *zaq-tú* DÙ-*uš li-ta-at aš-šur* EN-*ia ina muḫ-˹ḫi áš˺-*[*ṭur*] *ina* ˹UGU˺ [*nam-ba-ʾi*]

7) *ša* URU.É-^{d}15 *ú-kin* ^{m}*ú-pa-áš* DUMU ^{m}*kap-si* UN.MEŠ-*šú ú-paḫ-ḫir-ma a-na* KUR.*a-bi-ru-us* KUR-*e e-li ar-ke-e-šú ar-de-˹e-ma di-ik-ta-šú˺* [*a-duk šal-la-su*]

Duplicate of text no. 15:3–10

1–2) all kinds of precious things from the royal treasure, live sheep whose wool is dyed red-purple, flying birds of the sky whose wings are dyed blue-purple, horses, mules, oxen, and sheep and goats, camels, she-camels, together with their young, I recei[ved] (from them).

3–6a) In my ninth *palû*, (the god) Aššur, my lord, encouraged me and I marched against the lands Bīt-Kapsi, Bīt-Sangi, Bīt-Urzakki, Media (lit. "land of the Medes"), Bīt-Zualzaš, Bīt-Matti, (and) Tupliaš. I captured, plund[ered], destroyed, devastated, (and) burned with fire the cities Bīt-Ištar, Kinkangi, Kindigiasu, Kingialkasiš, Kubušḫati[diš], (5) Upušu, Aḫsipuna, Girgirâ, (and) Kimbazḫati, together with cities in their environs.

6b–7) At that time, I made a pointed iron "arrow," in[scribed] the mighty deeds of (the god) Aššur, my lord, on it, (and) I set (it) up at [the spring] of the city Bīt-Ištar. Upaš of (the land Bīt)-Kapsi (lit. "son of Kapsi") assembled his people and ascended Mount Abirus. I pursued him, defe[ated] him, (and) [carried off his booty].

29

A sculpted and inscribed slab discovered at Kalḫu preserves only one identifiable sign of the unit of Tiglath-pileser III's Annals that followed text no. 28. The section of the Kalḫu Annals, of which only ˹*áš*˺-[*lu-la* ...] ("I c[arried off]") is readable, is inscribed to the right of the first line of the previous text, on slab BM 118903, and is a direct continuation of that Annals unit. A.H. Layard erroneously copied the sign as *ma*. The remaining lines of this text (lines 2–7) comprise only traces of a few unidentifiable signs. The majority of the inscription was inscribed on the right, adjacent slab, a piece now lost. This text represents Annals Series A, Unit 7_x, which Tadmor referred to as Ann. 4_x in Tigl. III.

28 line 3 *-li**: Layard, MS A has *-ir*.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 118903	—	Kalḫu	109×109	c

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1851 Layard, ICC p. 68 bottom (copy)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 14 Relief 19 and pl. XXXIX (photo, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 30 and 88 Ann. 4_x (transliteration, study)

30

A fragment of a carved orthostat found during nineteenth-century exploratory excavations of Kalḫu preserves five lines of Tiglath-pileser III's Annals that are inscribed over the images of the king and one of his courtiers; the same slab may have also been inscribed with text nos. 31 and 32 (see below). This section of the Kalḫu Annals preserves part of a report of events of the king's 8th *palû* (738), in particular the enumeration of places in northern Syria annexed as Assyrian provinces in that year. This text represents Annals Series C, Unit 6, which corresponds to Ann. 22 in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 118899 + BM 118900	—	Kalḫu	104×118; 108×107	c
1b	—	G. Smith, Notebook 5 fol. 13r	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

The text is inscribed on two adjoining colossal, sculpted slabs (BM 118899 + BM 118900), with the inscription written over the images of the king and one of his courtiers, and thus this Annals unit is classified as part of Annals Series C. It is assumed here that the inscription, which breaks off after only five lines, is continued in text nos. 31 and 32, both of which are now known only from draft copies of G. Smith and H. Rawlinson and which were inscribed further down on the same slabs from which BM 118899 + BM 118900 originate. See the commentary of text no. 32 for further information about the compositional arrangement of text nos. 30–32. C.J. Gadd (Stones p. 155) thought that H. Rassam discovered these pieces in 1853, but M. Falkner (Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pp. 17–18) has found evidence suggesting that the slabs were actually discovered by H. Rawlinson in 1854 and sent to England by Rassam. G. Smith made a draft copy of the text (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXV). Lines 1–5 duplicate and are used in the restoration of text no. 13 lines 5–7. See that text for notes on the edition.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— G. Smith, Notebook 5 fol. 13r (copy)
1936 Gadd, Stones pp. 154–155 (provenance, study)
1938 S. Smith, Sculptures p. 7 and pl. V (photo, study)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pp. 17–18 Reliefs 25–26 and pls. XCVII–XCVIII (photo, provenance, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 34, 88 Ann. 22 and pl. XXV (copy, transliteration, study)

Figure 4. BM 118900 (text no. 30), a portrait of Tiglath-pileser III from his palace, with Kalḫu Annals Series C. © Trustees of the British Museum.

TEXT

Duplicate of text no. 13:5–7

1) *a-di* KUR.*sa-ú-e* KUR-*e ša ina* KUR.*lab-na*-[*na*]-*ma it-tak-ki*-ˈ*pu-ú*ˀ-[*ni*]
2) KUR.*ba-*ʾ*a-li-ṣa*-ˈ*pu*ˀ-*na a-di* KUR.*am-ma*-[*na*]-ˈ*na*ˀ KUR GIŠ.TÚG KUR.*sa*-ˈ*ú-e*ˀ [KUR-*e*]
3) *a-na gi-mir-ti-šu* NAM URU.*kar*-ᵈˈIŠKURˀ URU.*ḫa-ta*-ˈ*rik*ˀ-[*ka*]
4) NAM URU.*nu-qu-di-na* KUR.*ḫa-su*-[*at-ti a-di* URU.MEŠ-*ni*]
5) *ša si-ḫir-ti-šú* URU.*a-ra-a* [...]

Duplicate of text no. 13:5–7

1–5) as far as Mount Saue — which abut[s] Mount Leba[n]on — Mount Baʾali-ṣapūna as far as Mount Amma[nā]na — the boxwood mountain — [Mount] Saue in its entirety, the province of the city Kār-Adad, the city Ḫatarik[ka], the province of the city Nuqudina, the land Ḫasu[atti, together with cities] in its environs, the city Arâ, [...]

31

A fragment of a sculpted and inscribed orthostat that once lined a wall of Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu preserves nine lines of the Kalḫu Annals; that same slab may have also been inscribed with text nos. 30 and 32. Because the object was left in the field, the text is known only from draft copies made by G. Smith and H. Rawlinson. These lines of the Annals preserve part of a report of events of the king's 8th *palû* (738). This text, which corresponds to Ann. 26 in Tadmor, Tigl. III, represents Annals Series C, Unit 7.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	Rawlinson, Notebook 2 fol. 4v	Kalḫu	—	c
1b	G. Smith, Notebook 5 fols. 13r–13v	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

G. Smith copied this text from torn squeezes then in the British Museum (now lost or destroyed); his copy appears on the same page of his notebook as his copy of text no. 30 (Notebook 5 fols. 13r–13v; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXV top), just below that section of the Annals. The arrangement of these two copies in G. Smith's Notebook 5 suggests that this text is a direct continuation of text no. 30. H. Rawlinson also copied the left part of this Annals unit (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XXV bottom); the text was probably written on a single fragment. See the commentary of text no. 32 for further information about the compositional arrangement of text nos. 30–32.

Lines 1–8 duplicate and are used in the restoration of text no. 13 lines 7–11; line 9 also parallels text no. 14 line 10. Curiously, this text appears to omit between lines 8 and 9 a seventeen-line passage that describes a war with Aramean tribes living on the border of Babylonia and their subsequent deportation to Syria (text no. 13 line 12–text no. 14 line 9). Rawlinson's draft copy has only six lines of text (lines 3–8), and thus omits the problematic last line (line 9). If G. Smith's copy is accurate, then this text represents part of an abridged version of the Kalḫu Annals; cf. the longer account now preserved in text nos. 13 and 14. The abridgement may not be accidental since the omitted passage is a stylistic intrusion into the report of Tiglath-pileser's campaigns to northern Syria during his 8th *palû* (738).

As mentioned above, Rawlinson's copy of this part of the Annals omits line 9. Rawlinson, however, copied that line as the first line of text no. 32. This may indicate that this text originally comprised only lines 1–8. See the commentary of text no. 32.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Rawlinson, Notebook 2 fol. 4v (copy)
— G. Smith, Notebook 5 fols. 13r–13v (copy)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 35, 89 Ann. 26 and pl. XXV (copy, transliteration, study)
1997 Matthews and Benjamin, Old Testament Parallels pp. 172–173 (line 9, translation)
2008 Fuchs, ZA 98 p. 72 n. 81 (line 7, study)

TEXT

Duplicate of text no. 13:7–11 and text no. 14:10

1) [...]-˹*ni*˺ *ki-lal-li-šu-nu*
2) URU.MEŠ-*ni ša si-ḫir-ti-šú-nu* KUR.*sa-ar-bu-ú-a* KUR-*ú a-na gi-mir-ti-šú*
3) URU.*áš-ḫa-ni* URU.*ia-ṭa-bi* KUR.*ia-ra-qu* KUR-*ú a-na gi-mir-ti-šú x-*[*x*]-*ri*
4) URU.*el-li-ta-ar-bi* URU.*zi-ta-a-nu a-di lìb-bi* URU.*a-ti-in-ni x* [...]
5) URU.*bu-ma-me* 19 *na-ge-e ša* URU.*ḫa-am-ma-at-ti a-di* URU.MEŠ-*ni*
6) *ša si-ḫir-ti-šú-nu* (erasure) *ša a-ḫi tam-tim ša šùl-mu* ^{d}UTU-*ši*
7) *ša i-na ḫi-iṭ-ṭi* <*ù*> *gul-lul-te a-na* ^{m}*az-ri-ia-a-ú e-ki-i-mu*
8) *a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur* GUR-*ra* 2* LÚ.*šú-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM.MEŠ UGU-*šu-nu áš-kun*
9) *ma-da-at-tu ša* ^{m}*ku-uš-ta-áš-pi* KUR.*ku-um-mu-ḫa-a-a* ^{m}*ra-ḫi-a-nu* KUR.*ša*-ANŠE.NÍTA.MEŠ-*šu-a-a*

Duplicate of text no. 13:7–11 and text no. 14:10

1–8) [...] ... both sides of them, the cities in their environs, Mount Sarbūa in its entirety, the cities Ašḫani (and) Yaṭabi, Mount Yaraqu in its entirety, ..., the cities Ellitarbi (and) Zitānu, as far as the city Atinni, ... [...], (5) the city Bumame — I annexed to Assyria (those) nineteen districts of the city Hamath, together with cities in their environs, which are on the coast of the Sea of the Setting Sun, (and) which had been criminally <and> sinfully seized for Azriyau (Azrī-Iāu). I placed two eunuchs of mine as provincial governors over them.

9) The payment of Kuštašpi of the land Kummuḫu, Raḫiānu (Rezin) of the land Damascus,

32

A fragment of a colossal slab from Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu discovered during nineteenth-century exploratory excavations of the site preserves thirteen lines of the Kalḫu Annals; text nos. 30 and 31 may have been inscribed on that same slab. This text is known only from a draft copy made by H. Rawlinson since the object was left at Nimrud. This section of the Annals preserves part of a report of events of the king's 8th *palû* (738); specifically, it lists Syrian and Anatolian rulers who brought tribute before Tiglath-pileser. The text represents Annals Series C, Unit 8, which Tadmor referred to as Ann. 27 in Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
Rawlinson, Notebook 2 fols. 5v–6r	Kalḫu	—	c

31 line 7 <*ù*> *gul-lul-te* "<and> sinfully": *ù* probably omitted by haplography because of the adjacent *gul*. *gul-lul-te*: So in G. Smith's draft copy (Notebook 5 fols. 13r–13v); *te* is preceded by another erased *te*. 3 R pl. 9 no. 3 and Rawlinson's copy (Notebook 2 fol. 4v) erroneously have *gul-ṣa-lul-te* and UGU *lul-te* respectively. For further information on these errors, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 62–63.
31 line 8 2*: The text has A.

COMMENTARY

This must be the inscription whose discovery was announced by H. Rawlinson in a letter read by E. Norris at the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1854 (Athenaeum no. 1373 p. 216; the letter is dated to 18 February, 1854) since that text is said to have contained a list of Syrian rulers subdued by Tiglath-pileser in his 8th *palû*. Norris reports: "The list contains eighteen names, among which we find Rezin of Damascus, Menachem of Samaria, and Hiram of Tyre ... Several of these names are found in the inscriptions of Tiglath-Pileser, published by the Trustees of the British Museum (= ICC); but the list now found is far more complete than any there given."

Lines 1–12 duplicate and are used in the restoration of text no. 14 line 10–text no. 15 line 4. Line 13, which is fragmentarily preserved, has no known parallels. The first line of the text duplicates exactly text no. 31 line 9, even the unusual spelling of Damascus (KUR.*ša*-ANŠE.NÍTA.MEŠ-*šu-a-a*). This repetition may indicate that this passage of the Annals is a direct continuation of text no. 31, which contained only eight lines, without line 9 (see the commentary of text no. 31). Thus, text no. 31 lines 1–8 and text no. 32 represent the middle and lower parts of a unit of the Kalḫu Annals that is written over and around images of the king and one of his courtiers. Text no. 30 is inscribed on the upper part of the same slab (BM 118899 + BM 118900; see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 36 fig. 5 for a reconstruction of the original relief and texts). The lines of this text are longer than those of text nos. 30 and 31. This is due to the fact that the inscription is not written over the king's woolen, wavy garment; cf. the distribution of signs written on the image of the king on the Iran Stele (text no. 35). The slab, part of which comprises BM 118899 + BM 118900, may have originally borne thirty lines of text (exactly like NA 19/76 [text no. 33]). The complete Annals unit would have comprised text nos. 30–32, as well as additional lines that are now lost. Because the the original was left at Nimrud, the present edition is based on Rawlinson's draft copy.

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TEXT

Duplicate of text no. 14:10–text no. 15:4

1) *ma-da-at-tu ša* ^{m}*ku-uš-ta-áš-pi*
KUR.*ku-um-mu-ḫa-a-a* ^{m}*ra-ḫi-a-nu*
KUR.*ša*-ANŠE.NÍTA.MEŠ-*šu-a-a*

2) ^{m}*me-ni-ḫi-me* URU.*sa-me-ri-i-na-a-a*
^{m}*ḫi-ru-um-mu* URU.*ṣur-ra-a-a* ^{m}*si-bi-it-ti-bi-'i-li*

3) URU.*gu-ub-la-a-a* ^{m}*ú-ri-ia-ik-ki* KUR.*qu-ú-a-a*
^{m}*pi-si-ri-is* URU.*gar-ga-miš-a-a*

4) ^{m}*e-ni-ìl* URU.*ḫa-am-ma-ta-a-a* ^{m}*pa-na-am-mu-ú*
URU.*sa-am-'a-la-a-a*

5) ^{m}*tar-ḫu-la-ra* KUR.*gúr-gu-ma-a-a* ^{m}*su-lu-ma-al*
KUR.*me-lid-da-a-a*

6) ^{m}*da-di-i-lu* URU.*kas-ka-a-a* ^{m}*ú-as-sur-me*
KUR.*ta-bal-a-a* ^{m}*uš-ḫi-it-te* KUR.*tu-na-a-a*

7) ^{m}*ur-bal-la-a* KUR.*tu-ḫa-na-a-a* ^{m}*tu-ḫa*-am-me*
URU.*iš-tu-un-da-a-a* ^{m}*ú-ri-im-me*

8) URU.*ḫu-bi-iš-na-a-a* ^{f}*za-bi-bé-e šar-rat*
KUR.*a-ri-bi* [KÙ.GI KÙ.BABBAR AN.NA AN.BAR

Duplicate of text no. 14:10–text no. 15:4

1–12) [I received] the payment of Kuštašpi of the land Kummuḫu, Raḫiānu (Rezin) of the land Damascus, Menahem of the city Samaria, Hiram of the city Tyre, Sibitti-bi'il of the city Byblos, Uriyikki (Urikki) of the land Que, Pisīris of the city Carchemish, Ēnī-il of the city Hamath, Panammû of the city Sam'al, (5) Tarḫulara of the land Gurgum, Sulumal of the land Melid, Dadīlu of the city Kaska, Uassurme of the land Tabal, Ušḫitti of the land Tuna, Urballâ of the land Tuḫana, Tuḫamme of the city Ištunda, Urimmi of the city Ḫubišna, (and) Zabibe, queen of the Arabs: [gold, silver, tin, iron, elephant hides], ivory, multi-colored garments, [linen garments, blue-purple (and) red-purple wool, ebony, boxwood], all kinds of precious things from the [royal] tr[easure, live sheep whose wool is dyed red-purple], fly[ing] birds of the sky [whose wings are dyed blue-purple, horses,

2 *-bi-'i-li*: Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 89 erroneously has *-bi-'i-i-li*.
7 *-ḫa*-*: Rawlinson, Notebook 2 has ZA.

KUŠ AM.SI]
9) ZÚ AM.SI *lu-bul-ti bir-me* [TÚG.GADA SÍG.*ta-kil-tu ár-ga-man-nu* GIŠ.ESI GIŠ.TÚG]
10) *mim*-ma aq-ru ni-*[*ṣir-ti* LUGAL-*ú-ti* UDU.NÍTA.MEŠ *bal-ṭu-ti ša* SÍG.MEŠ-*šú-nu ar-ga-man-nu ṣar-pat*]
11) *iṣ-ṣur* AN-*e mut-*[*tap-ri-šú-ti šá a-gap-pi-šú-nu a-na ta-kil-te ṣar-pu* ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA.MEŠ]
12) [GU_4].NÍTA.MEŠ *ù* [*ṣe-e-ni* ANŠE.A.AB.BA.MEŠ MUNUS.ANŠE.*a-na-qa-a-te a-di* ANŠE.*ba-ak-ka-ri-ši-na am-ḫur*]
13) [*x x*] ^{m}*ra-ḫi-*[*a-nu* ...]
Lacuna

mules, ox]en and [sheep and goats, camels, she-camels, together with their young].

13) [...] Raḫi[ānu (Rezin) ...].
Lacuna

33

A colossal slab with a relief and traces of a thirty-line inscription was discovered towards the end of the Polish excavations in 1976 at Kalḫu. The relief, showing two standing courtiers, was found in several pieces and the inscription was reported to be very abraded and difficult to decipher. Since the slab was discovered just before the end of the dig, the inscribed fragments were not copied or photographed properly. Moreover, many of J. Meuszyński's field notes and materials were lost after his tragic death in Turkey in 1976 (Sobolewski, private communication). The text is partly visible in a photograph of the slab published by Sobolewski and in electronic copies of unpublished Nimrud excavation photographs made from the prints (the negatives are now lost) kindly supplied by S. Paley. Although some traces of signs are legible in the unpublished Nimrud excavation photographs, not enough of the text can be read to present an edition. This Annals unit probably belongs to Series C (C, x).

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
—	NA 19/76	Kalḫu, N10/W30	275×292	p

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Nimrud Inventory p. 45 (study)
1981 Sobolewski, ZA 71 pp. 263–264 and fig. 8 (photo, study)

32 line 10 *mim*-*: Rawlinson, Notebook 2 has ME.

34

A slab inscribed with eighteen lines of text was discovered towards the end of the Polish excavations in 1976 at Kalḫu. The piece, which is mentioned in an unpublished inventory of slabs held at the Polish Center of Mediterranean Archaeology (Warsaw), was left in the field. It is reported to be from the middle of a corner slab and to be inscribed on the "back side" and the "longer side." The text is not edited here since no further information about the inscription is known. This Annals unit is tentatively assigned to Series C (C, y).

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
—	NA 32/76	Kalḫu, N10/W30	58×27×10	n

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Nimrud Inventory p. 48 (study)

35–38

Tiglath-pileser III had annalistic texts inscribed on objects other than the sculpted orthostats that decorated the rooms and corridors of his palace at Kalḫu. At present, four texts apart from the Kalḫu Annals (text nos. 1–34) are certainly or possibly categorized as annalistic or annalistic-style texts.

At Mila Mergi, a site in the mountains northwest of Dohuk in Iraqi Kurdistan, Tiglath-pileser had a fifty-four-line inscription (text no. 37) written on a rock face. This text is the earliest known annalistic-style account of this king and it is unusual in that it narrates only the events of the 7th *palû* (739), the campaign against Ulluba. Thus, the Mila Mergi inscription is not a true annalistic text, but rather an inscription that records the details of a single campaign in the same style as the Annals. The Iran Stele (text no. 35) is the next earliest annalistic account of his. This text, which was inscribed and erected in celebration of his achievements during a Median campaign (737), narrates events of Tiglath–pileser's first nine *palû*s (745–737), although it may omit some of the *palû* reports. A statue from Nimrud (text no. 36), although badly damaged, may represent a recension of the Annals composed late in Tiglath-pileser's reign; the extant text includes brief accounts of the campaigns of his 8th–11th *palû*s (738–735). A fragment of a clay object from Aššur (text no. 38) may also preserve part of an annalistic text, but it is too fragmentarily preserved to classify it with certainty.

35

Three fragments of a stone stele — with an image of the king and accompanying divine symbols carved in the typical rounded-top frame and originating from western Iran (possibly from Luristan or the region of Kermanshah) — are inscribed with an annalistic text of Tiglath-pileser III. Two of the fragments (frgms. 1–2) are now in the Israel Museum (Jerusalem) and the third fragment (frgm. 3) is in a private collection. Frgm. 1 is from the upper part of the stele, while frgms. 2 and 3, which physically join, comprise the lower part. The stele, which is in the form of a rectangular prism, is inscribed on three sides: the front (on which the image of the king is carved; = col. i), the left side (= col. ii), and the right side (= col. iii). The back, which is preserved only on frgm. 3, is uninscribed.

The inscription opens with an invocation to the gods (i 1–20) and the king's titles and epithets (i 21–35). This is followed by reports of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd *palû*s (i 36–43′); the text breaks off in the middle of the description of the 3rd *palû*. After a lacuna of considerable length (more than 40 lines), the inscription continues with a geographical summary of conquests in the east (ii 1′–3′) and west (ii 4′–17′), a hymn in praise of Tiglath-pileser (ii 18′–24′), and an account of the 9th *palû* (737), against Media (ii 25′–44′), the event for which this stele was commissioned and erected. The report of the 9th *palû*, which bears little resemblance to the account included in the Kalḫu Annals (text no. 15 line 5–text no. 17 line 12), contains a short introduction, a statement about the erection of steles, and a list of the eastern dignitaries who delivered horses to the Assyrian king. After a short lacuna (probably fewer than ten lines) at the end of col. ii, the historical narrative ends with a list of tribute-bearing kings from the west (iii 1–23) and east (iii 24–30). This is followed by a description of the setting up of the stele (iii 31–36) and then, after a short lacuna (ca. fifteen lines), the text concludes with blessings and curses (iii 1′–10′). Although the inscription is not dated, the date of composition (737) is confirmed by the fact that the last campaign recorded in the text occurred in the king's the 9th *palû*, an event that took place in 737 according to the Eponym Chronicle, and by the fact that the stele is reported to have come from western Iran. Tadmor edited this text as the Iran Stele in Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
Israel Museum 74.49.96a (+) 74.49.96b + private collection (H. Mahboubian)	Western Iran, possibly Luristan or the region of Kermanshah	45.6×45.5×26.5; 79×39×36; 85×53×33	p

COMMENTARY

Tadmor, in Tigl. III, edited the inscription in five sections: (1) i 1–38 (= his I A); (2) i 1′–43′ (= his I B); (3) ii 1′–44′ (= his II B); (4) iii 1–36 (= his III A); and (5) iii 1′–10′ (= his III B). He designated text preserved on frgm. 1 (upper part of the stele) and on frgms. 2+3 (lower part of the stele), as "A" and "B" respectively. Following Tadmor, Tigl. III, the text is edited here in five parts, however, his sigla (I A, I B, etc.) are not used. Since the fragments of the stele have not been examined, the edition is based on the photographs and hand copies (by Chelsou Jo) published in Tadmor, Tigl. III pls. XXX–XLI. For a detailed study about the unique structure of this text, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 260–264 (Supplementary Study C; in collaboration with L.D. Levine); see also N. Naʾaman, NABU 1998 pp. 16–17.

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1997–98 Frahm, AfO 44/45 p. 402 (study)
1998 Naʾaman, NABU 1998 pp. 16–17 (study)
2000 Younger Jr., COS 2 p. 287 (iii 1–36, translation)
2001 Parker, Mechanics of Empire p. 219 nn. 933 and 936 (i 25′, 33′–35′, edition)
2003 Radner, Continuity of Empire pp. 119–120 and 123–124 (study)
2007 Kuhrt, Persian Empire pp. 22–24 (i 5′–14′, ii 25′–44′, study)
2007 Naʾaman, SAAB 16 pp. 50–53 (ii 4′–24′, translation, study)
2008 Cogan, Raging Torrent pp. 54–56 no. 10 (iii 1–30, translation, study)

TEXT

Col. i

0) (erased signs)
1) [*aš-šur* EN GAL ^{d}]⌜EN⌝.LÍL.LÁ DINGIR.⌜MEŠ *mu*⌝-*ši*-⌜*me*⌝ NAM.MEŠ
2) [^{d}AMAR.UTU *muš-te*]-⌜*šir*⌝ GIŠ.ḪUR DÙ-*ni-u mit-ḫur-*⌜*ti*⌝ *pa-qid*
3) [...] *mu-*⌜*ú-kin*⌝ *iš-*⌜*di*⌝ KUR
4) [^{d}AG *ta-mi-iḫ*] GI.DUB *na-ši* DUB *ši-mat* ⌜DINGIR⌝.DINGIR
5) [...] ^{d}U.GUR GÌR.⌜GÌR⌝.GÌR
6) [...] ⌜*šá*⌝ *la* IGI-*ru* ⌜*qa*⌝-*bal-šú*
7) [^{d}UTU *ša*]-*ki-*⌜*ni*⌝ GIŠ.MI *x* [...] *x* MEŠ
8) [^{d}30 *na-an-na-ru nam-ru*] ⌜*na*⌝-*din* GIŠ.GIDRU AGA *mu-*⌜*kin*?⌝ *be*⌝-[*lu*]-⌜*ti*⌝
9) [^{d}IŠKUR GÚ.GAL AN KI]-⌜*tim*⌝ *mu-kám-mir* ⌜*ṭuḫ*⌝-*di* ḪÉ.⌜GÁL⌝ [...] *x*
10) [^{d}*é-a* EN *né-me-qi pa*]-*tiq* ⌜*kul*?-*lat*?⌝ *mim-ma šum-šú mu-ban-*[*ni-u nab-ni*]-⌜*ti*⌝

i 0) (erased signs)
i 1–20) [(The god) Aššur, great lord, the] Enlil of the gods, the one who decrees fates; [the god Marduk, the one who formula]tes designs, creator of *mankind*, the one who inspects [...], the one who makes firm the foundations of the land; [the god Nabû, holder of] the stylus (and) bearer of the tablet of destinies of the gods, (i 5) [...]; the god Nergal, ..., [...] whose onslaught cannot be withstood; [the god Šamaš, the one who] bestows protection ... [...] ...; [the god Sîn, bright (celestial) light], the one who gives scepter (and) crown (to the king), the one who establishes lor[ds]hip; [the god Adad, canal inspector of heaven (and) ear]th, the one who heaps up abundance (and) plenty, [...] ...; (i 10) [the god Ea, lord of wisdom, the one who] forms everything there is (and) who makes (its) [creatur]e(s) [beautiful; the goddess Ištar, ...] who

i 1–15 The restoration of damaged text is based on text no. 37 lines 1–11.
i 2 [^{d}AMAR.UTU *muš-te*]-⌜*šir*⌝ "[the god Marduk, the one who formula]tes": The restoration was suggested by E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 402). *mit-ḫur-*⌜*ti*⌝ "*mankind*": Or *mit-ḫar-*⌜*ti*⌝. The reading remains ambiguous because all known attestations are written with the ḪAR sign. For references and some discussion, see AHw p. 662 sub *miṯḫurtu* and CAD M/2 p. 135 sub *miṯḫartu* and pp. 137–138 sub *miṯḫurtu*.
i 3 *mu-*⌜*ú-kin*⌝ "the one who makes firm": Read thus instead of *mu-ú-*⌜*x-kin*⌝ (Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 94).
i 5 GÌR.⌜GÌR⌝.GÌR: It is uncertain how to read these signs. Note that ^{d}GÌR = Nergal.
i 7 Šamaš is expected before Sîn; see text no. 37 lines 4–5. [*ša*]-*ki-*⌜*ni*⌝ "[the one who] bestows": The restoration follows Streck, ZA 89 (1999) p. 153.
i 8 The restoration at the beginning of the line follows Frahm, AfO 44/45 (1997–98) p. 402.

Figure 5. Israel Museum 74.49.96a (+) 74.49.96b + private collection (H. Mahboubian) (text no. 35), front of a stele of Tiglath-pileser III discovered in Iran. © The Israel Museum, Jerusalem.

11) [d15 ...] ⌜*ra*⌝-*i-mat* ⌜LUGAL⌝ ŠE.GA-*šá mu-x-x*
[...]-*ti*
12) [d7.BI EN.MEŠ *geš-ru*?]-⌜*ti*?⌝ *a-li-kut pa-an* ERIM.ḪI-*ia* ⌜ŠUB?⌝ *x x* (*x*) *x x x*
13) [dMAR.TU ...] *x x x x x x*
14) [...] *x x*
15) [DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ *a-ši-bu-tu*] ⌜AN-*e* KI⌝-*tim*
16) [...] *x x*
17) [...] *še mu*
18) [...]
19) [...]
20) [...]
21) [m*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár*]-⌜*ra*⌝ GAR dBAD NUN SANGA ⌜*aš-šur*⌝
22) [... *mu-uš*]-*te-e'-u áš-ri-ku-nu* ÉNSI
23) [...] *x* NUNUZ URU.*bal-til šu-qu*-⌜*ru*⌝
24) [... *bi*]-⌜*íl*⌝ *lìb-bi* dA.EDIN GAŠAN GAL-⌜*ti*⌝
25) [...] *x* [...] ⌜SUM⌝ ARḪUŠ TUK-*šú* NAM.TI.LA
26) [... MAN *kiš*]-⌜*šá*?-*ti*⌝ MAN KUR *aš-šur*.KI MAN KUR *šu*-⌜*miri*⌝
27) [*u* URI.KI MAN *kib*]-⌜*rat*⌝ LÍMMU SIPA *ba-'u-la-a*-⌜*tim*⌝
28) [GAR *an-du*]-⌜*ra*⌝-*ar* KUR *aš-šur mu-ṭib lìb-bi iš*$_8$-⌜*tár*⌝
29) [*mu-rap-piš*] *mi-ṣir* KUR ⌜*aš-šur*⌝
30) [*ma-ḫir* GUN *u* IGI].SÁ-*e šá* DÙ-*ši-na ad*-⌜*na-ti*⌝
31) [... *a*]-*na ru-pu-ši* UN.MEŠ-*šá* ⌜DAGAL⌝.MEŠ
32) [... *a*]-⌜*bur*⌝-*riš a-na re-'e*-⌜*e*⌝
33) [... *iš-ku*?]-⌜*un*⌝-*šú*
34) [...] *aš-šur* ⌜d⌝EN.LÍL.⌜LÁ⌝
35) [DINGIR.MEŠ ...]-*du-u a-na šum-qut la ma*-⌜*giri ú*⌝-*šá-x*-[...]
36) [*ina* SAG LUGAL-*ti-ia ina*] ⌜*maḫ*⌝-*re-e* BALA-*ía ina* 6 ITI *šá ina* [GIŠ.GU.ZA]
37) [LUGAL-*ti ra-biš ú-ši*]-⌜*bu* ERIM⌝.ḪI.A-*at* KUR *aš-šur*.KI [*gap-šá-a-ti*]
38) [*lu ad-ke* ...]

Lacuna

1′) [...] ⌜Ú?⌝ *x* ⌜KUR⌝
2′) [...] *pa-a* 1-⌜*en*⌝
3′) [*ú-šá-áš-kín-šu-nu-ti a-na* KUR *aš-šur ú-ra*]-⌜*áš*⌝-*šú-nu*-⌜*ti*⌝
4′) [... LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia ina*] UGU-⌜*šú*⌝-*nu* GAR-[*un*]

i 1–35) [Tiglath-piles]er (III), the one appointed by the god Enlil, the prince, the priest of (the god) Aššur, [... the one who] constantly seeks out your holy sites, vice-regent (of) [...] ..., precious scion of Baltil (Aššur), [..., the one] desired by the goddess Šērūa, the great lady; (i 25) [...] ... [...] showed him mercy (and granted him) life; [..., king of the wo]rld, king of Assyria, king of Sumer [and Akkad, king of the] four [quar]ters (of the world), shepherd of (its) people, [the one who established the remis]sion (of debts) for Assyria, the one who pleases the heart of (the goddess) Ištar, [the one who enlarges] the boundary of Assyria, (i 30) [the one who receives the tribute and gi]fts of the entire world. [... *set*] him (Tiglath-pileser) up [as ... t]o expand its (Assyria's) extensive population, [...], to shepherd (them) [in safe] pastures, [...] (the god) Aššur, the Enlil of (i 35) [the gods, ...] ... (and) ... [...] to cut down the unsubmissive.

i 36–38) [At the beginning of my reign, in] my first *palû*, in the sixth month after [I sa]t [in greatness] on [the throne of kingship, I mustered the vast] troops of Assyria [...]

Lacuna

i 1′–4′) [...] ... [I] unit[ed them, brought] them [to Assyria, ...]. I plac[ed a eunuch of mine (as provincial governor) o]ver them.

---

i 12 [*geš-ru*?]-⌜*ti*?⌝ "[*very powerf*]*ul*": The restoration is based on text no. 37 line 9. ⌜ŠUB?⌝: This is a logographic writing of *mušamqitu* ("the one who strikes down"), which corresponds to *mu-šam-qi-*⌜*tú*⌝ in text no. 37 line 9. Both readings were suggested by E. Frahm (personal communication).
i 13 One could tentatively read the traces as [... *na-ši*] ⌜BAN.DU$_8$.DU$_8$⌝ *x x x*, with ⌜BAN⌝ written over BA, or as BA.<AN>.⌜DU$_8$.DU$_8$⌝, the regular spelling of this word; see text no. 37 line 10.
i 26 [MAN *kiš*]-⌜*šá*?-*ti*⌝ "[king of the wo]rld": The reading follows a suggestion by E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 402); cf. the beginning of text nos. 39–40, 46–47, and 51.
i 31 ⌜DAGAL⌝.MEŠ "extensive": Read so according to E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 402), although the DAGAL sign is written incompletely, without its two vertical wedges crossing its lower horizontal wedge.
i 32 [*a*]-⌜*bur*⌝-*riš a-na re-'e*-⌜*e*⌝ "to shepherd (them) [in safe] pastures": The reading follows a suggestion by R. Borger (personal communication); cf. Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 96, which has [*i*]-*šá-riš a-na re-'u*-⌜*ut*⌝.
i 34–35 ⌜d⌝EN.LÍL.⌜LÁ⌝ [DINGIR.MEŠ] "the Enlil of [the gods]": The restoration follows the suggestion of E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 402).
i 37 *gap-šá-a-ti* "vast": Passim in Assyrian royal inscriptions. The restoration was suggested by J. Novotny.
i 2′–3′ *pa-a* 1-⌜*en*⌝ [*ú-šá-áš-kín-šu-nu-ti*] "[I] unit[ed them]": The restoration is based on text no. 5 line 11. The rest of the damaged text is restored from context.

5′) [*ina* 2 BALA-*ia ana* KUR.ZÁLAG KUR.É-*si*]-⌜*in-gi*⌝-*bu*-[*ti lu*] *al-lik*
6′) [... KUR].É-^{m}*bar*-⌜*ru*⌝-*a*
7′) [...] *x qu šá* [...] ⌜MAL$^{?}$⌝ *x* [...] *x x* EŠ *x-ti-ía*
8′) [...] ⌜BA⌝-*šá-ni ina* GIŠ.TUKUL ⌜*ú*⌝-*šam-qit šal-la-su-nu*
9′) [*áš-lu-la*] LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia ina* UGU KUR.*par-su-a*
10′) [LÚ].⌜*šu*⌝-*ut* SAG-*ía ina* UGU KUR.É-*ḫa-am-ban* GAR-*un** KUR.KUR *šu-a-ti-na*
11′) *a-na* ⌜BULUG-*ki*⌝ KUR *aš-šur* GUR-*er ma-da-*⌜*tú*⌝ *šá* ^{m}*dal-ta-a* KUR.*e-líp-a-*⌜*a*⌝
12′) LÚ.⌜EN⌝.URU.MEŠ *šá* KUR.ZÁLAG KUR.*sin-gi-bu-te mada-a-a* ⌜*šá*⌝ KUR-*e* DÙ-*šú-nu*
13′) *šá* KUR *šam-ši* ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ ANŠE.*pa-re-e* LAL-*at* GIŠ.*ni-ri*
14′) ANŠE.*ud-ra-te* GU_4.MEŠ [*u*] *ṣe-e-ni a-na la mì-ni am-ḫur*
15′) *ina ta-a-*⌜*a*⌝-*ar-ti-ía* ^{m}*ir-an-*⌜*su*⌝ KUR.*ma-na-a-a qur-di ta-nit-te*
16′) *šá aš-šur* EN-*ía šá a-na* EN.URU.⌜MEŠ⌝ *šá* KUR-*e* DÙ-⌜*šú*⌝-[*nu*] *Á-pu-šá iš-me-ma*
17′) *ḫur-ba-šú* UGU-*šú it-ta-bi-ik-ma a-*⌜*na*⌝ URU.*su-*⌜*um-bi*⌝ [*i-te*]-⌜*e*⌝ KUR *aš-šur*.KI
18′) *a-di maḫ-ri-ia* DU-⌜*ka*⌝-[*am*]-*ma ú-*⌜*na*⌝-*ši-qa* GÌR.II-⌜*ía*⌝ ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ
19′) BABBAR.MEŠ GÙN.MEŠ *ḫar-šá-a-a* ⌜*ḫar*⌝-[...] UZU-⌜*šú-nu*⌝ *a-di ta-lul-ti-šú-nu x* [*x*]
20′) GU_4.MAḪ.MEŠ MAḪ.MEŠ *šu-*⌜*'e*⌝-[*e ma-ru-u*]-*ti ma x* [...] *x-*⌜*da*⌝ *x-*⌜*šú am*⌝-*ḫur*
21′) *ina* 3-*ši* BALA-*ía* ^{m}*ma-ti-ìl* [DUMU ^{m}*a*]-*tar-šúm-qa bar-*⌜*tu na*⌝-*bal-kat-tú*
22′) *a-na* KUR *aš-šur* DÙ-*ma ú-ḫa-*⌜*ṭa*⌝-[*a* (*x*)] ⌜LUGAL⌝.MEŠ *šá a-*⌜*na*⌝ [*x x*].MEŠ ⌜*ša*⌝ KUR.*ḫat-ti*
23′) *x* ⌜*ud*⌝ *a ku* KUR.URI *ze-rat* KUR *aš-*⌜*šur*⌝ [...]-*ma ú-*⌜*šam*⌝-[*ki-ir*] *ma-ti-tan*
24′) ^{md}INANNA-*du-ri* KUR.URI-*a-*⌜*a* ^{m}⌝[*su-lu-ma*]-⌜*al* KUR.*me*⌝-[*li-da-a-a* ^{m}]*tar-qú-la-ru*
25′) KUR.*gúr-gu-ma-a-a a-na kit-*⌜*ri*⌝-[*šú il-li-ku i-na bi-rit*] ⌜KUR⌝.*kiš-tan u* KUR.⌜*ḫal-pi*⌝
26′) *na-ge-e ša* KUR.*ku-muḫ-ḫi a-*⌜*na*⌝ [*e-muq*$^{?}$

i 5′–11′a) [In my second *palû*], I marched [to the lands Namri (and) Bīt-S]ingibū[ti (Bīt-Sangibūti). ... the land] Bīt-Barrūa, [...] ... [...] ... [...] ... my ... [...] granted to me. I cut (them) down with the sword (lit. "weapon") (and) [carried off] their booty. I placed a eunuch of mine (as provincial governor) over the land Parsua (i 10′) (and another) eunuch of mine (as provincial governor) over the land Bīt-Ḫamban, (and) I annexed those lands to Assyria.

i 11′b–14′) I received the payment of Daltâ of the land Ellipu, the city rulers of the lands Namri, (Bīt)-Singibūti (Bīt-Sangibūti), the Medes, (and) all the eastern mountains: horses (and) mules broken to the yoke, Bactrian camels, oxen, [and] sheep and goats, without number.

i 15′–20′) On my return, Iransu (Iranzu) of the land Mannea heard about the heroic deeds of (the god) Aššur, my lord, that I had done again and again to all of the city rulers of the mountain regions, and terror came over him. He cam[e] to the city Sumbi, [which is ne]xt to Assyria, before me, and kissed my feet. I received horses — white, piebald, Ḫaršian, (and) Ḫar[...] — their ... together with their trappings, ..., (i 20′) majestic bulls, [fatten]ed she[ep], ... [...] ...

i 21′–27′a) In my third *palû*, Matî'-il, [the son of A]ttar-šumqa (Attar-šumkī), fomented a rebellious insurrection against Assyria and violated (his loyalty oath). [*He sent*] hostile messages about Assyria [to] the kings who ... to the ... of the land Ḫatti (Syria-Palestine) (and) ... the land Urarṭu and (thus) caused en[mity] in all (of those) lands. Sarduri of the land Urarṭu, [Sulum]al of the land Me[lid], (and) Tarqularu (Tarḫularu) (i 25′) of the land Gurgum [came] to [his] aid. [Between] the lands Kištan and Ḫalpi, districts of the land Kummuḫu, [they] trusted in [*one another's strength* and] drew up a

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i 5′ The beginning of the line, which is the first line of the report of the 2nd *palû*, is restored from text no. 47 obv. 29 and from the entry for the year 744 in the Eponym Chronicle (Millard, SAAS 2 p. 43).
i 8′ Possibly restore *šá aš-šur* EN-*ia* "which (the god) Aššur, my lord," at the beginning of the line.
i 10′ GAR-*un** "I placed": The text has GAR-*nu*.
i 16′ Á-*pu-šá* "that I had done again and again": *ēteppuša* (also in iii 35) is a first common singular Gtn preterite, rather than a Gtn stative (as proposed in Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 109). For further information, see the on-page note to text no. 17 line 11. The Á sign should be read as *ete*, a phonetic value not yet accepted in modern sign lists.
i 17′ URU.*su-*⌜*um-bi*⌝ [*i-te*]-⌜*e*⌝ KUR *aš-šur*.KI "the city Sumbi, [which is ne]xt to Assyria": The reading follows a suggestion by A. Fuchs (*apud* Frahm, AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 402); cf. Sargon's 8th campaign account (Mayer, MDOG 115 [1983] pp. 68–69 and 110–111) lines 12 and 418.
i 19′ GÙN.MEŠ = *barmūti* ("piebald"), as suggested by W. Schramm (Orientalia NS 68 [1999] p. 170), rather than DÍR (for DIR) (as suggested in Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 99). ⌜*ḫar*⌝-[...]: Perhaps ⌜*ḫar*⌝-[*ba-kan-nu*], a specific breed of horses; see Fales, Assur 1/3 (1974) p. 13.
i 20′ *šu-*⌜*'e*⌝-[*e ma-ru-u*]-*ti* "[fatten]ed she[ep]": Cf. *gumaḫḫē bitrūte šu'ē marûti* ("majestic bulls, fattened sheep") in Fuchs, Khorsabad p. 158 line 321 (= Lie, Sar. p. 58 line 386).
i 24′ ^{md}INANNA-*du-ri*: This is an ideographic writing of the name of Sarduri. A variant spelling of the name, ^{md}15-BÀD, appears in i 33′. For more detailed notes about the various spellings of the name, see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 100.
i 25′–26′ [*i-na bi-rit*] ⌜KUR⌝.*kiš-tan u* KUR.⌜*ḫal-pi*⌝ "[between] the lands Kištan and Ḫalpi": The restoration is based on text no. 39 line 21, text no. 41 line 17′, and text no. 47 obv. 47.
i 26′ [*e-muq*$^{?}$ *a-ḫa-meš*$^{?}$ *it*]-*tak-*⌜*lu*⌝-[*ma*] "[they] trusted in [*one another's strength*]": For the conjectural restoration, see text no. 9 line 5′.

a-ḫa-meš? it]-*tak-*⌜*lu*⌝-[*ma*]

27′) *iš-kunu si-dir-tú* 7 KASKAL.[GÍD *qaq-qa-ru*] GE_6 *u ur-*⌜*ru*⌝

28′) *al-li-ka-am-ma* ERIM.ḪI.A-*at* KUR *aš-šur*.KI ⌜*ul ú*⌝-*šap-ši-*⌜*iḫ**⌝-*ma*

29′) ⌜A.MEŠ⌝ *ul áš-qí uš-ma-ni ul* GAR-⌜*un*⌝-*ma* ⌜*ul*⌝ *ak-ṣu-ra*

30′) KARAŠ-*ši* ERIM.ḪI.A-*ia* ⌜*an*⌝-*ḫu-su-*⌜*nu*⌝ [TA-*šú*]-⌜*nu am*⌝-*da-ḫi-iṣ*

31′) BAD_5.BAD_5-*šú-nu* GAR-*un uš-ma-ni* ⌜KARAŠ⌝-*su-*⌜*nu e*⌝-*kim-šú-nu-ti*

32′) *a-na šu-zu-ub* ZI.⌜MEŠ⌝-[*šu-nu*] ZÁḪ.MEŠ-*ma*

33′) ^{md}15-BÀD KUR.URI-*a-a e-de-nu*-[*uš-šu ina*] [MUNUS.ANŠE].KUR.RA ⌜U_5⌝-[*ma*]

34′) GE_6-*iš ip-pá-riš-ma* [...] *x še ir* [...]

35′) *šá ki-i pa-šul-*⌜*ti*⌝ [...] *a-*⌜*na*⌝ [...]

36′) *pa-qut-ti ed-de-ti mu-šáḫ-x* [...]

37′) *ip-šil-ma e-li a-na* KUR-*šú* GUR-*ur** TA URU.*ḫu-ti*-[... *at-tu-muš*]

38′) 1 ME URU.MEŠ *šá* ^{m}*tar-ḫu-la-ri* KUR.*gúr-gu-ma-a-a ak-tú*-[*um* ...]

39′) *a-di* URU.MEŠ ⌜*šá*⌝ *si-ḫir-ti-šú-nu* KUR-*ud* ^{m}⌜*tar*⌝-[*ḫu-la-ri* ...]

40′) ⌜*a-di*⌝ SAG.KAL.MEŠ ⌜*ša*⌝ KUR-⌜*šú*⌝ *it-ti ku-*⌜*dur-ru*⌝-[*šú-nu a-di maḫ-ri-ia il-li-ku-nim-ma*]

41′) *ú-na-ši-qu* GÌR.II-*ía a-na la ḫu-*⌜*lu*⌝-[*uq*] ⌜KUR⌝.[*gúr*]-⌜*gu-me*⌝ [...]

42′) *am-ḫur-šú* TA KUR.*gúr-gu-me at-tu-muš a-na* URU.MEŠ [...]

43′) ⌜*ad*⌝-*ka* ⌜*uš*⌝-*ma-nu* URU.*ka-*⌜*da*⌝-*mu* URU.*al-x* [...]

Lacuna

Col. ii

Lacuna

1′) *a-di* URU.*x* [...]

2′) URU.É-*bar-ru-a* [...]

3′) *a-di* KUR.*ni-qi šá* KUR.⌜*tup*⌝-[*li-áš* ...]

4′) KUR.É-*a-gu-si a-*⌜*na*⌝ [*si-ḫir-ti-šú*]

5′) KUR.*pat-ti-nu a-na si-ḫir-ti-šú* ⌜TA URU⌝.*x* [...]

6′) URU.*na-an-pi-gi ša* GÚ ÍD.A.[ŠÌTA ...]

7′) URU.*qar-né-e* URU.*ḫa-da-te-te* URU.*da*-[...]

8′) URU.*qi-na-as-ri-na šá ma-ad-ba-*⌜*ri*⌝ [EN]

9′) URU.*di-maš-qi* KUR.*ḫa-mat*

10′) ⌜KUR.*ḫa*⌝-*su-at-ti* KUR.*ṭu-ri-na-qa-di-na* KUR.*si-an-nu ana paṭ gim-*⌜*ri-ši*⌝-[*na*]

11′) URU.*el-li-šú* URU.*ṣi-mì-ra šá* GÌR.II

battle array.

i 27′b–31′) I marched for [a distance of] seven leag[ues], day and night, and I did not allow the troops of Assyria to rest, did not give (them) water to drink, (and) did not pitch camp nor bivouac (i 30′) my soldiers (allowing them to recover from) their weariness. I fought [with th]em, defeated them, (and) took their camp(s) away from them.

i 32′–37′a) They fled to save [their] lives and Sarduri of the land Urarṭu rode off alo[ne on a] mare [and] escaped during the night. [...] ... [...], (i 35′) who like a crawling (creature) [...] into [...], thistles (and) box thorns that ... [...], crawled (away) and vanished. He returned to his land.

i 37′b–43′) [I departed from] the city Ḫuti[...]. I overwhel[med] 100 cities of Tarḫulara of the land Gurgum. I conquered [...], together with cities in their environs. Tar[ḫulara, ...], (i 40′) together with the foremost men of his land, with [their] corvée baskets, [came before me and] kissed my feet (with a plea) not to destr[oy] the land [Gur]gum. I received [...] from him. I departed from the land Gurgum (and) [I approached] the cities of [...], (where) I pitched camp. The cities Kadamu, Al...[..., ...]

Lacuna

Lacuna

ii 1′–15′a) as far as the city ... [...], the city Bīt-Barrūa, [...] as far as the city (text: "land") Niqqu of the land Tup[liaš, ...], the land Bīt-Agusi in [its entirety], (ii 5′) the land Pattinu in its entirety, from the city ... [... to] the city Nanpigi, which is on the bank of the Euph[rates] River, [...], the cities Qarnê, Ḫadatete, Da[..., ...], Qinasrina, which is in the steppe, [as far as] the city Damascus, (and) the lands Hamath, (ii 10′) Ḫasuatti, Ṭurinaqadina, (and) Siannu to the[ir] full extent, the cities Ellišu (and) Ṣimirra, which are at the foot of Mount Lebanon, the city Rēši-ṣūri, Mount Ṣapūna, the city Aḫtâ, the emporium(s) on

i 28′ -⌜*iḫ**⌝-: The text has -⌜*ḫi*⌝-.

i 33′ [MUNUS.ANŠE].KUR.RA ⌜U_5⌝-[*ma*] "he rode off on [a] mare [and]": For the restoration, see text no. 41 line 20′.

i 35′–37′ The translation of this passage is tentative since these similes do not as yet have any known parallels. *pa-šul-*⌜*ti*⌝ in i 35′ is interpreted as "a crawling creature," a noun derived from *pašālu* ("to crawl"), rather than as the lexical word *pašultum* (MSL 5 p. 153 line 44), which is some kind of knife (AHw p. 846).

i 37′ GUR-*ur** "He returned": The text has GUR-*ru*.

ii 7′ URU.*da*-[...]: Perhaps URU.*da*-[*a-na*] "the city Dā[na]," which is mentioned with Kullania in Cole and Machinist, SAA 13 no. 86 (= ABL 372) rev. 8.

ii 10′ ⌜KUR.*ḫa*⌝-*su-at-ti* "the land Ḫasuatti": ⌜KUR.*ḫa*⌝- are written over an erasure.

KUR.*lab-ʳna¹-na*
12′) URU.SAG-*ṣur-ri* KUR.*ṣa-pu-na* URU.*aḫ-ta-ʳa¹*
13′) É *ka-ri šá* UGU *tam-tim* É *ṣa-bu-ta-te* MAN-*ti* ʳKUR¹ GIŠ.ʳTÚG¹
14′) URU.*tu-ʾa-am-mu* EN URU.DU$_6$-*kar-me šá* KUR.*gúr-gu-me*
15′) *ana mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur* GUR-*er* UGU *mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur* KUR.KUR
16′) *ú-šá-tir* DAB-*bat* UGU UN.MEŠ-*šá* UN.MEŠ *ana la ma-ni ú-ʳrad-di¹*
17′) *a-bur-riš ar-te-né-ʾu-ú-ši-na-a-ti*
18′) *ana-ku* ^{m}*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár* MAN KUR *aš-šur šá* TA È ^{d}UTU-*ši*
19′) EN ŠÚ ^{d}UTU-*ši* KUR.MEŠ DÙ-*ši-na* ŠU.II-*ía ik-šú-da*
20′) KI MAN.MEŠ-*ni* AD.MEŠ-*a la e-ti-qa*
21′) GIŠ.*mu-ger-ra-šú-nu áš-ta-kan* LÚ.GAR.MEŠ
22′) TA *tam-ti* GAL-*ti šá* È *šam-ši* EN URU.SAG-*ṣu-ʳri¹*
23′) URU.*gub-li šá* GÚ *tam-ti* GAL-*ti šá* SILIM *šam-ši*
24′) DU.DU-*ku-ma a-bé-lu kib-rata*
25′) ʳ*ina*¹ 9 BALA.MEŠ-*ía a-na mada-a-a* DU-*ku aq-bi*
26′) ʳ*šá*¹ EN.MEŠ URU.MEŠ *la* GÚR-*šu-ti* URU.MEŠ-*šú-nu* KUR-ʳ*ud*¹
27′) ʳ*di-ik*¹-*ta-šú-nu* ʳ*a*¹-*duk šal-la-su-nu áš-ʳlu*¹-*la*
28′) ʳ*ina*¹ [...] ʳURU¹.É-^{d}INANNA URU.*ṣi-bar* KUR.*a-ri-ar-ma* KUR.*sil-ḫa-zu*
29′) KUR-*e* KAL.MEŠ NAR.MEŠ-*ía ú-kin šá* GÚR-*šú-te ma-da-ʳta-šú¹-nu am-ʳḫur¹*
30′) 1 ME 30+*x* ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ URU.É-15 *a-di na-gi-ʳšú¹ am-ʳḫur¹*
31′) 1 ME 20 URU.*gi-ni-zi-na-nu* URU.*sad-bat* URU.*si-sa-ʳad¹-x*
32′) 1 ME ^{m}*ú-pa-áš* DUMU ^{m}*kap-si* 1 ME ^{m}*uš-ru-ú šá* KUR.*ni-ki-si*
33′) 1 ME ^{mr}*ug¹-sa-tar šá* URU.*qar-ʳkin¹-še-ra* 1 ME ^{m}*ia-ú-ʳbit-ir¹ šá* KUR.ʳ*a*¹-[*mat*]
34′) 3 ME ^{m}*bar-ʳda¹-da šá* URU.*ṣi-bar* 33 ^{m}*a-ma-ku šá* URU.*kit-ku-x*
35′) 32 ^{m}*šá-ta-qu-pi šá* URU.ʳ*ú*$^{?}$¹-*pa-ri-a*
36′) 1 ME ^{m}*ra-ma-te-ia šá* URU.*ka-zu-qin-za-ʳni¹*
37′) 1 ME ^{m}*me-et-ra-ku šá* URU.*ú-pa-ri-a*
38′) 2 ME ^{m}*šá-ta-áš-pa šá* URU.*ša-pa-ar-ʳda¹*
39′) 1 ME [^{m}]*ú-i-ta-na šá* URU.*mi-ši-ʳta¹*
40′) 1 ME ^{m}*a-me-ta-na šá* URU.*ú-i-zak-x*
41′) [*x x* ^{m}*ša-ta*]-*par-nu-u šá* URU.*ur-ba-x*
42′) [...]-*x-ba-a šá* URU.*sik-ra-ʳa¹*
43′) [...]-ʳ*ia*¹ *šá* URU.*zak-ru-ʳte¹*
44′) [... *šá* URU].ʳ*a-ku*¹-[*x-x*]

Lacuna

Col. iii

1) MAN.MEŠ *šá* KUR.*ḫat-ti* KUR.*a-ri-me šá* UŠ *tam-ʳtim¹*
2) *šá* SILIM ^{d}*šam-ši* KUR.*qid-ri* KUR.*a-ri-ʳbi¹*

the seashore, the royal "storehouse," the boxwood mountain, the city Tu'ammu (Tu'imme), as far as the city Tīl-karme of the land Gurgum — (ii 15′) I annexed (all of those cities and lands) to Assyria.

ii 15′b–17′) I increased the territory of Assyria by taking hold of (foreign) lands (and) added countless people to its population. I constantly shepherd them in safe pastures.

ii 18′–24′) I, Tiglath-pileser (III), king of Assyria, who personally conquered all of the lands from east to west (lit. "from sunrise to sunset"), (ii 20′) appointed governors in places where the chariots of the kings, my ancestors, never crossed over. I marched about from the Great Sea of the Rising Sun to the cities Rēši-ṣūri (and) Byblos on the shore of the Great Sea of the Setting Sun, and (thus) I exercised authority over the (four) quarters (of the world).
ii 25′–29′) In my ninth *palû*, I ordered (my troops) to march against the Medes. I conquered the cities of city rulers who were unsubmissive. I defeated them (and) carried off their booty. I firmly placed my steles in [...], the city Bīt-Ištar, the city Ṣibar (Ṣibur), (and at) Mount Ariarma (and) Mount Silḫazu, mighty mountains. I received payment from those who did submit:

ii 30′–44′) I received 130 and ... horses from the city Bīt-Ištar and its district; 120 (horses) from the cities Ginizinanu, Sadbat, (and) Sisad...; 100 (horses) from Upaš of (the land Bīt)-Kapsi (lit. "son of Kapsi"); 100 (horses) from Ušrû of the land Nikisi; 100 (horses) from Ugsatar of the city Qarkinšera; 100 (horses) from Yaubitir (Yabittarru) of the land A[mat(e)]; 300 (horses) from Bardada of the city Ṣibar (Ṣibur); 33 (horses) from Amaku of the city Kitku...; (ii 35′) 32 (horses) from Šataqupi of the city Uparia; 100 (horses) from Ramateia of the city Kazuqinzani; 100 (horses) from Metraku of the city Uparia; 200 (horses) from Šatašpa of the city Šaparda; 100 (horses) from Uitana of the city Mišita; (ii 40′) 100 (horses) from Ametana of the city Uizak...; [... (horses) from Šata]parnû of the city Urba...; [... (horses) from ...]...bâ of the city Sikrâ; [... (horses) from ...]ia of the city Zakruti; [... (horses) from ... of the city] Aku[...];

Lacuna

iii 1–23) (As for) the kings of the land Ḫatti (Syria-Palestine), the Arameans who are on the shore of the Sea of the Setting Sun, (the people of) the land

ii 29′ NAR.MEŠ- "steles": Instead of the usual NA.RÚ.A.MEŠ.
ii 33′ ^{m}*ia-ú-ʳbit-ir¹ šá* KUR.ʳ*a*¹-[*mat*] "Yaubitir of the land A[mat(e)]": Cf. text no. 16 lines 5–6.

3) ^{m}*kuš-taš-pi* URU.˹*ku*˺-*muḫ-a*-[*a*]
4) ^{m}*ra-qi-a-nu* KUR.*šá*-ANŠE.NÍTA-*šú-a*-˹*a*˺
5) ^{m}*mi-ni-ḫi-im*-˹*me*˺ KUR.*sa*-˹*me*˺-*ri-i-na-a*-˹*a*˺
6) ^{m}*tu-ba-ìl* URU.*ṣur-a*-˹*a*˺
7) ^{m}*si-bít-ba-ìl* KUR.*gub-la-a*-˹*a*˺
8) ^{m}*ú-ri-ik* KUR.*qu-ú-a*-˹*a*˺
9) ^{m}*su-lu-mal* KUR.*mi-lid-a*-˹*a*˺
10) ^{m}*ú-as-sur-me* KUR.˹*ta*˺-*bal-a-a*
11) ^{m}*uš-ḫi-ti* KUR.*a-tú-na-a-a*
12) ^{m}*ur-bal-la-a* KUR.*tú-ḫa-na-a*-˹*a*˺
13) [^{m}]*tú-ḫa-me* KUR.*iš-tu-un-di-a*-˹*a*˺
14) ^{m}*ú-i-ri-mi* KUR.*ḫu-bi-iš-na-a*-˹*a*˺
15) ^{m}*da-di-ìl* KUR.*kás-ka-a*-˹*a*˺
16) ^{m}*pi-si-ri-is* URU.*gar*-˹*ga*˺-*miš-a*-˹*a*˺
17) ^{m}*pa-na-am-mu* [KUR.*sa*]-˹*ma*˺-*al-la-a*-[*a*]
18) ^{m}*tar-ḫu-la-ru* KUR.[*gúr*]-*gu-ma-a*-˹*a*˺
19) ^{f}*za-bi-bé-e šar*-˹*rat*˺ KUR.*a-ri*-˹*bi*˺
20) *bíl-tú ma-da-tú* KÙ.BABBAR KÙ.GI AN.NA AN.BAR
21) KUŠ AM.SI ZÚ AM.SI *ta-kil-tú ar-ga-man-nu*
22) *lu-bul-ti bir-me* GADA ANŠE.A.AB.BA.MEŠ
23) ANŠE.<*a*>-*na-qa-a-ti* UGU-*šú-nu ú*-˹*kin*˺
24) *ù šá* ^{m}*ir*-˹*an*˺-*zi* KUR.*man-na-a*-˹*a*˺
25) ^{m}*dal-ta-a* KUR.*el-líp*-˹*a*˺-*a*
26) EN.URU.MEŠ *šá* KUR.ZÁLAG KUR.*sin-gi-bu*-˹*ta*˺-*a*-˹*a*˺
27) *šá* KUR-*e* DÙ-*šú-nu šá* KUR ^{d}˹*šam*˺-*ši*
28) ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ *pa-re-e* ANŠE.*ud-ra*-˹*te*˺
29) GU$_4$.MEŠ *ṣe-e-ni* UGU-*šú*-˹*nu*˺-*ma ú*-˹*kin*˺
30) *šat-ti-šam-ma am-da-na-ḫa-ra ina* ˹*qé*˺-*reb* KUR *aš*-˹*šur*.KI˺

iii 24–30) Moreover, as for Iranzu of the land Mannea, (iii 25) Daltâ of the land Ellipu, (and) the city rulers of the land Namri, the land (Bīt)-Singibūti (Bīt-Sangibūti), (and) of all of the eastern mountains — I imposed upon them horses, mules, Bactrian camels, oxen, (and) sheep and goats, (iii 30) (tribute that) I am to receive annually in Assyria.

31) *ú-še-piš-ma* NA$_4$.NA.RÚ.A *ina* NIGIN KUR-˹*e*˺
32) DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ EN.MEŠ-*ía ina muḫ-ḫi e*-˹*ṣi*˺-[*ir*]
33) NU MAN-*ti-ía ina qer-bi-šú ab-ni-ma*
34) *li-ta-at aš-šur* EN-*ía ù* ˹KUR ŠU˺.[II-*ía*]
35) <*šá*> ˹*ina*˺ KUR.KUR Á-*pu-šá ina muḫ-ḫi* ˹*áš*˺-[*ṭur*]
36) [*ina*] *mi-iṣ-ri šá a-na x* [...]

iii 31–36) I had a stele made in the vicinity of the mountains. I dep[icted] on it (symbols of) the great gods, my lords, (and) I fashioned my royal image on it. I ins[cribed] on it the mighty deeds of (the god) Aššur, my lord, and [my] personal achievements (iii 35) <that> I accomplished again and again throughout (all of) the lands. [... on] the border which ... [...]

Lacuna

1′) NA$_4$.˹NA˺.[RÚ.A ...]
2′) DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.˹MEŠ˺ [*a-ši-bu-ut* AN KI]
3′) *ma-la ina* NA$_4$.NA.RÚ-˹*e* ŠEŠ˺-[*e* MU-*šu-nu zak-ru*]
4′) GIŠ.GU.ZA-*šú li-su-ḫu* ˹BALA˺-[*šú lis-ki-pu*$^{?}$]
5′) KUR-*su lu-te-ru a-na* DU$_6$ *u* [*kar-me*]
6′) NUN EGIR-*u* NA$_4$.NA.RÚ.A *šu*-[*a-tú*]
7′) *líl-ta-si-ma* A.MEŠ *li-ra-mi-ik*-˹*ma*˺
8′) Ì.MEŠ *lip-šu-uš* UDU.SISKUR *liq-qí*
9′) DINGIR.MEŠ *šu-a-tú-nu*
10′) *ik-ri-bé-e-šú* ŠE.GA-*ú*

iii 1′–5′) [(As for) the one who ... this] ste[le], may the great gods [who live in heaven (and) netherworld], all of those [whose names are invoked] in th[is] inscription, remove his throne, [*overthrow* his] dynasty, (and) turn his land into mounds [of ruins] (lit. "mounds and ruins").

iii 6′–10′) May a future ruler read aloud t[his] inscription, wash (it) with water, anoint (it) with oil, (and) make an offering. (Then) those gods will hear his prayers!

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iii 23 ANŠE.<*a*>-*na-qa-a-ti* "she-camels": Or simply ANŠE.*na-qa-a-ti* without the prefixed *a-* that may represent the Arabic definite article (Livingstone, JSS 42 [1997] pp. 259–261). Cf. J. Hämeen-Anttila (Studies Parpola pp. 99–101), who argues that the word *anāqāte* does not provide the earliest attestation of the Arabic definite article; he proposes that Classical Arabic *nāqat-* may go back to **ʾanāqat-* and **yanāqat-*.
iii 35 See the on-page note to i 16′.
iii 36 Probably restore "[I placed] (it)" at the end of the line.
iii 2′–6′ For the restoration of damaged text, see text no. 37 lines 49–52.
iii 3′ *ina* NA$_4$.NA.RÚ-˹*e* ŠEŠ˺-[*e* MU-*šu-nu zak-ru*] "[whose names are invoked] in th[is] inscription": The restoration is based on text no. 37 line 50, as suggested by E. Frahm (personal communication); cf. Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 110, where the end of the line was read as ˹*an*˺-[*né-e šaṭ-ru*].
iii 4′ *lis-ki-pu*$^{?}$ "*overthrow*": The restoration is conjectural.

36

A text on a fragment of a royal statue discovered in the Ninurta temple at Kalḫu probably contains an annalistic account of Tiglath-pileser III's campaigns. The extant text contains accounts of the king's 8th (738), 9th (737), 10th (736), and 11th (735) *palû*s, respectively the campaigns to Syria (lines 1′–3′), the Zagros (lines 4′–7′), Mount Nal (lines 8′–10′), and Urarṭu (lines 11′–13′). The last three preserved lines (lines 14′–16′) are too badly damaged to be certain of their contents. This inscription appears to be a unique, shorter version of Tiglath-pileser's Annals that was composed late in his reign, and thus the events of each year are described only briefly.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
IM 60497B	ND 5571	Kalḫu, Ninurta temple, floor of Room I	17×12	n

COMMENTARY

The inscribed stone fragment was discovered by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq in 1956 among a group of limestone fragments from a large royal statue. According to P. Hulin (Iraq 28 [1966] p. 84), the piece, which is constructed from two smaller inscribed fragments that were joined shortly after their discovery, has a convex surface; the back part of the statue is completely broken away. The inscribed surface measures 14.6×10.3 cm. Horizontal rulings separate each line of text. For the identification of this text as an inscription of Tiglath-pileser III, rather than as a text of Shalmaneser III or Sargon II, see Fuchs, Studies H. and M. Tadmor pp. 49*–54*. Since the original was not available for study, the present edition is based on Hulin's published copy and Fuchs' edition.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1966 Hulin, Iraq 28 pp. 84–88 (copy, edition)

2003 Fuchs, Studies H. and M. Tadmor pp. 49*–54* (edition)

TEXT

Lacuna

1′) [...] *x x* [...]
2′) [... *ma-da*]-˹*at*˺-*tu* [*ša* ...]
3′) [... ^{m}*su-lu-ma*]-˹*al*˺ *ša* KUR.*me*-[*lid-di* ...]
4′) [...]-*ni* KUR.*a-a-la*-˹*a*˺-[*a* ...]
5′) [...] KUR.*nik-sa-am*-[*ma* ...]
6′) [... ^{m}*dal-ta*]-*a* KUR.*el-li*-[*pa-a-a* ...]
7′) [... ANŠE.KUR.RA].MEŠ ANŠE.*pa-re-e* [ANŠE.*ud-ra-te* GU_4.MEŠ *ù ṣe-e-ni* ...]
8′) [...]-˹*tu*˺ KUR.*lu-si-a* KUR.*ú*-[...]

Lacuna

1′–3′) [...] ... [... I received the payme]nt [of ..., Sulum]al of the land Me[lid, ...].

4′–7′) [... the land ...]ni, the land Ayyalay[a, ...], the land Niksam[ma, ... I received the payment of Dalt]â of the land Elli[pu: ... horse]s, mules, [Bactrian camels, oxen, and sheep and goats, ...].

8′–10′) [...]tu, the land Lusia, the land U[...] rebelled

2′–3′ The restorations are based on text no. 14 lines 10–12.
6′–7′ The restorations are based on text no. 35 iii 25 and 28, which also record events of the 9th *palû*.

9′) [...] *ib-bal-kit-tu-ma la* [...]
10′) [... *ap*]-*púl aq-qur ina* [IZI *áš-ru-up* ...]
11′) [... ^{m}INANNA-*du-ri* KUR.*ur-ar*]-^{r}*ṭa*^{1}-*a-a šá ina maḫ-re-*[*e ger-ri-ia* ...]
12′) [... ÍD].*ar-ṣa-ni-a ina* [ILLU-*šá*$^{?}$ *e-bir*$^{?}$ ...]
13′) [...]-*a* GIM *pal-gi* [*ú-šá-áš-ḫi-iṭ*$^{?}$ ...]

14′) [...]-*šú* GIŠ NI [...]
15′) [...] *x* AD NI [...]
16′) [...] *x* [...]
Lacuna

and did not [... I des]troyed, devastated, (and) [burned] with [fire ...].
11′–13′) [... Sarduri of the land Urar]ṭu, whom [I defeated] on a previou[s campaign of mine, ... *I crossed* the] Arṣania [River] when [*it was in flood*. ... *I made my troops jump across* the ...]a [River] as if it was a ditch, [...]
14′–16′) (No translation possible)

Lacuna

37

Tiglath-pileser III had a fifty-four-line text, with an accompanying royal image and divine symbols, carved in a rounded frame on a rock face at Mila Mergi, a site in the mountains northwest of Dohuk in Iraqi Kurdistan. This inscription is the earliest known annalistic-style account in the corpus of Tiglath-pileser's inscriptions. The text opens with an invocation of ten major gods (lines 1–11) and the king's name, titles, and epithets (lines 12–15). This is followed by a very detailed account of a campaign against Ulluba, an event that took place during his 7th *palû* (739, according to the Eponym Chronicle; lines 16–46a). The text concludes with curses and blessings (lines 46b–54). This inscription was composed during or immediately after the Ulluba campaign and it is the principal historical source for the 7th *palû*. This account of the campaign is of a different chronographic tradition than either the Kalḫu Annals or Tiglath-pileser's summary inscriptions. Only brief references to this military expedition appear in summary inscriptions (e.g., see text no. 39 line 25 and text no. 41 line 27′), and these bear no resemblance to the military report of this inscription. The account for the year 739 in the Kalḫu Annals has survived in only one very small fragment (text no. 10). This text was edited as the Mila Mergi Rock Relief Inscription in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
Postgate, Sumer 29 figs. 1–7	Mila Mergi	135×88	n

36 line 9′ *ib-bal-kit-tu-ma* "they rebelled": Interpreted as the rebellion of the lands enumerated in line 8′. A. Fuchs suggested that the passage could refer to Assyrian troops crossing mountains or a river.
36 line 10′ IZI *áš-ru-up* "I burned with fire": Or restore ^{d}GIŠ.BAR *aq-mu*.
36 line 11′ *maḫ-re-*[*e ger-ri-ia*] "a previou[s campaign of mine]": The restoration follows a suggestion by A. Fuchs (Studies H. and M. Tadmor pp. 51* and 53* n. 42). This statement probably refers to the first battle against Urarṭu, which was fought in northern Syria during his 3rd *palû* (743); see text no. 9, text no. 35 i 21′, and text no. 47 obv. 45–50.
36 lines 12′–13′ The proposed restorations are conjectural.

COMMENTARY

The relief, which is carved in a rounded-top frame, is 135 cm high, 82 cm wide at the base, and 88 cm wide at the waist of the king. The image of the king is ca. 123 cm high. Within the frame, the inscription is carved in characters some 8 to 10 mm high. Text is not written over the image of the king. Since the inscription could not be collated from the original, the present edition is based on J.N. Postgate's published copy, which he prepared from the original, photographs, and squeezes. The edition is only moderately updated from Tadmor's edition in Tigl. III. An additional examination of the original may clarify some of the remaining uncertain readings.

The Iran Stele (text no. 35) duplicates the beginning and end of this inscription (the invocation of gods and the curses and blessings). That text has been utilized in the restoration of damaged text in those passages.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1973 Postgate, Sumer 29 pp. 47–59 and figs. 1–7 (copy, photo, edition)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 111–116 Mila Mergi (edition)
1997–98 Frahm, AfO 44/45 p. 402 (study)
2001 Parker, Mechanics of Empire pp. 42–43 and 50–55 (lines 16, 20–21, 33, 35–36, 46, edition, study)
2003 Radner, Continuity of Empire p. 126 (study)

TEXT

1) ^{d}*a-šur* EN ⌜GAL⌝-*ú* ^{d}EN.LÍL.LÁ DINGIR.MEŠ *mu-*⌜*šim*⌝ NAM.MEŠ
2) ^{d}AMAR.UTU *muš-te-*⌜*šir*⌝ *ú-ṣu*$^{?}$*-rat ka-la* KUR.KUR [...] *x x x* [...]
3) ^{d}AG *ta-mi-iḫ* GI.DUB.BA-*e na-ši* DUB *ši-*[*mat* DINGIR.MEŠ] *a-ši-ru x x x*
4) ^{d}UTU MAN AN-*e* ⌜KI⌝-*tim* DÙ-*ú ṣal-mat* SAG.DU [...] *ab-ra-a-*⌜*ti*⌝
5) [^{d}30] *na-an-*⌜*na*⌝*-ru nam-ru na-din* ⌜GIŠ⌝.GIDRU *a-*⌜*ge*⌝*-*[*e*] *mu-kin be-*⌜*lu*⌝*-ti*
6) ⌜^{d}⌝IŠKUR GÚ.GAL AN-*e* KI-*tim mu-kám-*[*mir ṭuḫ*]-⌜*di*⌝ [ḪÉ].GÁL *mu-ṭaḫ-ḫi-du* ⌜*nu*⌝*-*[*uḫ-ši*]
7) [^{d}]*é-*⌜*a*⌝ [EN] *né-me-qi pa-tiq kul-lat mim-*[*ma šum-šú*] *mu-*⌜*ban-ni*⌝*-u nab-*⌜*ni*⌝*-*[*ti*]
8) [^{d}15] *be-let* MURUB$_4$ MÈ$^{?}$ ⌜GAŠAN⌝ *ra-i-mat* [MAN] *mi-ig-*[*ri-ša*] *mu-kan-ni-šat* ⌜*šap-ṣu*⌝*-*[*ti*]
9) ^{d}[7].BI EN.MEŠ *geš-ru-ti a-li-kut pa-*⌜*an*⌝ ERIM.ḪI.<A>*-ia mu-šam-qi-*⌜*tú a*⌝*-*[*a-bi-ia*]
10) [^{d}]⌜MAR⌝.TU *na-ši gam-lì* GIŠ.BA.AN.DU$_8$.DU$_8$ ^{d}⌜ŠÁKKAN⌝ *muš-te-*⌜*šìr*⌝ [...]
11) DINGIR.[MEŠ] GAL.MEŠ *a-ši-bu-tu* AN-*e* KI-*tim mu-*[*kin*]-⌜*nu*$^{?}$ SANGA⌝*-ti-*⌜*ia*⌝ *na-ṣi-ru* [LUGAL-*ti-ia* ...]

1–11) The god Aššur, great lord, the Enlil of the gods, the one who decrees fates; the god Marduk, the one who formulates the designs of all of the lands, [...] ... [...]; the god Nabû, holder of the stylus (and) bearer of the tablet of des[tinies of the gods], the one who reviews ...; the god Šamaš, king of heaven (and) netherworld, creator of the black-headed, [...] of humanity; (5) [the god Sîn], bright (celestial) light, the one who gives scepter (and) crow[n] (to the king), the one who establishes lordship; the god Adad, canal inspector of heaven (and) earth, the one who heaps [up abu]ndance (and) [pl]enty, the one who provides ple[nty; the god] Ea, [lord of] wisdom, the one who forms everything th[ere is] (and) who makes (its) creatu[re](s) beautiful; [the goddess Ištar], lady of battle (and) war, the lady who loves [the king, her] favor[ite], the one who subdues recalcitr[ant (adversaries); the Sebet]ti, very powerful lords who march ahead of my troops (and) strike down [my] en[emies; (10) the god] Amurru, who carries the curved staff (and) the bucket; the god Sumuqan, the one who sets straight [...]; (they are) the great god[s] who live in heaven (and) netherworld, es[tabli]sh my

1–11 The restoration of damaged text is essentially based on text no. 35 i 1–15, which parallels this passage.
2 *muš-te-*⌜*šir*⌝ *ú-ṣu*$^{?}$*-rat ka-la* "the one who formulates the designs of all of": The reading follows a suggestion of E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 402).
6 ⌜*nu*⌝*-*[*uḫ-ši*] "ple[nty]": Or ⌜*eš*⌝*-*[*re-ti*] "sh[rines]," as suggested by E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 402).
8 MÈ$^{?}$ "battle": This reading is required by context, as suggested by E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 402), although the copied traces do not perfectly fit this reading of the sign. ⌜*šap-ṣu*⌝*-*[*ti*] "recalcitr[ant]": The reading follows a suggestion of Frahm (ibid.).
9 ⌜*a*⌝*-*[*a-bi-ia*] "[my] en[emies]": The restoration follows a suggestion by E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 402). It seems, however, that the traces in text no. 35 i 12 (end), which parallel this line, do not appear to correspond to *a-a-bi-ia*.
10 ^{d}⌜ŠÁKKAN⌝ "the god Sumuqan": Postgate's copy has ^{d}⌜ŠÁKKAN$^{?}$ ZA⌝, but ⌜ZA⌝ may actually be just damaged surface.

12) MU.˹SAR?˺ m*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár-ra* MAN *kib-rat* LÍMMU-*ti* GAR d*BAD NUN ˹SANGA *aš-šur*?˺ *ni-šit* IGI.II [... *ša*]
13) [DINGIR].MEŠ *ep-še-su i-ra-mu-ma iḫ-*[*šu*]-˹*ḫu*˺ SANGA-*su ir-ḫi*? *x x x* [...] *x* IR *x* [...]
14) BI? ḪI *x* LA *x* KUR.MEŠ *dan-nu-ti* GIM ˹*ḫaṣ-ba*˺-*ti ú-daq*$_6$*-qí-qu x* MU [...] NA MU *x* ZI ˹MI?˺ [...]
15) *ad-na-ti šá* TA *tam-tim* AN.TA *šá šu-lum* d*UTU-*ši* EN *tam-tim* KI.TA *šá* ˹KUR d˺UTU-[*ši ...*]
16) *ina* 7-*e* BALA-*ia* KUR.*ul-lu-ba-a-a a-šib pu-ut* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ik-*[*pu-du*] *gul-*[*lul-tu*]
17) *ka-ra-su-un šá a-na* MAN.MEŠ-*ni a-li-kut pa-a-ni maḫ-*[*ru-ti* AD.MEŠ]-˹*ia*˺ [*la i-šu-ṭu*]
18) ˹*ab*˺-*šá-nu la i-*˹*te*˺-*pu-šu ar-du-su-un* URU.MEŠ-*šu-nu* [...]
19) [LÚ].˹*aḫ*˺-*la-mé-e la ba-*˹*bíl* IGI.SÁ˺ *la i-du-u* [...] *x* [...]
20) [...] ˹*lìb*˺-*bu ig-pu-šu-ma* ˹GIM˺ *a-a-li* ˹DÀRA˺ *ina* KUR-˹*e*˺ DU.MEŠ-˹*ku*˺ [*iṣ*]-*ba-tu* [...]
21) [...] *x* ˹*ik*˺-*pu-du le-*˹*mu*˺-*tú* [*ze*]-*rat* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *id-bu-bu-ma* [*i-*(*te*)]-*pu-šu* [...]
22) [...] NA (*x*) ŠÁ [...] ˹AL˺ KUR *x* [*x a-na*] ˹*kit*?˺-*ri-šu-nu ub-*˹*lu*˺-*ni* [...]
23) [*ana*? KUR].˹*ḫal*˺-*zi*-NA$_4$.AD.BAR KUR *na-bal-ku-*˹*tu*˺ [...] *x* DU LU [...]
24) [*aq*]-*ta-bi a-lak-šu-un* KASKAL A (*x*) ŠU [...] *x x* [... KUR].URI SAG [...]
25) *ez-zi-iš šam-riš ina né-reb šá* KUR.*iz-za-x* [...] ˹KU$_4$?-*ub*˺ KUR.*i-*˹*li*˺-[*me-ru*]
26) [KUR].*x-ta-ad-da* KUR.*a-bi-a-x* KUR.˹*si*?-*ru-mi*?˺ KUR.[...] *x* [...]
27) [...] *x-a-si x* [...]-*si-za* URU.*ma-ma-x* URU.*x x* [...] *x* URU.[...]
28) [...] *x* [...] URU.[...] *x* [...] URU.[...]
29) [...] ˹URU.*qi*?˺-*na-x* URU.*za-*˹*lu*˺-*a-ka* URU.[...] *x šá x* [...]
30) [...] URU.*sa-x-za-be-a* URU.˹*ta*˺-*x* [...] *x* URU.*x-ra* URU.*x* [...]
31) [...] URU.*na-x-x* URU.˹*pa*?˺-[...] URU.*qu-ru-la* URU.[...]
32) [...]-*za-a-*˹*la*˺-*a* URU.*a-tu-*˹*ka*˺ URU.*si-ru-ka* URU.*mi-ni-*[...] URU.[...]

priestly office, guard [my kingship, ...]:
12–15) *Inscription* of Tiglath-pileser (III), king of the four quarters (of the world), the one appointed by the god Enlil, the prince, the priest of (the god) Aššur, the one chosen by [..., ..., whose] deeds [the god]s love and whose priestly services they re[qu]ire, ... [...] ... [...] ..., who crushes mighty mountains like potsherds, ... [...] ... [...] (15) the inhabitants, (and) who [...] from the Upper Sea of the Setting Sun to the Lower Sea of the *Rising* Su[n].
16–22) In my seventh *palû*, the people of the land Ulluba, who live opposite Assyria, pl[anned] sin[ful deeds] in their heart(s). (As for those people) who [did not pull] the yoke of the kings who came [before] (me), my [ancestors], (and) who had not regularly done obeisance to them — their cities [...]. (As for) the Aḫlamû (that is, the people of the land Ulluba), the ones who do not bring gifts (and) who do not recognize [*authority*, ... (20) ...] they were over-confident, roamed about like deer (and) ibexes in the mountains, (and) [to]ok [...] — they planned evil, spoke [bel]ligerently against Assyria, and [(continuously) commit]ted [...] ... [...] ... they brought [... to] their *aid*. [...].

23–34) [I or]dered (my troops) to march (lit. "their march") [to the land Ḫa]lziatbar, a rebellious land, [...] ... [.... I took] the road to ... [... the land] Urarṭu, opposite [...]. (25) I ferociously (and) furiously entered the pass(es) of Mount Izza... [...]. Mount Ili[meru], [Mount] ...tadda, Mount Abia..., Mount *Sirumi*, Mount [...] ... [...] ...asi, ... [...]siza, the city Mama..., the city ..., [...] ..., the city [...] ... [...], the city [...] ... [...], the city [...], the city Qina..., the city Zaluaka, the city [...] ... of ... [... (30) ...], the city Sa...zabea, the city Ta...[..., ...] ..., the city ...ra, the city ... [...], the city Na..., the city Pa[...], the city Qurula, the city [..., the city ...]zālâ, the city Atuka, the city Siruka, the city Mini[...], the city [...], the city Gaurna, the village of ..., altogether twenty-nine cities of the [people of] the land Ullu[ba, ...] — I overwhe[lmed] (them), carried off their booty, ... [...].

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12 MU.˹SAR?˺ "*inscription*": The reading ˹SAR?˺ follows Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 112, although it does not perfectly match the traces copied by Postgate, which look more like GIŠ and two following horizontal wedges. It seems in any case unique that the royal name does not appear on its own after the invocation of the gods, but rather follows a word representing a commemorative monument, such as "stone monument" (*narû*), "inscription" (*musarû*), or "image" (*ṣalmu*), meaning "the monument/inscription/image of RN." ˹SANGA *aš-šur*?˺: See text no. 35 i 21.
15 *šá* ˹KUR d˺UTU-[*ši ...*] "of the *Rising* S[un]": So instead of *šá-*˹*x*˺-*na* [...], as read in Tadmor, Tigl. III (p. 112).
16 *ik-*[*pu-du*] *gul-*[*lul-tu*] "pl[anned] sin[ful deeds]": The restoration is based on context.
17 *maḫ-*[*ru-ti* AD.MEŠ]-˹*ia*˺ [*la i-šu-ṭu*] "[who did not pull] (the yoke of kings who came) be[fore] (me), my [ancestors]": The reading follows a suggestion of E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 402).
18 *ar-du-su-un* "their servitude": Instead of IGI *ur-du-su-un*, as read by Tadmor in Tigl. III (p. 112). The new reading was suggested by E. Frahm (personal communication).
19 ˹IGI.SÁ˺ "gifts": Although these signs do not perfectly match the copy, the context seems to require this reading. *la i-du-u* [...] "who did not know [...]": E. Frahm (personal communication) suggests restoring *mi-tu-ti* ("death") after *la i-du-u*, as this expression appears in the earliest-known descriptions of Sennacherib's first campaign; see Frahm, ISIMU 6 (2003) p. 135 line 14: LÚ.*a-ra-mu la kan-šu ša la i-du-ú mi-tu-tum* "insubmissive Arameans who did not know (fear of) death."
26 KUR.˹*si*?-*ru-mi*?˺ "Mount *Sirumi*": Or possibly KUR.˹*si*?-*ru-ra*?˺ "Mount *Sirura*"; see Parpola, Toponyms p. 313 sub Sirura.

33) ⌜URU⌝.*ga-ur-na* URU.ŠE.SAG.MEŠ ⌜PAP⌝ 29 URU.MEŠ-*ni šá* KUR.*ul-lu-*[*ba-a-a* ...]
34) [...] *x x x* ⌜*as*⌝-*ḫu-*[*up*] *šal-la-su-nu áš-lu-la ad-*[...]
35) [UN.MEŠ] *šá* URU.MEŠ *šu-a-tú-nu šá* KUR.⌜*ul*⌝-[*lu*]-*ba-a-a šá* TA *pa-an* GIŠ.TUKUL.MEŠ-⌜*ia*⌝ [...]
36) [...] *ina* ⌜*mar*⌝-*ṣa-at* KUR.*i-li-me-*⌜*ru*⌝ *na-*⌜*da*⌝-*a-ta iṣ-ba-tú* [...]
37) [...]-*ni-i* GIM *kip-pa-ti* ⌜*al*⌝-[*me-e*]-⌜*ma*⌝ *u-dan-*[*nin* ...]
38) *e-mu-ru-*⌜*ma*?⌝ *na-mur-rat* ⌜*aš-šur*⌝ [EN-*ia*] ⌜*is-ḫup*⌝-[*šú*]-*nu-ti-ma ḫur-*[*ba*]-⌜*šú*⌝ [...]
39) [*x*] *x šá* ERIM-*šu-nu a-di mar-ši-ti-šu-nu* [*šá ana*] *mar-ṣa-at* KUR-*e x* [...]
40) *šá a-na dan-*[*nu*]-*ti-šu-nu iṣ-ba-tú šal-la-*⌜*su*⌝-*nu e-mu-ru-ma* [...]
41) *iṣ-ba-*⌜*su*⌝-*nu-ti-ma e-du-ru* GIŠ.⌜TUKUL⌝.MEŠ-*ia* [...] *x x* [...]
42) ŠÁ LA MA ⌜ME?⌝ E KUR ⌜KI?⌝ ṢI *it-ti mar-ši-ti-šu-nu-ma áš-lu-la ina qé-reb* [...]
43) *a-na mi-*[*nu*]-*ti am-nu* URU.MEŠ *šu-a-tú-nu a-na si-ḫir-ti-šu-un* [*a-na eš-šu-ti*]
44) *aṣ-bat* UN.MEŠ *ki-šit-ti* ŠU.II-*a-a ina lìb-bi u-še-šib* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-[*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM UGU-*šu-nu áš-kun a-na*]
45) KUR *aš-šur.*⌜KI⌝ *ú-ter-šu-nu-ti ú-še-piš* NA_4.NA.RÚ.A *ina* KUR.*i-*[*li-me-ru* (...)]
46) *ṣa-*⌜*lam*⌝ MAN-*ti-ia ina qer-bi-šá ab-ni-ma a-na ṣa-at* u_4-*me* [*ul-ziz šá* ...]
47) *šiṭ-*⌜*re*⌝-*e-šu ú-pa-*⌜*ša-ṭu-ma*⌝ *ú-na-ka-ru mu-*[*šá-ra-a-šu* ...]
48) *ú-ḫal-la-qu ú-pa-*[*sa*]-*su lu ina ab-ni ú-daq*$_6$-⌜*qa*⌝-*qu* [...]
49) *lu ina* SAḪAR DUL-*mu* DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ *a-ši-bu-ut* AN-*e* ⌜KI⌝-[*tim ma-la i-na* NA_4.NA.RÚ-*e*]
50) ⌜ŠEŠ⌝-*e* MU-*šu-nu zak-ru* ⌜GIŠ.GU.ZA⌝-[*šú*] *li-su-*⌜*ḫu*⌝ [BALA.MEŠ-*šu lis-ki-pu*?]
51) KUR-*su lu-ter-ru a-na* DU_6 [*u*] *kar-me* [NUN EGIR-*ú*]
52) NA_4.NA.RÚ.A ⌜*šú*⌝-*a-tú líl-*[*ta-si-ma me-e li-ra-mi-ik-ma*]
53) Ì.MEŠ *lip-šu-uš* [UDU.SISKUR *liq-qí*]
54) ⌜DINGIR.MEŠ⌝ [*šu*]-*a-*⌜*tú*?-*nu*?⌝ *ik-ri-bi-šu* [*i-šem-mu-u*]

35–43a) [The people] of those cities of the land Ul[lu]ba, who [had fled] before my weapons [...], they took (refuge) [in ..., which] is situated in the difficult terrain of Mount Ilimeru. I sur[rounded ...] ... like a ring and streng[thened ...]. They saw [...] and the terrifying radiance of (the god) Aššš[ur, my lord], overwhelmed [th]em, and fe[ar] of [...] ... of their troops, together with their possessions, [*which* they took (with them) *into*] the difficult mountain terrain, [...] (40) which they took as their stro[ng]hold — they (the frightened people of the land Ulluba) saw their captives and [...; ...] took hold of them and they were frightened by my weapons. [...] I carried off [...] ... [...] ..., with their possessions. Inside [...] I counted [...].

43b–45a) I [re]organized those cities in their entirety (and) settled therein the people of (foreign) lands conquered by me. [I placed] a eunuch [of mine as provincial governor over them] (and thereby) I annexed those (areas) [to] Assyria.
45b–46a) I had a monument made on Mount I[limeru (...)], had my royal image engraved on it, and made (it) [stand] (there) forever.
46b–51a) [(As for) the one who ...], obliterates its text or alters [its] in[scription, ...], destroys (it), er[as]es (it), or smashes (it) with stone, [...], or covers (it) with earth, may the great gods who live in heaven (and) nether[world, all of those] (50) whose names are invoked [in] this [inscription], remove [his] throne, [*overthrow* his dynasty], (and) turn his land into mounds of ruins (lit. "mounds [and] ruins").

51b–54) May [a future ruler read aloud] this inscription, [wash (it) with water], anoint (it) with oil, (and) [make an offering]. (Then) those gods [will hear] his prayers!

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33 URU.ŠE.SAG.MEŠ "The village of": Or "principal villages" (URU.ŠE.<MEŠ> SAG.MEŠ). Otherwise, URU.ŠE.SAG.MEŠ may represent the name of a city.
35–42 The exact sense of these fragmentary lines is not apparent. The translation of this passage remains tentative.
36 *na-*⌜*da*⌝-*a-ta* "situated": Apparently refers to the stronghold or fortress (*birtu*) that is to be restored at the end of line 35.
39 *šá? ana?* "*that into*": The restoration is conjectural.
44 The restoration is based on context.
46 *ul-ziz šá* "I made (it) stand. The one who": The restoration is based on context.
49–54 The restoration of damaged text is based on text no. 35 iii 2′–10′; see Frahm, AfO 44/45 (1997–98) p. 402.
50 *lis-ki-pu*?: The restoration is conjectural. Note that the parallel passage in text no. 35 iii 4 is also broken at this very point.

38

A clay fragment from Aššur, of which only a small piece of one side is preserved, contains part of a text mentioning several lands and cities known from other inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III from Kalḫu. It is assumed that this fragmentarily preserved text contains part of a report of his Median campaign, an event that took place in his 9th *palû* (737). This campaign is recorded in two versions of the king's Annals (text no. 15 line 5–text no. 17 line 12, and text no. 35 ii 25′–44′), as well as in six summary inscriptions (text no. 39 lines 17–20, text no. 40 lines 18–19, text no. 41 lines 4′–15′, text no. 46 lines 12–16, text no. 47 obv. 29-42, and text no. 51 line 20). The extant text appears to roughly follow the itinerary of that campaign, since it first mentions the land Namri (situated at the entrance of the Khorasan road not far from Assyria proper), then the land Ṣibur or Ṣibar (one of the farthest points reached during that military expedition), and finally the city Niqqu of the land Tupliaš or Tubliaš (a site close to Namri and visited during Tiglath-pileser's return march, as implied by the Kalḫu Annals). The inscription appears to follow the style of an annalistic account, but it is not sufficiently preserved to be certain that it is not a summary inscription listing these place names in the same order. A ruling line separates the description of the Median campaign and the following campaign; ruling lines appear in both the annalistic texts and summary inscriptions of this king and the use of a section divider cannot be used as evidence to determine with more certainty this text's classification.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Photograph Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
VAT 12938	Ass 14326	—	Aššur, dB8I, in a test trench west of the city area	3×2.8	c

COMMENTARY

This small clay fragment, which was discovered during the German excavation at Aššur (1903–1914), comes from the middle part of a clay object (tablet, prism, or some other clay object) and it is the first example of an inscription of Tiglath-pileser III from Aššur written on such a clay object. The piece is not sufficiently preserved to determine with certainty the type of object from which VAT 12938 originates. The other known inscriptions of his from Aššur are on a large stone block (text no. 54), bricks (text nos. 58–60), a weight (text no. 61), and possibly enameled tiles (text nos. 1002–1003).

Regarding the GN in line 5′, E. Frahm notes that the land called Tugliaš by early Neo-Assyrian rulers, Shalmaneser III in particular, is referred to as Tupliaš (or Tubliaš) by Tiglath-pileser III and Sargon II (see Parpola, Toponyms p. 358). The identification of the passage in lines 1′–5′ as the campaign to Media, undertaken in the king's 9th *palû*, was proposed by A. Fuchs (*apud* Frahm, KAL 3 p. 71).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1997 Pedersén, Katalog p. 157 (study)

2009 Frahm, KAL 3 pp. 70–71 and 218 no. 30 (copy, edition)

TEXT

Lacuna

1′) [...] ⌜*am*?⌝ [...]

2′) [... KUR].*nam*-[*ri*? ...]

3′) [...] ⌜*a*⌝-*di* ⌜KUR⌝.[...]

4′) [... URU].⌜*ṣi*⌝-*bu-ur* ⌜URU⌝.[...]

5′) [... URU.*niq-qu*] *ša* KUR.*tup-li*-[*ia-áš* ...]

6′) [...] *x ša* URU.*x* [...]

Lacuna

Lacuna

1′–5′) [...] ... [... the land] *Nam*[*ri* ...] up to the land [... the city] Ṣibur, the city [... the city Niqqu] of the land Tupli[aš ...].

6′) [...] ... of the city ... [...]

Lacuna

39–52

In addition to the various recensions of the Annals (text nos. 1–38), Tiglath-pileser III had his scribes compose numerous texts summarizing his many military achievements in a set geographical pattern (text nos. 39–52). The majority of these summary inscriptions were written towards the end of his reign on large stone pavement slabs and on carved orthostats that lined the walls of his palace at Kalḫu. Like the Kalḫu Annals, many of these texts were inscribed over the surface of several slabs (text nos. 39–45). Unfortunately, due to the palace's poor state of preservation when excavated and the exploratory nature of those excavations, we generally only have one slab, or are able to securely identify only one slab, of each of those inscriptions. We therefore have only a portion of each inscription.

Text nos. 39–40 each preserve the beginning of a text and thus the slabs upon which they are carved are the first slab in a longer series of slabs. Both inscriptions open with the traditional Mesopotamian way of indicating ownership: *ekal* RN "palace of RN." The slabs inscribed with text nos. 41 and 45 were each probably also the first slab in a longer series, although the first preserved line of both of these inscriptions begins mid-narrative, with Tiglath-pileser's accomplishments in Babylonia. Text no. 42 probably represents part of the second inscribed slab in a longer series of pavement slabs and text no. 44 likely originates from a middle slab in a series of slabs decorating the walls of Tiglath-pileser's palace. The first preserved line of both of these texts also begins mid-narrative, but with summaries of the king's conquests in the west. Lastly, text no. 43, although treated here as a summary inscription, belongs to a separate category of text; its genre cannot be determined with certainty since only a small portion of the inscription is preserved. Since that inscription contains only a list of cities and since

38 line 2′ Namri is mentioned in text no. 35 i 12′ and iii 26, and text no. 47 obv. 29 and 34.

38 line 4′ Ṣibur/Ṣibar is mentioned in text no. 15 line 12, text no. 35 ii 28′, text no. 41 line 7′, and text no. 47 obv. 30 and 37.

38 line 5′ The restorations are based on text no. 35 ii 3′, text no. 39 line 17, and text no. 47 obv. 29 and 35.

38 line 6′ If the text is an annalistic-style account, and not a summary inscription, and if lines 1′–5′ deal with the 9th *palû*, then line 6′ is probably the first line of an account of events of the 10th *palû*. However, if the text is a summary inscription, then this line is the first line of an account relating to another area, such as Urarṭu or Ulluba; cf. text no. 39, text no. 41, and text no. 47.

each slab in the series was divided into two columns of text, this slab may represent one of the middle slabs of a much longer series.

Because these summary inscriptions were written on several slabs, like the Kalḫu Annals (text nos. 1–34), references to lacunae in the editions are used slightly differently than in most of the RINAP volumes. For text nos. 39–45, "Lacuna" is used only if lines are missing at the beginning and/or end of the slab upon which that inscription is inscribed. Moreover, additional information is generally provided before and after the first and last lines of each edition; these comprise statements such as "Continued from the previous slab (not preserved)" or "Continued on the next slab (not preserved)."

Several wide, single-column tablets inscribed with Tiglath-pileser's summary inscriptions (text nos. 46–52) are also known. Although some of these were discovered in the early days of Assyriology and bear misleading "K(uyunjik)" British Museum sigla, the tablets must actually originate from the Nabû temple at Kalḫu. These tablet copies may have served as a draft (or an archival copy) for texts inscribed on stone slabs. None of the inscriptions are complete, but the best preserved are text nos. 47 and 49. Based on text no. 47, all of the summary inscriptions may have included a building report that described the construction of Tiglath-pileser's palace, with the exception of an earlier and shorter version represented by text no. 46. For details on the contents and the arrangement of the narrative, see the discussion of summary inscriptions in the introduction.

39

This text is inscribed on a large stone slab that might have originally served as a pavement slab in the Central Palace at Kalḫu, a building later dismantled by Esarhaddon. The slab is the first in a series of slabs that altogether contained a long summary inscription. The text opens with the formula "Palace of Tiglath-pileser" and a list of the king's titles and epithets. This is followed by a condensed account of Tiglath-pileser's military campaigns, which are summarized according to a set geographical principle. The following events are recorded in this text: the establishment of Assyrian domination over Arameans living in northern Babylonia and along the east bank of the Tigris (745) (lines 4–7); the conquest of Chaldea (743 and 731) (lines 8–15a); the offering of sacrifices to various Babylonian gods and goddesses (731) (lines 15b–16); the conquest of Namri and Media (744, 737) (lines 17–20a); the defeat of Sarduri, king of Urarṭu (743, 735) (lines 20b–25a); the campaign to Ulluba (739) (lines 25b–29); and the annexation of cities in Ulluba and Urarṭu (739, 736, and 735) (lines 30–36). Since the text contains an incomplete date formula (*ul-tu* SAG LUGAL-*ti-ia*, without its expected continuation *a-di x* BALA.MEŠ), a precise date of composition cannot be determined with certainty. Comparison of the account of the wars against Sarduri, king of Urarṭu (743, 739, 736, and 735), with accounts of the same events in other summary inscriptions (text nos. 40–41, 47, and 51) composed after the king's 17th *palû* (729) suggests a late date of the composition. The noticeable absence of the title "king of Babylon," however, suggests that the inscription was composed before Tiglath-pileser

III ascended the Babylonian throne (729). Therefore, the most probable date of the composition is ca. 731–730. Tadmor referred to this text as Summary Inscription 1 (Summ. 1) in Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 118936	—	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, on the ground, before Wall K	225×272	c
1b	—	Layard, MS A pp. 127–128	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

The slab was found by A.H. Layard during his first season of excavations at Kalḫu (1845–47) in the ruins of the South-West Palace. According to Layard, ICC p. 17, the inscribed slab was discovered "on the ground, before Nr. 18, Wall K, Plan II." The slab was apparently moved by Esarhaddon's workmen from its original location in the Central Palace and probably broken during the move to the South-West Palace, where it was to be reused in the construction of that royal residence. This is suggested by the fact that the slab was already in several pieces when Layard found it. In addition, more of the slab was lost when BM 118936 was transported from Nimrud to the British Museum. Layard's unpublished draft copy (MS A pp. 127–128; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pls. XLIII–XLIV) is now our only source for the missing pieces of the inscription. The text was collated from the original in the British Museum, from a photograph, and from Layard, MS A. For the problems involved with working with Layard's copy, see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 120. For a detailed discussion about the date of composition and the incomplete formula in line 4, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 269–272 (Supplementary Study E).

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TEXT

1) É.GAL ^{m}TUKUL-A-*é-šár-ra* LUGAL GAL-*ú* LUGAL *dan-nu* LUGAL ⌜ŠÚ⌝ LUGAL KUR *aš-šur* LUGAL KUR *šu-me-ri* <*ù*> URI.KI LUGAL *kib-rat* LÍMMU-[*ti*]

2) *am-ru ni-iš* IGI.II $^{d⌜}$BAD⌝ LUGAL *šá ul-tu ṣi-it* ^{d}*šam-ši a-di e-reb* $^{d⌜}$*šam-ši*⌝ *na-gab za-ma-*⌜*ni-šu*⌝ *za-qí-*<*qí*>*-iš im-nu-ma*

3) *i-be-*⌜*lu*⌝ *kiš-šú-tu muš-pél* UN.MEŠ KUR AN.TA KI.TA *mu-na-ki-ir mal-ki-šú-nu* ⌜*mu*⌝*-ki-nu* LÚ.GÌR.NÍTA.MEŠ-*šú*

4) *ul-tu* SAG* LUGAL-*ti-ia* <*a-di* 10+*x* BALA.MEŠ-*ia*>

1–3) Palace of Tiglath-pileser (III), great king, mighty king, king of the world, king of Assyria, king of Sumer <and> Akkad, king of the fo[ur] quarters (of the world), the one chosen by the glance of the god Enlil; the king who from the rising sun to the setting sun considered all of his enemies as (mere) ghosts and took control of (their) power; the one who exchanges the people of the upper land(s) with (those of) the lower land(s), the one who ousted their rulers (and) installed his governors (in their stead).

4–6a) From the beginning of my reign <until my

4 SAG*: Layard, MS A has KA; the original is now broken at this spot. <*a-di* 10+*x* BALA.MEŠ-*ia*> "<until my ...teenth *palû*>": For this insertion, see the introduction to this text and Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 269–272 (Supplementary Study E).

ul-tu URU.BÀD-*ku-ri-gal-zi* URU.*sip-par šá* ^{d}UTU URU.*pa-ṣi-tú šá* LÚ.*du-na-*[*ni*]
5) *a-di* NIBRU.KI LÚ.*i-tu-ʾu* LÚ.*ru-bu-ʾu* KUR.*a-ru-mu* DÙ-*šú-nu šá šid-di* ÍD.IDIGNA ÍD.*su-ra-pi*

...teenth *palû*>, I exercised authority from Dūr-Kurigalzu, Sippar of the god Šamaš, the city Paṣitu of the (tribe) Duna[nu], (5) to Nippur, (and) over the (tribes) Ituʾu (and) the Rubuʾu, (and) over all of the Arameans who are on the banks of the Tigris (and) Surappu Rivers, as far as the Uqnû River, which is by the shore of the Lower Sea.

6) *a-di* ÍD.*uq-né-e šá a-aḫ tam-tim* KI.TA *a-*⌜*bél*⌝ *i-na* UGU DU$_6$ *kam-ri šá* URU.*ḫu-mut* DU$_{11}$.GA-*šú-ni*
7) URU DÙ-*uš* URU.*kar-aš-šur* MU-*šú ab-bi* UN.MEŠ KUR.KUR *ki-šit-ti* ŠU.<II>-*ia*$_5$ *ina lìb-bi ú-*⌜*še*⌝*-šib* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia ina muḫ-ḫi áš-*⌜*kun*⌝

6b–7) I built a city on top of a *tell* (lit. "a heaped-up ruin mound") called Ḫumut (and) named it Kār-Aššur. I settled the people of (foreign) lands conquered by me therein (and) placed a eunuch of mine over them.

8) KUR.É-^{m}*ši-la-a-ni a-na si-ḫir-ti-šú ki-ma ḫaṣ-*⌜*bat*⌝*-ti ú-daq-*⌜*qi*⌝*-iq* URU.*sa-ar-ra-ba-a-nu*
9) URU LUGAL-*ti-šú-nu* GAL-*a* GIM DU$_6$ *a-bu-bi ú-ab-bit-ma* [*šal*]*-la-su áš-lu-la* ^{md}MUATI-*ú-šab-ši* LUGAL-*šú-nu*
10) *mé-eḫ-ret* KÁ.GAL URU-*šú a-na* GIŠ.*za-qi-pi ú-še-li-*⌜*ma*⌝ <*ú-šad-gi-la*> KUR-*su* DAM-*su* DUMU.MEŠ-*šú* DUMU.MUNUS.MEŠ-*šú* NÍG.GA-⌜*šu*⌝
11) *ni-ṣir-ti-*<<*šú*>> É.GAL-*šú áš-lu-la* KUR.É-*a-muk-a-ni* GIM *da-a-a-áš-ti a-di-iš pu-ḫur* UN.MEŠ-*šú* NÍG.ŠU-*šú*
12) *a-na* KUR *aš-šur ú-ra-a ša* LÚ.*pu-qu-du* LÚ.*ru-ʾu-ú-a* LÚ.*li-iʾ-ta-ú* BAD$_5$.BAD$_5$-*šú-nu* SÌG-*ma*
13) *ul-tu áš-ri-šú-nu as-su-ḫa-šú-nu-ti* LÚ.*a-ru-mu ma-la ba-šu-ú a-na* GÌR.II.MEŠ-*ia ú-šék-niš-ma*
14) LÚ.⌜ERIM⌝.MEŠ LUGAL-*šú-nu aṣ-bat* KUR.*kar-dun-ia-áš a-bél* UGU LÚ.*ra-aʾ-sa-a-ni ša* KUR.*kal-di*
15) ⌜GUN⌝ *ma-da-tu ú*-kín a-na aš-šur* ^{d}*še-ru-u*$_8$*-a* EN ^{d}NUMUN.DÙ-*ti* ^{d}AG ^{d}*taš-me-tum* ^{d}*na-na-a*
16) *be-let* KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI ^{d}U.GUR ^{d}*la-aṣ* UDU.SISKUR.MEŠ KÙ.MEŠ *i-na ḫur-sag-kalam-ma*.KI *aq-qí*
17) KUR.É-*ḫa-am-ban* KUR.*su-mur-zu* KUR.É-*ba-ar-ru-a* KUR.É-*zu-al-za-áš* KUR.É-*ma-at-ti* URU.*ni-qu šá* KUR.*tup-li-áš*
18) KUR.É-*tar-an-za-a-a* KUR.*par-su-a* KUR.É-*kap-si a-di* URU.*zak-ru-ti šá* KUR.*ma-da-a-a* KAL.MEŠ-*te a-bél*

8–11a) I smashed the land Bīt-Šilāni in its entirety like a pot. I destroyed the city Sarrabānu, its (text: "their") great royal city, (making it) like a *tell* after the Deluge and I [plun]dered it. (10) I impaled Nabû-ušabši, their king, before the gate of his city <while making> (the people of) his land <watch>. I carried off his wife, his sons, his daughters, his possessions, (and) the treasures of his palace.

11b–14a) I trampled down the land Bīt-Amukāni like a threshing sledge. I brought all of its people (and) its property to Assyria. I defeated the (tribes) Puqudu, Ruʾuʾa, (and) Liʾtaʾu, and I forcibly removed (them) from their places. I made as many Arameans as there were bow down at my feet and I seized the troops of their king.

14b–15a) I exercised authority over Karduniaš (Babylonia) (and) (15) firmly established tribute (and) payment on the chieftains of Chaldea.

15b–16) In (the city) Ḫursagkalama, I offered pure sacrifices to the deities Aššur, Šērūa, Bēl (Marduk), Zarpanītu, Nabû, Tašmētu, Nanāya, the Lady of Babylon, Nergal, (and) Laṣ.

17–20a) I exercised authority over the lands Bīt-Ḫamban, Sumurzu, Bīt-Barrūa, Bīt-Zualzaš, (and) Bīt-Matti, the city Niqqu of the land Tupliaš, the lands Bīt-Taranzāya, Parsua, (and) Bīt-Kapsi, as far as the city Zakruti of the mighty Medes. I placed *two* eunuchs of mine as provincial governors over them. (20) I

5 For the most comprehensive list of the Aramean tribes during the reign of Tiglath-pileser III, see text no. 47 obv. 5–9.
6 KI.TA: The TA sign is inserted in small wedges beneath the line; this was an error corrected by the scribe, who originally wrote only KI, instead of KI.TA.
7 J. Lewy (HUCA 27 [1956] p. 43), followed by H. Tadmor (Tigl. III p. 122), emended the text by adding <EN.NAM> ("<provincial governor>") after LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* ("a eunuch of mine").
10 <*ú-šad-gi-la*> "<while making (the people of his land) watch>": So text no. 47 obv. 16, and also text no. 20 line 10′.
11 <<*šú*>>: So Schramm, EAK 2 p. 132.
12 BAD$_5$.BAD$_5$-*šú-nu* "their defeat": *šú* is written across the second BAD$_5$. The traces suggest that BAD$_5$.BAD$_5$-*šú* ("his defeat") was later corrected to BAD$_5$.BAD$_5$-*šú-nu* ("their defeat") by inserting another *šú* over the horizontal wedge of the second BAD$_5$ and by transforming the original *šú* into *nu*.
14 LÚ.⌜ERIM⌝.MEŠ "troops": The reading is based on collation of the original (BM 118936) from the photograph published in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XLII; Layard, MS A erroneously has LUGAL-*ut*.MEŠ, which was followed by Tadmor in Tigl. III (p. 122). E. Frahm (personal communication) pointed out the correct reading of the signs to the authors.
15 *ú**-: The sign is written as KIT. ^{d}NUMUN.DÙ-*ti* "the goddess Zarpanītu": For this popular etymological form of the name of the goddess Zarpanītu, see the note to this line in Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 124.

19) ⌜2?⌝ LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG.MEŠ-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM.MEŠ UGU-*šú-*⌜*nu áš-kun*⌝ *ma-da-tu ša* LÚ.EN.URU.MEŠ *ša* KUR.*ma-da-a-a*

received the payment of the city rulers of the Medes, as far as Mount Bikni.

20) *a-di* KUR.*bi-ik-ni* ⌜*am-ḫur*⌝ ^{m}*sa-ar-da-ur-*⌜*ri*⌝ KUR.*ur-ar-ṭa-a-a it-ti-ia* BAL-*ma it-ti* ^{m}*ma-ti-ʾi-il*

20b–22) Sarduri of the land Urarṭu revolted against me and conspired with Matīʾ-il (against me). In the lands Kištan and Ḫalpi, districts of the city Kummuḫu, I defeated him and took his entire camp away from him. He became frightened of the terrifying radiance of my weapons and fled alone in order to save his life.

21) *iš-ku-na pi-i-šú i-na* ⌜KUR⌝.*kiš-*⌜*ta*⌝*-an ù* KUR.*ḫal-pi* ⌜*na*⌝*-ge-e šá* URU.*ku-mu-ḫi* BAD_5.BAD_5*-šú* SÌG-*aṣ-ma*

22) *nap-ḫar* KARAŠ-*šú* KAR-*šú na-mur-*⌜*rat* GIŠ⌝.TUKUL.MEŠ-*ia ip-làḫ-ma a-*⌜*na*⌝ *šu-zu-ub* ZI.MEŠ-*šú e-de-nu-uš-šú iḫ-liq*

23) *i-na* URU.*ṭu-ru-uš-pa-*⌜*a*⌝ URU-*šú* ⌜*e*⌝*-sir-šú-ma di-ik-ta-šú* ⌜*ma*⌝*-ʾa-at-tu i-na* IGI KÁ.GAL.MEŠ-*šú a-duk*

23–24a) I confined him to the city Ṭurušpâ, his city, and inflicted a great defeat upon him before his city gates. I erected my royal image in front of the city Ṭurušpâ.

24) *ṣa-lam* LUGAL-*ti-ia i-*⌜*na*⌝ *tar-ṣi* URU.⌜*ṭu*⌝*-ru-uš-pa-a ul-ziz* ⌜70 KASKAL.GÍD⌝ *qaq-qa-ru ina* KUR.*ur-ar-ṭi rap-ši*

24b–25a) For a distance of seventy leagues, I proudly marched through the extensive land of Urarṭu, (25) from one end to the other (lit. “from above to below”), and I had no opponent (therein).

25) *ul-tu e-liš a-di šap-liš e-tel-liš* DU.DU-*ak-ma ma-ḫi-ra ul i-ši* KUR.*ul-lu-ba a-na gi-mir-ti-šu*

25b–28a) I annexed to Assyria the land Ulluba in its entirety, the cities of Bitirru, Parīsu, Tašuḫa, Manṭun, Sardaurriana, Diulla-ana-Nal, Sikibsa, Aššurdāya, Babutta, Lusia, (and) Tapsia, fortresses of the land Urarṭu that (are located) behind Mount Nal.

26) URU.*bi-tir-*⌜*ru*⌝ URU.*pa-ri-su* URU.*ta-šu-ḫa* URU.*ma-an-ṭu-*⌜*un*⌝ URU.*sa-ar-da-ur-ri-a-na*

27) URU.*di-*⌜*ul*⌝*-la-a-na-na-al* URU.*si-kib-*⌜*sa*⌝ URU.*a-šur-da-a-a* ⌜URU⌝.*ba-bu-ut-ta* URU.*lu-si-a* URU.*tap*-si-a*

28) ⌜*bi*⌝*-ra-a-te šá* KUR.*ur-ar-ṭi šá ku-tal* KUR.⌜*na*⌝*-al a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur ú-ter-ra ina qé-reb* KUR.*ul-lu-ba*

28b–29) I built a city in the land Ulluba (and) I named it Aššur-iqīša. I placed a eunuch of mine as provincial governor over it.

29) URU DÙ-*uš* URU.*aš-šur*-BA-*šá* MU-*šú ab-bi* LÚ.⌜*šu*⌝*-ut* SAG.MEŠ-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM *i-na muḫ-ḫi áš-kun*

30) URU.*e-nu* URU.*sa-as-su* URU.*lu-up-*⌜*sa*⌝ URU.*lu-qi-a* URU.*ši-mir-ra* URU.*ú-šur-nu* URU.*ú-zu-ur-ra*

30–31) To the province of the chief cupbearer, I added the cities Enu, Sassu, Lups(u)a, Luqia, Šimirra, Ušurnu, Uzurra (Usuru), Auibi, (and) Ubula, as far as Mount Birda(n)ša.

31) URU.*a-ú-i-bi* URU.*ú-bu-la a-di* ⌜KUR⌝.*bi-ir-da-šu* KUR-*i ina* UGU NAM LÚ.GAL.BI.LUL *ú-rad-*⌜*di*⌝

32) URU.*qu-ta* URU.*ur-ra* URU.*a-ra-na* URU.*ta-*⌜*su*⌝ URU.*ú-al-li-a a-di* UGU ÍD.BURANUN.KI

32–36) I captured the cities Quta, Urra, Arānu, Tasu, (and) Uallia, up to the Euphrates River (and) the border of the city Kummuḫu, the cities Qilissa, Ezzēda, Diuyapli, Abbissâ, Ḫar(a)bisinna, (and) Tasa, the land Enzi, the cities Anganu (and) Benzu, (35) fortresses of the land Urarṭu on the Kalla... River, its river. I annexed (those areas) to Assyria (and) added (them) to the province of the *turtānu*’s estate and to the province of the land Naʾiri.

33) *mi-ṣir* URU.*ku-um-mu-ḫi* URU.*qi-li-*⌜*is*⌝*-sa* URU.*e-ze-e-da* URU.*di-ú-a-ap-li*

34) URU.*ab-bi-is-sa* URU.*ḫa-ar-bi-si-in-na* ⌜URU⌝.*ta-sa* KUR.*en-zi* URU.*an-ga-nu* URU.*bé-en-zu*

35) *bi-ra-a-te šá* KUR.*ur-ar-ṭi* ÍD.*kal-la-x* ÍD-*šu* KUR-⌜*ud*⌝ *a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur ú-ter-ra*

36) *i-na* UGU NAM É LÚ.*tur-ta-ni ù* ⌜NAM⌝

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19 ⌜2?⌝: The reading of the number is uncertain. Layard, MS A has ⌜3⌝.

26 URU.*ma-an-ṭu-*⌜*un*⌝ “the city Manṭun”: See text no. 49 obv. 9′.

27 *tap*-*: The text has *kás-*; cf. KUR.*tap-si-a* in text no. 49 obv. 12′ and Schroeder, KAH 2 no. 84 line 95. The scribe apparently mistook TAB for the more commonly used KAŠ.

31 URU.*a-ú-i-bi* “the city Auibi”: Or URU.*a-kit-i-bi* “Akitibi,” according to the collation of J.A. Knudtzon (BA 2 p. 310).

35 ÍD.*kal-la-x* ÍD-*šu* “the River Kalla..., its river”: Probably short for <*adi muḫḫi*> *kalla-x nārišu* “<as far as> the River Kalla..., its river.” Cf. the Qallania River in Sargon’s Eighth Campaign Account (Mayer, MDOG 115 [1983] pp. 98–99) line 297. E. Forrer (Provinz. p. 86) suggests restoring ÍD.*kal-la-*⌜*at*⌝ “the River Kallat,” thus identifying the river with the Batman-Su. The traces of *x* could be AT.

KUR.*na-ʾi-*⌜*i*⌝*-ri ú-ra-ad-di*
Continued on the next slab (not preserved)

Continued on the next slab (not preserved)

40

On the 4th of December 1854, in the northeast corner of the South-West Palace at Kalḫu, W.K. Loftus discovered a large stone slab inscribed with nineteen lines of a summary inscription of Tiglath-pileser III, together with another inscribed stone slab (text no. 41). After the opening formula "Palace of Tiglath-pileser" and a list of the king's titles and epithets (lines 1–3), the text recounts some of Tiglath-pileser's military achievements. The inscription, now badly damaged, must have originally contained a geographical summary of events that took place between his accession year (his 1st *palû*; 745) and his 17th *palû* (729), as indicated by the chronological note in line 3, and therefore it must have been composed after 729. Only the beginning of the text is preserved and the extant portions contain descriptions of events in Babylonia — i.e., the subjugation of the Arameans, sacrifices offered to the god Marduk in Babylon, and the conquest of Chaldea (Bīt-Šilāni and Bīt-Šaʾalli) (731) (lines 4–18a) — and those in the Zagros region, against Namri and Media (744, 737) (lines 18b–19). Text no. 41 partially duplicates this inscription and may contain a further summary of the events that immediately follow those preserved on this slab. Like the colossal slab bearing text no. 39, the slabs bearing this inscription and text no. 41 must have formed the first part of a series of several stone slabs in which the king's conquests were described according to a set geographical pattern, although they represent a recension shorter than the one found in text no. 39. This text was edited as Summary Inscription 2 (Summ. 2) in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 126a (squeeze)	—	Kalḫu, northeast corner of the South-West Palace, Chamber A, back of slab 11	—	n
1b	—	Loftus, Notebook pp. 16–17	Same as 1a	—	c
1c	—	G. Smith, Reports	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

The inscription could not be collated from the original since the slab was left at Kalḫu. W.K. Loftus prepared a squeeze ('paper cast') and a copy before leaving the field. According to a note accompanying Loftus' draft copy (Notebook pp. 16–17), which is housed in the British Museum, the inscription was written on the "Back of slab No. 11, Chamber A, South West Palace Nimroud" (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XLV; see also p. 316 [Addenda et corrigenda]). The squeeze was studied by G. Smith, who made a roughly restored copy (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XLVI), and then by P. Rost, who

published a copy made from the same squeeze. Rost mistakenly thought that a single slab bore this inscription and text no. 41; for further details, see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 128. The squeeze has since been lost or destroyed. The present edition is based on Loftus' draft copy, but some of Rost's improved readings and G. Smith's restored draft copy are also taken into account.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— Loftus, Notebook pp. 16–17 (copy)
— G. Smith, Reports (copy)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 48–51 lines 1–19 and pl. XXIX (copy, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 p. 291 §§808–811 (translation)
1951 Diakonoff, VDI 2 no. 43 and p. 314 (translation)
1971 Weippert, Edom pp. 491–492 no. 39 (edition)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 128–131 Summ. 2 and pls. XLV–XLVI (copy, edition)
2005 Gaspa, Kaskal 2 pp. 159–198 (3–18, edition, study)

TEXT

1) É.GAL ^{m}*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár-ra* MAN GAL MAN *dan-nu* MAN ŠÚ MAN KUR *aš-šur*.KI
2) MAN KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI MAN KUR *šu-me-ri ù* URI.KI MAN *kib-rat* ⌜LÍMMU⌝-[*ti*]
3) *am-ru ni-iš* IGI.⌜II*⌝ ^{d}BAD *ul-tu* SAG MAN-*ti-ia a-di* 17 BALA.MEŠ-⌜*ia*⌝
4) ⌜LÚ⌝.*i-tú-ʾu* LÚ.*ru-bu-ʾu* LÚ.*ḫa-mar-a-ni* LÚ.*lu-ḫu-ú-a-tú*
5) [LÚ].*na-ba-tu* LÚ.*ḫi-in-di-ru* LÚ.*ru-ʾu-ú-a*
6) [LÚ].⌜*li*⌝-*iʾ-ta-a-ú* LÚ.*ma-ru-su* LÚ.*pu-qu-du*
7) [LÚ.*a-ru*]-*mu ma-la ba-šu-ú šá šid-di* ÍD.ḪAL.ḪAL
8) ⌜ÍD⌝.[A].ŠÌTA *ù* ÍD.*sú-rap-pi* ÍD.*uq-ni-i*
9) [*a-di tam*]-⌜*tim*⌝ *šap-li-*⌜*tim*⌝ *šá* KUR ^{d}UTU *ak-šud*
10) [*a-na*] ⌜*mi*⌝-*ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI GUR-*ra* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia*
11) [LÚ.EN].NAM UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun* KUR.É-^{m}*si-la-a-ni*
12) [KUR].⌜É⌝-^{m}*sa-*⌜*ʾa*⌝-*al-li* GIM *da-a-a-*<*áš*>-*te a-di-iš*
13) [LUGAL].MEŠ-*šú-nu qa-ti ik-šud* URU.*sa-ar-ra-ba-a*-[*nu*]
14) ⌜URU⌝.BÀD-^{d}KASKAL.KUR-*a-a* URU.MEŠ-*ni-šú-nu* GAL.MEŠ GIM DU$_6$ *ú-ab-*⌜*bit*⌝
15) [*pu-ḫur* UN.MEŠ-*šú*]-*nu a-na* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ra-a a-na* KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI KU$_4$-[*ub*]
16) [UDU.SISKUR.MEŠ KÙ.MEŠ *a-na*] *pa-an* ^{d}AMAR.UTU EN-*ia aq-*⌜*qi*⌝ KUR.*kár-dun-ia-áš a-*⌜*bél*⌝
17) [...] ⌜UGU⌝ LÚ.*ra-*[*aʾ-sa-a-ni*] *šá* KUR.*kal-*⌜*di*⌝
18) [GUN *ma-da-tu ú-kin* KUR.É-*ḫa-am-ban*

1–3a) Palace of Tiglath-pileser (III), great king, mighty king, king of the world, king of Assyria, king of Babylon, king of Sumer and Akkad, king of the fou[r] quarters (of the world), the one chosen by the glance of the god Enlil.

3b–11a) From the beginning of my reign until my seventeenth *palû*, I captured the (tribes) Ituʾu, Rubuʾu, Ḫamarānu, Luḫuʾatu, (5) Nabātu, Ḫindiru (Ḫindaru), Ruʾuʾa, Liʾtaʾu, Marusu, Puqudu, [Ara]means, as many as there were on the banks of the Tigris, [Euph]rates, Surappu, (and) Uqnû Rivers, [as far as the] Lower [S]ea of the Rising Sun. (10) I annexed (those areas) [to] Assyria (and) placed a eunuch of mine [as provincial] governor over them.

11b–15a) Like a threshing sledge, I trampled down the lands Bīt-Silāni (Bīt-Šilāni) (and) Bīt-Saʾalli (Bīt-Šaʾalli), (and) captured their [king]s. I destroyed the cities Sarrabā[nu] (and) Dūr-Baliḫāya, their large cities, (making them) like a mound of ruins. (15) I brought [all of th]eir [people] to Assyria.

15b–16a) I enter[ed] Babylon (and) offered [pure sacrifices be]fore the god Marduk, my lord.

16b–18a) I exercised authority over Karduniaš (Babylonia), [..., (and) firmly established tribute (and) payment] on the chi[eftains] of Chaldea.

18b–19) [The lands Bīt-Ḫamban], Sumurzu, [Bīt-

3 IGI.⌜II*⌝ "eyes": The text has IGI.⌜A⌝ according to G. Smith, Reports; the copy in Loftus, Notebook has only unclear traces at this spot.
4–7 A longer list of the Aramean tribes in southern Babylonia is recorded in text no. 47 obv. 5–9.
4 LÚ: Assyrian and Babylonian forms of the sign alternate.
9 [*a-di tam*]-⌜*tim*⌝ "[as far as the S]ea": Loftus, Notebook has [...]-⌜*tim*⌝; G. Smith, Reports has [*šá*]-MAŠ *tam-tim*; and Rost, Tigl. has [*a*]-*di tam-tim*.
12 -<*áš*>-: So correctly Rost, Tigl.; G. Smith, Reports has -*áš*-, without indicating that the sign has been restored.
13 [LUGAL].MEŠ-*šú-nu* "their [king]s": Restored from text no. 51 line 12.
14 For ^{d}KASKAL.KUR = *Baliḫu*, see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 131, note to this line; Bongenaar, Ebabbar pp. 464–465; and Beckman, Emar p. 26.
15–19 The restorations at the beginning of the lines are based on text no. 39 lines 11–12 and 14–17.

KUR].ʳsuˀ-mur-ʳzuˀ Barrūa, Bīt-Zualzaš], Bīt-Matti,
19) [KUR.É-ba-ar-ru-a KUR.É-zu-al-za-áš
KUR].ʳÉˀ-ma-at-ʳtiˀ
Lacuna Lacuna

41

Thirty-two lines of a summary inscription of Tiglath-pileser III are preserved on a large slab unearthed by W.K. Loftus on the 4th of December 1854 in the northeast corner of the South-West Palace at Kalḫu. The beginning and end of the inscription are completely missing and the extant text contains descriptions of the conquest of Chaldea (731) (lines 1′–4′a); the conquest of Namri and Media (744, 737) (lines 4′b–15′a); the defeat of Sarduri, king of Urarṭu (743, 735) (lines 15′b–26′); and the conquest of Ulluba and Ḫabḫu (739) (lines 27′–32′). Lines 1′–5′ duplicate the final preserved lines of text no. 40 (lines 14–19). It is assumed that the slabs bearing this text and the previous inscription, when complete, contained duplicate texts. Therefore, this inscription must have originally contained a geographical summary of events that took place between Tiglath-pileser's accession year (his 1st *palû*; 745) and his 17th *palû* (729), and thus must have been composed after 729. Tadmor edited this text as Summary Inscription 3 (Summ. 3) in his Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 126b (squeeze)	—	Kalḫu, northeast corner of the South-West Palace, Chamber A, back of slab 1	—	n
1b	—	Loftus, Notebook pp. 12–15	Same as 1a	—	c
1c	—	G. Smith, Notebook 5 fols. 5r–5v	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

The inscription could not be collated from the original since the slab was left at Kalḫu. W.K. Loftus prepared a squeeze ('paper cast') and a copy before leaving the field. According to a note accompanying Loftus' draft copy (Notebook pp. 12–15; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XLVII; see also p. 316), the inscription was written on the "Back of slab No. 1, Chamber A, South West Palace Nimroud." G. Smith made a rough draft copy from the squeeze, but with the addition of restorations (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. XLVIII); he did not, however, indicate in his copy the extent of the restorations. P. Rost also prepared a copy and an edition from the same squeeze. Rost mistakenly thought that a single slab bore this text and text no. 40; for further details, see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 128. The squeeze has since been lost or destroyed. The present edition is based on Loftus' draft copy, but some of Rost's improved readings and G. Smith's restored draft copy are also taken into account.

40 line 19 *-ma-at-ʳtiˀ*: So G. Smith, Reports; Loftus, Notebook reads *-ma-ma-ʳtiˀ*.

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2001 Parker, Mechanics of Empire pp. 42, 50–51 and 54 (29′b–30′a, edition, study)
2005 Gaspa, Kaskal 2 pp. 159–198 (1′–4′, edition, study)

TEXT

	Lacuna	Lacuna
1′)	⌜URU⌝.BÀD-⌜d⌝[KASKAL.KUR-*a-a* URU.MEŠ-*šú-nu* GAL.MEŠ GIM DU_6 *ú-ab-bit pu-ḫur* UN.MEŠ-*šú-nu*]	1′–2′a) [I destroyed the cities Sarrabānu] (and) Dūr-[Baliḫāya, their large cities, (making them) like a mound of ruins. I brought all of their people t]o Assyria.
2′)	[*a*]-*na* KUR *aš-šur* [*ú-ra-a a-na* KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI KU_4-*ub* UDU.SISKUR.MEŠ KÙ.MEŠ *a-na pa-an* ^{d}AMAR.UTU EN-*ia aq-qi*]	2′b) [I entered Babylon (and) offered pure sacrifices before the god Marduk, my lord].
3′)	[KUR].*kár-dun-ia-*⌜áš⌝ [*a-bél …* UGU LÚ.*ra-a-sa-a-ni šá* KUR.*kal-di* GUN]	3′–4′a) [I exercised authority over] Karduniaš (Babylonia), [...], (and) firmly established [tribute (and) pay]ment [on the chieftains of Chaldea].
4′)	[*ma*]-*da-*⌜*at-tú*⌝ *ú-kin* KUR.É-⌜*ḫa-am*⌝-[*ban* KUR].⌜*su-mur-zu*⌝ [KUR.É-*ba-ar-ru-a*]	4′b–10′) I annex[ed] to Assyria the lands Bīt-Ḫam[ban], Sumurzu, [Bīt-Barrūa], Bīt-Zualzaš, (and) Bīt-Matti, [the city Niqqu of] the land [Tup]li[aš], the lands Bīt-Taranzāya, Parsua, (and) Bīt-Kapsi, [as far as] the cities Zak[ru]ti, Bīt-[Ištar], (and) Niššāya, the land Gizin(i)kissi, the cities Ṣibur (and) Uren[zan] (Urimzan), the lands Uparia, Bustus, (and) Ariar[ma — *the land of*] *roosters* — Mount Rūa, up to the salt desert of the lands Ušqaqāna (and) Šikrakki — ["the Assyrian] mound" — (10′) (and) the fortress of the Babylon[ian](s).
5′)	[KUR].É-*zu-al-za-áš* [KUR].É-⌜*ma-at-ti*⌝ [URU.*ni-qu šá*] KUR.[*tup*]-⌜*li*⌝-[*ia-áš*]	
6′)	[KUR].É-*tar-an-za-a-a* KUR.⌜*par*⌝-*su-a* KUR.É-*kap-*⌜*si*⌝ [*a-di* URU].⌜*zak*⌝-[*ru*]-*ti* URU.É-[^{d}15]	
7′)	⌜URU⌝.*ni-šá-a-a* KUR.*gi-*⌜*zi*⌝-*in-ki-*⌜*is-si*⌝ [URU].⌜*ṣi-bur* URU.*ú*⌝-*re-en*-[*za-an*]	
8′)	[KUR].⌜*ú*⌝-*pa-ri-a* KUR.*bu-us-tu-us* KUR.*a-ri-ar*-[*mi* KUR] DAR.LUGAL.MEŠ.⌜MUŠEN⌝	
9′)	[KUR].⌜*ru*⌝-*u-a* KUR-*ú a-di* ⌜É.MUN⌝ KUR.⌜*uš-qa-qan*⌝ KUR.⌜*ši-ik*⌝-*ra-ki* ⌜DU_6⌝ *šá* [*áš-šu-ri*]	
10′)	⌜URU⌝ *dan-nu-tú šá* DUMU KÁ.⌜DINGIR⌝.[RA].KI *a-na mi-*⌜*ṣir*⌝ KUR *aš-šur* GUR-[*ra*]	
11′)	[*x*] LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LU.⌜EN⌝.NAM.MEŠ UGU-*šú-*⌜*nu áš-kun*⌝ *ma-da-*⌜*at*⌝-[*tú*]	11′–12′) I placed [...] eunuchs of mine as provincial governors over them. I received the payme[nt of] all

1′–2′ The damaged text is restored from text no. 40 lines 14–15.
3′–6′ The damaged text is restored from text no. 39 lines 14–18.
6′ URU.É-[^{d}15] "the city Bīt-[Ištar]": For the restoration, see text no. 47 obv. 30 and 35.
7′ ⌜URU.*ú*⌝-*re-en*-[*za-an*] "the city Uren[zan]": For the restoration, cf. KUR.*ú-ri-im-za-an* in text no. 47 obv. 30. With regard to the restoration of damaged text in lines 7′–9′, see text no. 47 obv. 30–32.
8′ [KUR].⌜*ú*⌝-*pa-ri-a* "[the land] Uparia": Cf. URU.*ú-pa-ri-a* and [KUR].⌜*ú*⌝-*pa-ri-a* in text no. 35 ii 37′ and text no. 47 obv. 31 respectively. [KUR] DAR.LUGAL.MEŠ.⌜MUŠEN⌝ "*the land of roosters*": W.G. Lambert (personal comminucation) suggests that it is a foreign name that sounds like *tarlugallu* ("rooster"). CAD T p. 237 sub *tarlugallu* also notes that it is uncertain if this word is to be read as *tarlugallu*. The relationship between KUR.*a-ri-ar*-[*mi*] ("the land Ariar[ma]") and [KUR] DAR.LUGAL.MEŠ.⌜MUŠEN⌝ is uncertain. [KUR] DAR.LUGAL.MEŠ.⌜MUŠEN⌝ could be a descriptive explanation of the land Ariarma or an independent toponym (exact reading unknown).
9′ ⌜É.MUN⌝ KUR.⌜*uš-qa-qan*⌝ KUR.⌜*ši-ik*⌝-*ra-ki*: Or translate as "the salt desert, the lands Ušqaqāna (and) Šikrakki." The relationship between the salt desert and the lands Ušqaqāna and Šikrakki is unclear; KUR.⌜*uš-qa-qan*⌝ KUR.⌜*ši-ik*⌝-*ra-ki* could be in apposition to ⌜É.MUN⌝ "salt desert." ⌜DU_6⌝ *šá* [*áš-šu-ri*] "[the Assyrian] mound": The restoration is based on text no. 16 line 12.
10′ ⌜URU⌝ *dan-nu-tú šá* DUMU KÁ.⌜DINGIR⌝.[RA].KI, "the fortress of the Babylon[ian](s)," refers to Silḫazu, as explicitly stated in text no. 16 line 11 and text no. 47 obv. 31 and 38.
11′ [*x*]: For information on the number of eunuchs appointed as provincial governors, see the on-page note to text no. 47 obv. 37.

12′) [*ša*] LÚ.EN.URU.MEŠ-*ni ša* KUR-⌜*e* DÙ⌝-*šú-nu a-di* KUR.⌜*bi-ik*⌝-*ni am-*⌜*ḫur*⌝

13′) ⌜LÚ⌝.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* ^{m}*aš-šur-*⌜KAL⌝-*in-an-ni* [*a*]-*na* KUR.*ma-da-a-a* ⌜KAL⌝.[MEŠ]

14′) ⌜*ša*⌝ KUR ^{d}*šam-ši áš-pur* 5 LIM ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ UN.MEŠ GU_4.MEŠ

15′) ⌜*ù*⌝ *ṣe-e-ni a-na* ⌜*la ma*⌝-*ni il-*⌜*qa*⌝-[*a* ^{m}]⌜*sa*⌝-*ar-du-*⌜*ri*⌝

16′) ⌜KUR⌝.*ú-ra-ar-ṭa-a-a* ⌜*it*⌝-*ti-ia ib-*⌜*bal*⌝-[*kit*]-⌜*ma*⌝ *it-ti* ^{m}*ma-ti-*ʾ*i-*[*il*]

17′) ⌜DUMU⌝ ^{m}*a-gu-us-si iš-ku-na pi-*[*i*]-⌜*šú*⌝ *ina bi-rit* KUR.[*kiš-ta-an*] *ù* KUR.*ḫal-pi*

18′) ⌜*na*⌝-*ge-e šá* URU.*ku-um-mu-ḫi* BAD_5.⌜BAD_5⌝-[*šú* SÌG]-⌜*ma*⌝ [*ana la*] *ma-né-e*

19′) ⌜*nap*⌝-*ḫar* KARAŠ-*šú e-kim-šú* [*na-mur-rat*] ⌜GIŠ⌝.[TUKUL].⌜MEŠ⌝-*ia ip-làḫ-*[*ma*]

20′) [*a*]-*na šu-zu-ub* ZI.MEŠ-*šú ina* ⌜MUNUS⌝.ANŠE.KUR.RA ⌜U_5⌝-*ma* <*ana*> KUR.*si-*⌜*zi*⌝-[*ir*]

21′) [KUR]-*i mar-ṣu mu-ši-*⌜*tíš iḫ*⌝-*liq-*⌜*ma*⌝ *e-li* ^{m}*sa-ar-*⌜*du*⌝-[*ri*]

22′) [KUR].*ú-ar-ra-ṭa-a-a i-*[*na*] ⌜URU⌝.*ṭu-ru-uš-*[*pa*]-*a* URU-[*šú*]

23′) ⌜*e*⌝-*sir-šú-ma di-ik-ta-*[*šú ma-*ʾ*a-at*]-*tu i-na* IGI ⌜KÁ.GAL.MEŠ⌝-[*šú*]

24′) [*a*]-*duk ṣa-lam* LUGAL-*ti-ia* ⌜DÙ⌝-[*uš-ma*] ⌜*ina tar-ṣi*⌝ [URU].*ṭu-ru-us-*⌜*pa*⌝-[*a*]

25′) ⌜*ul*⌝-*ziz* 70 KASKAL.GÍD *qaq-*⌜*qa*⌝-[*ru ina* KUR.*ú*]-⌜*ra*⌝-[*ar-ṭi*] *ra-*⌜*ap*⌝-[*ši*]

26′) ⌜*ul*⌝-*tu e-liš a-di šap-*[*liš e-tel-liš* DU].⌜DU⌝ [*ma*]-⌜*ḫi-ra ul*⌝ *i-*[*ši*]

27′) [KUR].*ul-lu-ba* KUR.*ḫab-ḫu ša* [*ku*]-⌜*tal*⌝ KUR.*na-*⌜*al*⌝ [*a*]-⌜*na gi*⌝-*mir-*⌜*ti*⌝-[*ši-na*]

28′) [*ak*]-*šud a-na mi-ṣir* [KUR *aš-šur*].⌜KI GUR-*ra*⌝ [*ṣa*]-⌜*lam*⌝ LUGAL-*ti-*[*ia*]

29′) [*i*]-*na* KUR.*i-li-im-*[*me-ru ul-ziz ina qé*]-⌜*reb*⌝ KUR.*ul-*⌜*lu*⌝-[*ba*]

30′) [URU] DÙ-*uš* URU.*aš-*⌜*šur*-BA⌝-*šá* ⌜MU⌝-[*šú ab-bi* UN.MEŠ KUR.MEŠ *ki-šit-ti*] ŠU.II-[*ia*]

31′) [*ina*] ⌜*lìb*⌝-*bi ú-*⌜*še*⌝-[*rib* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN].⌜NAM⌝ [*ina* UGU]-⌜*šú*⌝-*nu* ⌜*áš*⌝-[*kun*]

of the city rulers of the mountain regions, as far as Mount Bikni.

13′–15′a) I sent a eunuch of mine, Aššur-daʾʾinanni, [ag]ainst the migh[ty] Medes in the east. He took 5,000 horses, people, oxen, and sheep and goats, without number.

15′b–19′a) Sarduri of the land Urarṭu revol[ted] against me and conspired with Matīʾ-i[l] of (the land Bīt)-Agusi (lit. "son of Agusi") (against me). Between the lands [Kištan] and Ḫalpi, districts of the city Kummuḫu, [I ut]terly def[eated him] and took his entire camp away from him.

19′b–21′a) He became frightened of [the terrifying radiance of] my we[apons], (20′) mounted a mare [in] order to save his life, escaped during the night to Mount Sizi[r], a rugged [mounta]in, and ascended (it).

21′b–25′a) I confined Sardu[ri of the land] Urarṭu t[o] the city Ṭuruš[p]â, [his] city, and [in]flicted a [gre]at defeat upon [him] before [his] city gates. I fashion[ed] my royal image [and] (25′) erected (it) in front of [the city] Ṭurušpâ.

25′b–26′) For a distan[ce of] seventy leagues, [I proudly mar]ched [through the] exten[sive land of U]ra[rṭu], from one end to the ot[her] (lit. "from above to below"), (and) I [had] no [op]ponent (therein).

27′–31′) [I con]quered [the lands] Ulluba (and) Ḫabḫu, which are (located) [be]hind Mount Nal, in [their] entirety, (and) I annexed (them) to [Assyria. I set up my] royal [im]age on (the face of) Mount Ilim[eru]. (30) I built [a city i]n the land Ullu[ba (and) I] nam[ed it] Aššur-iqīša. I brou[ght the people of (foreign) lands conquered by] me [the]rein (and) plac[ed a eunuch of mine as provincial] governor [over] them.

12′–13′ Cf. text no. 47 obv. 38–39 and 42.

14′ 5 LIM "5,000": So G. Smith, Notebook 5 and Rost, Tigl. p. 50 line 28; the copy in Loftus, Notebook is in error.

17′ KUR.*ḫal-pi* "the land Ḫalpi": So G. Smith, Notebook 5; the copy in Loftus, Notebook has KUR.*ḫal-*⌜*pu*⌝.

18′ The restorations are based on text no. 39 line 21 and text no. 49 obv. 1′. W. Schramm (EAK 2 p. 132), using Rost's copy, read the end of the line as ⌜*uš*⌝-*ma-né-e* ("camps"), taking this noun in apposition to KARAŠ-*šú* ("his camp") in the following line.

20′ KUR.*si-*⌜*zi*⌝-[*ir*] "Mount Sizi[r]": Cf. text no. 49 obv. 2′.

22′ [KUR].*ú-ar-ra-ṭa-a-a* "Urarṭian": *ar* and *ra* are interchanged; Rost emended the text.

26′ *šap-*[*liš e-tel-liš*] "be[low, proudly]": The restoration is based on text no. 39 line 25.

27′ *ša* [*ku*]-⌜*tal*⌝ KUR.*na-*⌜*al*⌝ "which are (located) [be]hind Mount Nal": The new reading of the signs is based on text no. 39 line 28. G. Smith's copy has KUR.*ḫab-ḫu ša x* KUR.*na-*⌜*al*⌝. The *x* in G. Smith's copy: The traces appear to resemble the right half of the RI sign, which is read here as *tal*. -⌜*al*⌝: The sign cannot be read as -⌜*la*⌝, as Tadmor suggested in Tigl. III (p. 134). Loftus' copy has KUR.*ḫab-ḫu* ⌜*ša*⌝ [*x* (*x*)] KUR *na-*⌜*x*⌝; the lacuna between ⌜*ša*⌝ and KUR appears large enough to include two signs. Otherwise, one may prefer to read *ša* <*ku*>-⌜*tal*⌝ KUR.*na-*⌜*al*⌝ "which are (located) [be]hind Mount Nal."

29′ KUR.*i-li-im-*[*me-ru*] "Mount Ilim[eru]": The restoration is based on text no. 37 line 36.

30′–31′ The restoration is based on text no. 39 line 29 and text no. 49 obv. 11′.

31′ *ú-*⌜*še*⌝-[*rib*] "I brou[ght in]": See text no. 49 obv. 11′. For the damaged text in the rest of the line, see text no. 39 line 29. [LÚ.EN].⌜NAM⌝ "[provincial] governor": All that remains in the copy in Loftus, Notebook are three vertical wedges, apparently a miscopied NAM.

32′) [...] ⌜URU⌝.MEŠ-[*ni* ...] *x* [...]
Lacuna

32′) [...] citi[es ...] ... [...]
Lacuna

42

This summary inscription is found on a large, fragmentarily preserved stone slab, most likely a colossal pavement slab like the one inscribed with text no. 39. The object was discovered in the mid-nineteenth century at Kalḫu, but left *in situ*. It is probably the second slab of a long summary inscription that was written from beginning to end on three consecutive slabs; the first and third slabs of the series have not survived, save perhaps for a tiny fragment (text no. 45) containing part of a description of Tiglath-pileser's Babylonian campaigns. The extant text contains reports of the following events in the west: the annexation of northern and central Syria (738) (lines 1′–5′a); the annexation of Damascus (733–732) (lines 5′b–8′a); the campaign against Ḫanūnu of Gaza (734) (lines 8′b–15′a); the partial annexation of Israel (733–732) (lines 15′b–19′a); the campaign against Samsi (733) (lines 19′b–27′a); the receipt of tribute from Arab tribes (733–732) (lines 27′b–33′); the appointment of Idibiʾilu as the "gatekeeper facing Egypt" (734) (lines 34′–35′); and possibly the setting up of a stele (lines 36′–38′). This text is referred to as Summary Inscription 4 (Summ. 4) in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 116a–b + BM 122 + BM 124a–b + BM 125a–b (squeezes)	—	Kalḫu	—	n
1b	—	G. Smith, Notebook 5 fols. 10r–11r and 13v	Same as 1a	—	c
1c	—	G. Smith, Notebook 5 fols. 62v–64r	Same as 1a	—	c
1d	—	3 R pl. 10 no. 2	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

The inscription could not be collated from the original since the slab was left at Kalḫu. G. Smith copied the text from squeezes then in the British Museum (see Bezold, Cat. 2 p. xiv), restored the text as much as he could, and published a copy in 3 R (pl. 10 no. 2); his restorations were noted in boldface type. Prior to the publication of 3 R, G. Smith made separate copies of the individual fragments from the squeezes, which he labeled a–g (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pls. XLIX–L), as well as an earlier draft of the reconstructed text, which served as the basis for the copy published in 3 R (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. LI). The text of the lithographic plate in 3 R has many improved readings as compared to its earlier draft since it appears to have utilized Smith's older copies of the individual fragments. Therefore 3 R pl. 10 no. 2 is used as the main source for the present edition. In some cases, how-

ever, the draft copies of the individual fragments have the correct signs, and thus they are noted and incorporated here. The squeezes have since been lost or destroyed.

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1982 Spieckermann, Juda unter Assur pp. 324–327 (8′–14′, edition)
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1997 Na'aman, NABU 1997 p. 139 no. 150 (line 34′, edition, study)
1998 Hamilton, Harvard Theological Review 91 p. 229 (10′–11′, study)
1999 Na'aman, UF 31 pp. 401–404 (study)
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2007 Na'aman, SAAB 16 pp. 49–50 and 56 (1′–5′a, translation, study)
2008 Cogan, Raging Torrent pp. 65–69 no. 13 (translation, study)
2011 Machinist, CDOG 5 pp. 427–428 n. 57 (10′–11′, study)

TEXT

Lacuna

1′) [...]-*qi šá* [...] URU.*ḫa-ta-rik-ka a-di* KUR.*sa-ú-*[*e*]

2′) [... URU].*gu-*⌜*ub*⌝-[*la ...* URU.*ṣi*]-*mir-ra* URU.*ar-qa-a* URU.*zi-mar-*[*ra*]

3′) [... URU].*us-nu-ú* [URU.*si-an-nu* URU.*ma*]-*ʾa-ra-ba-a* URU.*ri-ʾi-si-ṣu-*[*ri*]

4′) [...] URU.MEŠ [É *ka*]-*ri x* [... *tam-tim*] *e-li-te a-bel* 6 LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG.MEŠ-[*ia*]

5′) [LÚ.EN.NAM.MEŠ UGU]-*šú-nu áš-kun* [... URU.*ka-áš*]-*pu-na šá a-aḫ tam-tim e*-li-ti*

6′) [...]-⌜*ni*⌝-*te* URU.*ga-al-*[*ʾa-a-di ù* URU].*a-bi-il-šiṭ-*⌜*ṭi*⌝ *šá* ZAG KUR.É-*ḫu-um-ri-*[*a*]

7′) [KUR.É-^{m}*ḫa-za-ʾi-i*]-*li rap-šú a-na si-*[*ḫir-ti-šú*] *a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur ú-ter-ra*

8′) [*x* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG].MEŠ-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM.MEŠ [UGU-*šú-nu áš*]-*kun* ^{m}*ḫa-a-nu-ú-nu* URU.*ḫa-az-za-at-a-a*

9′) [*šá la-pa-an* GIŠ].TUKUL.MEŠ-*ia ip-par-ši-*[*du-ma*

Lacuna

1′–5′a) I exercised authority over [..., ...] ..., which [...], the city Ḫatarikka, as far as Mount Sau[e, ...], the cities Gub[la (Gabala), ..., Ṣi]mirra, Arqâ, Zimar[ra, ...], Usnû, [Siannu, Ma]'arabâ, Ri'isi-ṣū[ri (Rēši-ṣūri), ...], cities, [the empor]ium(s) ... [...] of the Upper [Sea]. I placed six eunuchs [of mine as provincial governors over] them.

5′b–8′a) I annexed to Assyria [..., the city Kaš]pūna, which is on the shore of the Upper (text: "Lower") Sea, the cities [...]nite, Gil[ead, and] Abil-šiṭṭi, which are the border of the land Bīt-Ḫumri[a] (Israel), the extensive [land of Bīt-Ḫaza'i]li (Damascus) in [its] en[tirety, (and) I pla]ced [... eunuch]s of mine as provincial governors [over them].

8′b–10′a) (As for) Ḫanūnu of the city Gaza, [who] fle[d before] my weapons [and] escaped [to] Egypt — (10′) [I conquered] the city Gaza, [his royal city, (and) I carried off] his property (and) [his] gods.

1′ [...]-*qi*: Perhaps [... KUR.*ia-ra*]-*qi* ("[... the land Yara]qi") as suggested by N. Na'aman (WO 9 [1977–78] p. 232 n. 35); see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 136. KUR.*sa-ú-*[*e*] "Mount Sau[e]": G. Smith's draft reads KUR.*sa-ú-e*; 3 R pl. 10 no. 2 has KUR.*sa-ú-*[*a*]. With regard to the place names in lines 1′–5′, a similar list is given in text no. 13 line 5.

3′ [URU.*ma*]-*ʾa-ra-ba-a* "[the city Ma]'arabâ": The restoration was suggested by N. Na'aman (WO 9 [1977–78] p. 230). URU.*ri-ʾi-si-ṣu-*[*ri*] "the city Ri'isi-ṣū[ri]": G. Smith's draft and 3 R pl. 10 no. 2 both have -*ṣu-*[*ú*]; cf. URU.SAG-*ṣur-ri* in text no. 35 ii 12′ and URU.*ri-ʾi-si-ṣu-*⌜*ri*⌝ in text no. 43 ii 19. For further information about this place name, see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 138.

4′ [É *ka*]-*ri* "[empor]ium(s)": The restoration was suggested by Tadmor in Tigl. III (p. 136, note to line 4′); see text no. 35 ii 13′.

5′ *e**-: The text has *šap-*. With regard to the restoration of damaged text in lines 5′–7′, see text no. 49 rev. 1–4 and text no. 50 rev. 1–4.

6′ For the beginning of the line, N. Na'aman (ZDPV 111 [1995] p. 105) restores [*a-di* URU.*mi*]-⌜*ni*⌝-*te* "[as far as the city Mi]nite." [URU].*a-bi-il-šiṭ-*⌜*ṭi*⌝ "[the city] Abil-šiṭṭi": So according to G. Smith's draft. For further details, see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 139.

7′ *si-*[*ḫir-ti-šú*] "[its] en[tirety]": So 3 R pl. 10 no. 2; G. Smith's draft copy of 3 R and his copy of frgm. a both have NU-[...].

8′–15′ The restorations of the Ḫanūnu episode are based on text no. 48 lines 14′–18′ and text no. 49 rev. 13–16. A score of this episode is provided in Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 222–223 (Excursus 4).

a-na KUR].*mu-uṣ-ri in-nab-tú* URU.*ḫa-az-zu-tu*

10′) [URU LUGAL-*ti-šú ak-šud*] NÍG.ŠU-*šú* DINGIR.MEŠ-*ni-*[*šú áš-lu-la ṣa-lam* DINGIR.MEŠ]-⌜*ni* EN.MEŠ⌝-*ia ù* ALAM* LUGAL-*ti-ia*

11′) [*ša* KÙ.GI DÙ-*uš i*]-*na qé-reb* ⌜É.GAL⌝ [*ša* URU.*ḫa-az-zi-ti ul-ziz a*]-⌜*na*⌝ DINGIR.MEŠ KUR-*šu-nu am-nu-ma*

10′b–12′a) [I fashioned (a statue bearing) image(s) of the god]s, my [lo]rds, and my royal image [out of gold, erected (it) i]n the palace [of the city Gaza], (and) I reckoned (it) [am]ong the gods of their land; I established [their *sattukku* offerings].

12′) [*sat-tuk-ki-šú-nu*] *ú-kín* ⌜*ù*⌝ [*šu-ú na-mur-rat*? *aš-šur*? EN-*ia*? *is*]-⌜*ḫup-šu*⌝-*ma ki-*<*ma*> *iṣ-ṣu-ri*

13′) [*ul-tu* KUR.*mu-uṣ-ri*] ⌜*ip*⌝-*par-šam-*⌜*ma*⌝ [...] *a-na* KI-*šu ú-ter-šu-ma*

14′) [...-*šú a*]-*na* ⌜É⌝ [*ka-a-ri ša* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *am-nu* KÙ.GI] KÙ.BABBAR *lu-bul-ti bir-me* GADA

12′b–15′a) Moreover, [as for him (Ḫanūnu), *the terrifying splendor of* (*the god*) *Aššur, my lord* over]whelmed him and he flew (back) [from Egypt] like a bird and [...]. I returned him to his position. [I considered his ... a]s [an Assyrian] em[porium. I re]ceived [gold], silver, multi-colored garments, linen garments, (15′) large [horses], ... [...].

15′) [ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ] GAL.MEŠ GIŠ.[... *am*]-*ḫur* KUR.É-*ḫu-um-ri-a*

16′) [... *ti*]-*il-lut* LÚ.[ERIM.ḪI.A-*šu* ...] ⌜*pu*⌝-*ḫur* UN.MEŠ-*šu*

15′b–17′a) (As for) the land Bīt-Ḫumria (Israel), I brought [to] Assyria [..., its "au]xiliary [army" ...] (and) all of its people, [...].

17′) [... *a-na*] KUR *aš-šur ú-ra-a* ⌜m⌝*pa-qa-ḫa* LUGAL-⌜*šú-nu*⌝ [*x*]-*du-x-x-ma* m*a-ú-si-*'*i*

18′) [*a-na* LUGAL-*ti i*]-*na* UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun* 10 ⌜GUN KÙ.GI⌝ *x x* GUN ⌜KÙ.BABBAR⌝ [*a-di mar-ši*]-*ti-šú-nu am-ḫur-šú-nu-ma*

17′b–19′a) [I/they] killed Peqah, their king, and I placed Hoshea [as king o]ver them. I received from them ten talents of gold, ... talents of silver, [together with] their [proper]ty, and [I brou]ght them [to Assyria].

19′) [*a-na* KUR *aš-šur ú-ra*]-*áš-šú-nu ša* f*sa-am-si šar-rat* KUR.*a-ri-bi* ⌜*ina* KUR.*sa*⌝-*qu-ur-ri* ⌜KUR-*i*⌝

20′) [9 LIM 4 ME *di-ik-ta-šú-nu a*]-*duk* 1 LIM UN.MEŠ 30 LIM ANŠE.A.AB.BA.MEŠ 20 LIM GU_4.NÍTA.MEŠ

21′) [...].⌜MEŠ⌝ 5 LIM ŠIM.ḪI.A DÙ-*ma x* TU DU *né-mat-ti* DINGIR.MEŠ-*ni-šá*

19′b–22′a) As for Samsi, queen of the Arabs, at Mount Saqurri, [I] de[feated 9,400 (of her people)]. I took away (from her) 1,000 people, 30,000 camels, 20,000 oxen, [...] ..., 5,000 (pouches) of all types of aromatics, ..., thrones of her gods, [the military equipment (and) staffs of her goddess(es)], (and) her property.

22′) [GIŠ.*til-li* GIŠ.GIDRU.MEŠ d*iš-tar-šá*] ⌜NÍG.GA⌝-*šá e-kim* <<KI>> ⌜*ù*⌝ *ši-i a-na šu-zu-ub* ZI.MEŠ-*šá*

23′) [... *a-na ma*]-⌜*ad*⌝-*ba-*⌜*ri*⌝ *a-šar ṣu-ma-me* GIM

22′b–25′a) Moreover, she, in order to save her life, [... (and) set out] like a female onager [to the de]sert, a place (where one is always) thirsty. [I set the rest

10′ URU LUGAL-*ti-šú ak-šud* ("I conquered his royal city"), *áš-lu-la* ("I carried off"): The restorations are based on context. ALAM* "image": The text has NÁ. The first part of the ALAM sign has been omitted either by the scribe or by G. Smith, who interpreted this sign as "couch" (Assyrian Disc. p. 284 line 10).

11′ *ul-ziz* "I erected (it)": The restoration is based on context.

12′ *sat-tuk-ki-šú-nu* "their *sattukku* offerings": The restoration is based on context and follows a suggestion by N. Na'aman (UF 31 [1999] p. 401). *na-mur-rat*? *aš-šur*? EN-*ia*? "*the terrifying splendor of* (*the god*) *Aššur, my lord*": The restoration is based on text no. 49 rev. 24, at the suggestion of J. Novotny. -⌜*ḫup*⌝-: So the copy of frgms. f and b; G. Smith's draft and 3 R pl. 10 no. 2 are erroneous. -⌜*šu*⌝-: So the copy of frgm. b; the copy of frgm. f, Smith's draft, and 3 R pl. 10 no. 2 all erroneously have *na*.

15′ [*am*]-*ḫur* "[I re]ceived": So G. Smith's copy of frgm. f and 3 R pl. 10 no. 2; Smith's draft has *am-ḫur*.

16′ ⌜*pu*⌝-*ḫur* "all of": So G. Smith's copy of frgm. f; 3 R pl. 10 no. 2 has [*pu*]-*ḫur*; and Smith's draft has *pu-ḫur*.

17′ [*x*]-*du-x-x-* "[I/they] killed": So the copy of frgm. d; in G. Smith's draft and in 3 R pl. 10 no. 2, the first unidentified sign following DU is completely missing and the space between -⌜*nu*⌝ and *-du-* is wide enough for only one sign. One might restore [*i*]-*du-*⌜*ku*(-*ú*)⌝-*ma* ("[They] killed") or [*a*]-*du-*⌜*uk*⌝-*ma* ("I" killed); but in G. Smith's draft, there is sufficient space to restore at least two signs between *-du-* and *-ma*, and the copied traces do not fit perfectly the proposed readings. N. Na'aman (Tel Aviv 22/2 [1995] p. 274) suggests reading this passage as DU (*illik*) ⌜*nam-mu*⌝-[*ši*]-*šu* "he died," but the traces on Smith's draft do not support Na'aman's proposed reading. According to II Kings 15:25, Peqah was assassinated by Hoshea.

18′ *x x*: G. Smith's copy of frgm. d has 2 LIM ("2,000"), while his draft has 2 ME ("200") and his copy in 3 R has 1 LIM ("1,000"). [*a-di mar-ši*]-*ti-šú-nu* "[together with] their [proper]ty": N. Na'aman (Tel Aviv 22/2 [1995] p. 275) suggests [*ta-mar*]-*ti-šú-nu* ("their [audience-gi]ft"), but this is grammatically problematic since one expects *tāmartašunu*.

19′ *-bi*: G. Smith's copy of frgm. e has *-bi*? with *-bu* copied over it; Smith's draft has *-bi*; and 3 R pl. 10 no. 2 erroneously has *-bu*. ⌜*ina* KUR⌝: So Smith's draft. ⌜KUR-*i*⌝ "Mount": G. Smith's draft and 3 R pl. 10 no. 2 have ⌜*bu-áš*⌝, which appears to be a mistake. With regard to lines 19′–34′, the damaged text of the Samsi episode is restored from text no. 44 lines 3′–16′, text no. 48 lines 24′–27′, text no. 49 rev. 17–22, as well as text no. 47 rev. 1′–6′. A score of this episode is provided in Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 225–228 (Excursus 5).

21′ DÙ-*ma* "all types": So G. Smith's copy of frgm. d; 3 R pl. 10 no. 2 has DÙ-*a-ma*. *x*: Smith's copy of frgm. d has DA or RA; Smith's draft and 3 R pl. 10 no. 2 both have DU. *-ti*: So 3 R pl. 10 no. 2; Smith's copy of frgm. e and Smith's draft are erroneous.

22′ <<KI>> : So G. Smith's copy of frgm. d; the sign is hatched in 3 R pl. 10 no. 2. Perhaps the sign should be emended to *ši*.

23′ -⌜*ri*⌝: So G. Smith's copy of frgm. d; the sign is miscopied in Smith's draft and in 3 R pl. 10 no. 2.

MUNUS.ANŠE.EDIN.NA
24′) [*taš-ku-na pa-ni-šá si-ta-at* NÍG.GA-*šá kul-ta*]-*ri-šá ḫu-ra-da-at* UN.MEŠ-*šá i-na* MURUB$_4$ KARAŠ-*šá*
25′) [*ina* IZI *áš-ru-up* ^{f}*sa-am-si la-pa-an* GIŠ.TUKUL].MEŠ-*ia* KAL.MEŠ *taš-ḫu-ut-ma* ANŠE.A.AB.BA.MEŠ ANŠE.*a-na-qa-a-te*
26′) [*a-di* ANŠE.*ba-ak-ka-ri-ši-na a-na* KUR *aš-šur a-di maḫ*]-*ri-ia taš-šá-a* LÚ.*qe-e-pu ina muḫ-ḫi-šá áš-kun-ma*
27′) [10$^{?}$ LIM$^{?}$ LÚ.ERIM.MEŠ$^{?}$ ... URU].*ma-as-ʾa-a-a* URU.*te-ma-a-a* LÚ.*sa-ba-ʾa-a-a*
28′) [URU.*ḫa-a-a-ap-pa-a-a* URU.*ba-da-na-a-a*] URU.*ḫa-at-te-e-a* LÚ.*i-di-ba-aʾ-il-a-a*
29′) [...] *ša mi-ṣir* ⌜KUR⌝.KUR *ša šu-lum* ^{d}*šam-ši*
30′) [*ša mám-ma la i-du-šú-nu-ti-ma a-šar-šú-un ru-ú*]-*qu* ⌜*ta*⌝-*nit-ti be-lu-ti-ia*
31′) [*al-ka-ka-at qur-di-ia iš-mu-ma*$^{?}$ *ú-ṣal-lu-ú*$^{?}$] *be-lu-ti* KÙ.GI KÙ.BABBAR
32′) [ANŠE.A.AB.BA.MEŠ MUNUS.ANŠE.*a-na-qa-a-ti* ŠIM.ḪI.A DÙ-*a-ma*] *ma-da-ta-šú-nu ki-i* 1-*en*
33′) [*a-di maḫ-ri-ia ú-bi-lu-nim-ma*$^{?}$ *ú-na-áš-ši-qu*] GÌR.II.MEŠ-*ia*
34′) [^{m}*i-di-bi-ʾi-i-lu a-na* LÚ.Ì.DU$_8$-*ú-ti ina*] UGU KUR.*mu-uṣ-ri ap-qid*
35′) [... GIŠ.TUKUL$^{?}$ *aš*]-*šur ina lìb-bi áš-kun*
36′) [...] *x e-pu-uš-ma*
37′) [... GIŠ.*ni*]-*ri aš-šur* EN-*ia*
38′) [*e-mid-su-nu-ti ... ina*$^{?}$ KUR.KUR$^{?}$ DÙ-*ši-na*$^{?}$ *ša*$^{?}$] *at-tal-la-ku-ú-ma*

Continued on the next slab (not preserved)

of her possessions] (and) her [ten]ts, her people's safeguard within her camp, [on fire].

25′b–27′a) [Samsi] became startled [by] my mighty [weapon]s and she brought camels, she-camels, [with their young, to Assyria, befo]re me. I placed a representative (of mine) over her and [... *10,000 soldiers*].

27′b–33′) The people of the cities Masʾa (and) Tema, the (tribe) Saba, the people of the cities [Ḫayappa, Badanu], (and) Ḫatte, (and) the (tribes) Idibaʾilu, [...], who are on the border of the western lands, (30′) [whom none (of my predecessors) had known about, and whose country is remo]te, [*heard about*] the fame of my majesty (and) [my heroic deeds, *and* (*thus*) *they beseeched*] my lordship. As one, [*they brought* before me] gold, silver, [camels, she-camels, (and) all types of aromatics] as their payment [and they kissed] my feet.

34′–35′) I appointed [Idibiʾilu as the "gatekeeper" fa]cing Egypt. [... *the weapon of* (the god) Aš]šur I placed therein.
36′–38′) [...] ... I made and [... I imposed the yo]ke of (the god) Aššur, my lord, [on them. ... *in all of the lands that*] I marched through and

Continued on the next slab (not preserved)

43

This text was inscribed on a large stone slab that was discovered in the ruins of the Central Palace at Kalḫu in the mid-nineteenth century. The slab was left *in situ*. The inscription, which is fragmentarily preserved, is written in two columns and the extant text contains a list of cities, arranged according to country, which are in turn listed from north to south. The areas mentioned are: Naʾiri and possibly some areas adjacent to it (i 1–11a); Enzi, another land, and Urarṭu (i 11b–24); Bīt-Agusi (i 25–ii 7); Unqi (ii 8–15); Hamath (ii 16–24); Damascus (= Bīt-Ḫazaʾili) (ii 25–[...]). The slab is part of a larger series that lists all of the major cities of countries annexed in the west. Moreover, this inscription belongs to a separate category of text, unparalleled elsewhere in Assyrian royal inscriptions. Tadmor referred to this text as Summary Inscription 5 (Summ. 5) in Tigl. III.

42 line 24′ *ḫu-ra-da-at* UN.MEŠ-*šá* "her people's safeguard": Here *ḫurādu* ("watchman") is taken metaphorically, referring to Samsi's encampment (cf. Luckenbill, Senn. p. 58 line 23). One may alternatively take the word as the homonym *ḫurādu*,"reed mat" (thus referring to the nomads' sleeping mats), although this word is presently attested only once, in a commentary to a botanical list (CAD Ḫ p. 245).
42 line 27′ The restoration is conjectural; see text no. 49 rev. 22.
42 line 31′ *iš-mu-ma*$^{?}$ *ú-ṣal-lu-ú*$^{?}$ "*they heard and beseeched*": The restoration is conjectural.
42 line 33′ *ú-bi-lu-nim-ma*$^{?}$ "*they brought*": The restoration is conjectural.
42 line 35′ [GIŠ.TUKUL$^{?}$ *aš*]-*šur* "[*the weapon of* (the god) Aš]šur": The restoration is conjectural.
42 line 38′ *ina*$^{?}$ KUR.KUR$^{?}$ DÙ-*ši-na*$^{?}$ *ša*$^{?}$ "*in all of the lands that*": The restoration is conjectural.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	BM 118 (squeeze)	—	Kalḫu, Central Palace	—	n
1b	—	Rawlinson, Notebook 2 fols. 8v–9r	Same as 1a	—	c
1c	—	3 R pl. 10 no. 3	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

The inscription could not be collated from the original since the slab was left at Kalḫu. G. Smith copied the text from a squeeze then in the British Museum; the squeeze, now lost or destroyed, served as the basis for his copy in 3 R (pl. 10 no. 3). H. Rawlinson made a rough copy of the inscription (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. LII) and his draft deviates in several places from G. Smith's published copy. P. Rost likewise made a copy of the text (Tigl. pl. XXVII) and it appears to be more reliable than those of Smith and Rawlinson; the variants in ii 8 show that Rost must have utilized the same squeeze as G. Smith. With regard to the squeeze itself, it appears that it was damaged and mostly illegible in places, thus giving rise to the many conflicting readings of the signs. The present edition is based on the copy published in 3 R, but with improvements from the copies of Rawlinson and Rost.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1870 3 R pl. 10 no. 3 (copy)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 84–85 and pl. XXVII (copy, edition)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 p. 294 §§820–821 (translation)
1951 Diakonoff, VDI 2 pp. 315–316 no. 45 (translation)
1971 Weippert, Edom pp. 506–508 no. 44 (edition)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 144–149 Summ. 5 and pl. LII (copy, edition)
2007 Na'aman, SAAB 16 p. 47 (ii 16–24, translation, study)

TEXT

Continued from the previous slab (not preserved)

Col. i

1) [...]-*an-šu*
2) [...]-*a-ú*
3) [...]-*a-ri-ṣa*
4) [...]-*a-nu*
5) [...] URU.*ur-mu-še*
6) [... URU.*e-li*]-*za-an-šu*
7) [...]-*an-šu*
8) [...]-*ta-an-šu*
9) [...]-*e-sa-an-šu*
10) [... URU.MEŠ-*ni*? *ša*?] UGU *tam-tim*
11) [*ša*? KUR.*na-*ʾ*i-i-ri*? ...]-*an-šu*
12) [...]-*tú-a-ri-zu*
13) [...]-*ni-is-tu*

Continued from the previous slab (not preserved)

i 1–11a) [The cities ..., ...]anšu, [..., ...]au, [..., ...]ariṣa, [..., ...]anu, (i 5) [...], Urmuše, [..., Eli]zanšu, [..., ...]anšu, [..., ...]tanšu, [..., ...]esanšu, (i 10) [(and) ... — *cities that*] are on (the shore of) the Sea [*of the land Na'iri*].

i 11b–24) [The cities ...]anšu, [..., ...]tuarizu, [..., ...]nistu, [...], Lupsua, (i 15) [..., Danz]īun, [..., ...]mezaya, [..., Ez]zēda, [..., Bir]dāša (Birdanša), [...], Zinia, (i 20)

i 5 *-še*: Rawlinson, Notebook 2 has *-ḫi*.
i 6 The restoration is based on text no. 18 line 4.
i 7 Perhaps [URU.*lu-qa-da*]-*an-šu* ("[the city Luqad]anšu"), which follows the city Elizanšu in text no. 18 line 5.
i 10–11 The restorations are conjectural.

14) [... URU].*lup-su-a*
15) [... URU.*da-an-zi*]-*i-un*
16) [...]-*me-za-a-a*
17) [... URU.*ez*]-*ze-da*
18) [... URU.*bi-ir*]-*da-a-šá*
19) [... URU].*zi-ni-a*
20) [...]-*ḫu-li*
21) [...]-*li-an-šá*
22) [... URU.*pa-ri*]-*i-su*
23) [... URU.MEŠ-*ni ša*] KUR.*en-zi*
24) [... *ù* KUR.*ur*]-*ar-ṭi*
25) [... URU].*ar-pad-da*

[..., ...]ḫuli, [..., ...]lianša, [..., Par]īsu, [(and) ... — cities of] the lands Enzi, [..., and Ur]arṭu.

i 25–ii 7) [The cities ...], Arpad, (ii 1) Ḫaurāni, [...], Ḫazazu, Ari[...], Nirabu, Ka[...], Tukâ, Ḫamā[...], (ii 5) Saruna, ...ta[...], Dinanu, Kap[rabi] — cities of the land Bīt-A[gusi].

Col. ii

1) URU.*ḫa-ú-ra-a-ni* URU.[...]
2) URU.*ḫa-za-zu* URU.*a-ri*-[...]
3) URU.*ni-ra-bu* URU.*ka*-[...]
4) URU.*tu-ka-a* ⌜URU⌝.*ḫa*-⌜*ma-a*⌝-[...]
5) URU.*sa-ru-na* URU.*x-ta*-[...]
6) URU.*di-na-nu* URU.*kap*-[*ra-bi*]
7) URU.MEŠ *ša* KUR.É-⌜*a*⌝-[*gu-si*]
8) URU.*ta-x* [...]-*ri* [...]
9) URU.*ḫu-ur-mu* URU.*an-la-ma*-[...]
10) URU.*ur-ru-us* URU.*ur-x*-[...]
11) URU.⌜*ku*⌝-*ul-ma-da-ra* URU.*ḫa*-[*ta-tir-ra*]
12) URU.*un-ni-ga-a* URU.*x*-[...]
13) URU.*ar-da-a* URU.*mu-ud*-⌜*ru*⌝-[...]
14) URU.*mu-ru-u-a* URU.*ti-ri-is*-[...]
15) URU.*la-ap-si-ta-ni-a* URU.[MEŠ *ša* KUR.*un-qi*]
16) URU.*ḫa-ta-rik-ka* URU.*gu*-[*ub-la*]
17) URU.*ṣi-mir-ra* URU.*ar-qa*-[*a* ...]
18) URU.*us-nu-u* URU.*si-a-nu* [...]
19) URU.*ri*-ʾ*i-si-ṣu*-⌜*ri*⌝ [...]
20) URU.*a-ra-a* URU.*nu-qu-di*-[*na*]
21) URU.*áš-ḫa-ni* URU.*ia-ṭa*-[*bi*]
22) URU.*el-li-tar-bi* URU.*zi*-[*ta-a-nu*]
23) URU.*tu-ra-nu* URU.[...]
24) URU.MEŠ-*ni ša* KUR.*ḫa*-[*am-ma-at-ti*]
25) URU.*la-ab*-ʾ*u-ú* [...]

ii 8–15) The cities Ta...[...], ...[...], Ḫurmu, Anlama[...], (ii 10) Urrus, Ur...[...], Kulmadara, Ḫa[tatirra], Unnigâ, ...[...], Ardâ, Mudru[...], Muruya, Tiris[...], (and) (ii 15) Lapsitania — cit[ies of the land Unqi].

ii 16–24) The cities Ḫatarikka, Gu[bla] (Gabala), Ṣimirra, Arq[â, ...], Usnû, Siannu, [...], Riʾisi-ṣūri (Rēši-ṣūri), [...], (ii 20) Arâ, Nuqudi[na], Ašḫani, Yaṭa[bi], Ellitarbi, Zi[tānu], Turanu, (and) [...] — cities of the land Ha[math].

ii 25) The cities Labʾu, [...]

Continued on the next slab (not preserved)

Continued on the next slab (not preserved)

i 14 [URU].*lup-su-a* "[the city] Lupsua": Rawlinson, Notebook 2 has [URU].*lup-šu-a*; cf. URU.*lu-up-sa* in text no. 39 line 30.
i 15 The name is restored from text no. 18 line 5.
i 18 The name is restored from text no. 39 line 31 and text no. 49 obv. 15′.
ii 1 URU.*ḫa-ú-ra-a-ni* "the city Ḫaurāni": Rawlinson, Notebook 2 has URU.*a-ú-ra-a*-[...]
ii 2 URU.*a-ri*-[...] "the city Ari[...]": May be restored as Ari[būa] (Rost, Tigl. p. 85 line 27; see also Parpola, Toponyms p. 29) or Ari[ne] (Lemaire and Durand, Inscriptions araméennes pp. 76–77).
ii 5 *-ru-na*: Rawlinson, Notebook 2 erroneously has *-na-šu*.
ii 6 *-na-*: Rawlinson, Notebook 2 erroneously has *-šu-*.
ii 7 KUR.É-⌜*a*⌝-[*gu-si*] "the land Bīt-A[gusi]": 3 R pl. 10 no. 3 has KUR.É-⌜*a*⌝-[...]; and Rawlinson, Notebook 2 has KUR.É-[...]. The restoration was suggested by E. Forrer (Provinz. p. 56). Rost's É-*a*-⌜*di*⌝-*ni* (Tigl. p. 85 line 32; see Parpola, Toponyms p. 75) must be rejected since Bīt-Adini had been incorporated into Assyria long before the reign of Tiglath-pileser III; this list enumerates only newly conquered territories.
ii 8 The transliteration of the line is based on the copy of Rost, which has URU.*ta-x*-[...]-*ri* URU. 3 R pl. 10 no. 3 has URU.*ta-x* [...]; and Rawlinson, Notebook 2 has URU.*ta-ḫa* URU.*x*. *ta-x* could be restored as *ta-e* or *ta-ar-ma-na-zi* (text no. 14 line 4), both of which are located in Unqi.
ii 11 URU.*ḫa*-[*ta-tir-ra*] "The city Ḫa[tatirra]": The name is restored from text no. 14 line 4.
ii 13 *-a*: Rawlinson, Notebook 2 has *-šá*.
ii 15 *-ni-a*: Rawlinson, Notebook 2 has -⌜*ni*⌝.
ii 16 URU.*gu*-[*ub-la*] "the city Gu[bla] (Gabala)": This city is also mentioned in text no. 42 line 2′.
ii 19 *-ṣu*-⌜*ri*⌝: Rost, Tigl. has *-ṣu-ú*. Rost's *ú* for ⌜*ri*⌝ was taken directly from Smith's restoration in 3 R pl. 10 no. 2 (= text no. 42 line 3′). This reading of the sign is not correct; see the on-page note to text no. 42 line 3′.
ii 20 URU.*nu-qu-di*-[*na*] "the city Nuqudi[na]": Rawlinson, Notebook 2 has URU.*nu-qu*-[...]; 3 R pl. 10 no. 3 has KUR.*nu-qu*-⌜*di*⌝-[...]; and Rost, Tigl. has KUR.*nu-qu-di*-[...].
ii 21–22 The names are restored from text no. 13 lines 8–9.
ii 23 *-ra-*: So Rawlinson, Notebook 2; the passage is shown as completely damaged in 3 R pl. 10 no. 3.

44

A broken slab discovered by A.H. Layard in the ruins of the South-West Palace at Kalḫu preserves eighteen lines of a summary inscription of Tiglath-pileser III. Layard noted in his field journal (MS A p. 68) that the "slab [was] much destroyed. Inscription across large figure with mace." The text of this fragmentarily preserved inscription contains accounts of the following events: the delivery of tribute, possibly from a pharaoh of Egypt (name not preserved) to Kalḫu (734 or 733) (lines 1′–2′); the defeat of Samsi (733) (lines 3′–8′a); the submission of Arabian tribes (733–732) (lines 8′b–15′); the appointment of Idibiʾilu as the "gatekeeper facing Egypt" (734) (line 16′); and the partial annexation of Israel (733–732) (lines 17′–18′). Because the text is badly damaged and inscribed on a sculpted orthostat like the text of the Annals (Series C), there has been some debate among scholars whether this inscription belongs to the category of annals or summary inscriptions. As pointed out by H. Tadmor (Tigl. III pp. 198–199), comparison of the events in the west as recorded in Tiglath-pileser's Kalḫu Annals and other summary inscriptions suggests that this text is indeed a summary inscription, although of a special category that contains a different and shorter version of the events of his reign. This text was edited as Summary Inscription 13 (Summ. 13) in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	Layard, MS A p. 68	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, Wall q, no. 4	—	c
1b	Layard, ICC p. 66	Same as 1a	—	c
1c	Rawlinson, Notebook 1 fols. 122r–121v	Same as 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

The inscription could not be collated from the original since the slab was left at Kalḫu. Therefore, the present edition is based on Layard's published copy in ICC (p. 66), his draft copy in MS A (p. 68; reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. LIX), and a draft copy of H. Rawlinson (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. LX). Rawlinson's draft copy, which begins with line 7, appears to have been made while the slab was *in situ*, while he was at Nimrud in 1853–54, and therefore this copy is of primary importance.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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— Rawlinson, Notebook 1 fols. 122r–121v (copy)
1851 Layard, ICC p. 66 (copy)
1875 G. Smith, Assyrian Disc. pp. 285–286 (translation)
1893 Rost, Tigl. pp. 36–39 lines 211–228 and pl. XXIII (copy, edition)
1909 Winckler, Textbuch[3] pp. 32–33 lines 211–228 (edition)
1926 Ebeling in Gressmann, ATAT[2] p. 347 (translation)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 p. 279 §§778–779 (3′–18′, translation)
1969 Oppenheim, ANET[3] p. 283 no. 6 (b) (1′–17′, translation)
1982 Ephʿal, Arabs pp. 33–36 lines 19–34 (3′–16′, edition)
1984 Borger, TUAT 1/4 p. 372 (translation)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 198–203 Summ. 13 and pls. LIX–LX (copy, edition)
1995 Kuan, JDDS 1 pp. 173–175 (edition, study)
1997 Naʾaman, NABU 1997 p. 139 no. 150 (15′–16′, edition, study)

2000 Younger Jr., COS 2 p. 292 (translation) 2008 Cogan, Raging Torrent pp. 72–73 no. 15 (translation)

TEXT

Lacuna

1′) [...] *x* [...]

2′) [... *e-peš* LÚ.ARAD-*ú-te a*]-*na* URU.ᵀ*kal-ḫa a-di*ᵀ *maḫ*-[*ri-ia iš-pu-ra* ...]

3′) [*ša* ᶠ*sa-am-si šar-rat* KUR].*a-ri-bi i-na* KUR.*sa*-[*qu-ur-ri* KUR-*e* ...]

4′) [... *gi*]-ᵀ*mir*ᵀ KARAŠ-*šá* [...]

5′) [*ù*? *ši-i*? *ša*? *la-pa-an*? GIŠ.TUKUL.MEŠ?]-ᵀ*ia taš-ḫu-tu*ᵀ [...]

6′) [... *ana* KUR *aš*]-ᵀ*šur a*ᵀ-[*di maḫ-ri-ia taš-šá-a*]

7′) [LÚ.*qe-e-pu ina muḫ-ḫi-šá áš*]-*kun-ma* <10 LIM> LÚ.ERIM.[ḪI.A ...]

8′) [... *a-na* GÌR].II-*ia ú-šak*-[*niš*] ᵀURUᵀ.[*ma-as-ʾa-a-a*]

9′) [URU.*te-ma-a-a* LÚ.*sa-ba*]-ᵀ*ʾa*ᵀ-*a-a* URU.*ḫa-a-a*-[*ap-pa-a-a*]

10′) [URU.*ba-da-na-a-a* URU.*ḫa-at*]-*ti-a-a* ᵀLÚ.*i*ᵀ-[*di-ba-aʾ-il-a-a*]

11′) [... *ša mi*]-*ṣir* KUR.KUR *šá* SILIM *šam-ši* [*ša mám-ma la i-du-šú-nu-ti-ma*]

12′) [*a-šar-šú-un ru-ú-qu ta-nit*]-*ti be-lu-ti-ia al*-[*ka-kat qur-di-ia iš-mu-ma*]

13′) [*ú-ṣal-lu-ú be-lu-ti*] ᵀKÙ.GIᵀ KÙ.BABBAR ᵀANŠE.A.AB.BAᵀ.[MEŠ]

14′) [MUNUS.ANŠE.*a-na-qa-a-ti*] ᵀŠIMᵀ.ḪI.A DÙ-*a-ma ma-da-ta-šú-nu* ᵀ*ki-i*ᵀ [1-*en a-di maḫ-ri*]-ᵀ*ia*ᵀ

15′) [*ú-bi-lu-nim-ma ú-na-áš*]-*ši-qu* GÌR.II-[*ia*] *šùl*-ᵀ*ma-ni*ᵀ-*šú-nu* [*x* (*x*)] A ᵀÉ?ᵀ.GAL *x* [...] AD *x*

16′) [...] ᵐ*i-di-bi*-ᵀ*ʾ*ᵀ-*i-lu a-na* LÚ.*x*-[*x*]-*ti* <*ina*> UGU [KUR.*mu-uṣ*]-ᵀ*ri*ᵀ *ap-qid*

17′) [KUR.É-ᵐ*ḫu-um-ri-a šá i*]-*na ger-re-te-ia maḫ-ra-a-te gi*-ᵀ*mir*ᵀ URU.MEŠ-ᵀ*ni*ᵀ-[*šú qaq-qa-riš*] *am-nu-ú*

18′) [...] ᵀ*bu*ᵀ-*li-šú áš-lu-lu-ma* URU.*sa-me-ri-na e-de-nu*-ᵀ*uš-šú*ᵀ *ú-maš*-ᵀ*ši*ᵀ-[*ru* ᵐ*pa-qa*]-ᵀ*ḫa*

Lacuna

1′–2′) [...] ... [... he sent ...] to Kalḫu, befo[re me, to do obeisance. ...].

3′–4′) [As for Samsi, queen of] the Arabs, at Mount Sa[qurri, I ...] her [en]tire camp [...].

5′–8′a) [*Moreover, she, who had*] become startled [*by*] my (mighty) [*weapons*, brought ... to Assy]ria, b[efore me. I pl]aced [a representative (of mine) over her] and [...] <10,000> soldie[rs ...]. I made [...] bow [down at] my [feet].

8′b–16′a) The people of the cities [Masʾa (and) Tema, the (tribe) Sab]a, the people of the cities Ḫaya[ppa, (10′) Badanu, (and) Ḫat]te, (and) the (tribes) I[diba'ilu, ..., who are on the bor]der of the western lands, [whom none (of my predecessors) had known about, and whose country is remote, heard about the fam]e of my majesty (and) [my heroic] de[eds, and (thus) they beseeched my lordship]. As [one, (15′) they brought before] me gold, silver, camel[s, she-camels], (and) all types of aromatics as their payment [and they kis]sed [my] feet. [...] their greeting-gifts [...] ... [...] ... [...].

16′b) I appointed Idibi'ilu as the "*ga*[*tekeep*]*er*" facing [Egypt]t.

17′–18′) [The land Bīt-Ḫumria] (Israel), all [of whose] cities I [utterly devastated i]n former campaigns of mine, whose [...] (and) livestock I carried off, and (whose capital) Samaria I isola[ted] — (now) [they overthrew Peqa]h, their king,

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2′ The damaged text is restored from text no. 49 rev. 25.

3′ KUR.*sa*-[*qu-ur-ri*] "Mount Sa[qurri]": The reading and restoration are based on text no. 42 line 19′ and text no. 48 line 24′. Lines 3′–8′a contain a version of the Samsi episode. For the restoration of damaged text, see the on-page note to text no. 42 line 19′.

4′ Possibly restore *e-kim* ("I took away") at the end of the line.

5′ The relative clause at the beginning of the line is restored from context.

7′ Rawlinson's copy begins here. The restorations at the beginning of the line are based on text no. 49 rev. 22. LÚ.ERIM "soldier": So Rawlinson, Notebook 1; Layard, MS A has ᵀLÚ.ERIMᵀ and Layard, ICC erroneously has *ra*.

8′–15′ For the restorations, see text no. 42 lines 27′–33′.

9′ URU.*ḫa-a-a*-[*ap-pa-a-a*] "[people of] the city Ḫaya[ppa]": So Rawlinson, Notebook 1; Layard, MS A and Layard, ICC both have URU.*ḫa-x-a*-[...].

10′ ᵀLÚ.*i*ᵀ-: So Layard, MS A; Rawlinson, Notebook 1 has LÚ.*ia*-.

14′ *ma-da-ta-šú-nu* "their payment": Rawlinson, Notebook 1 omits *ma*.

15′–16′ Only Layard, MS A has A ᵀÉ?ᵀ.GAL *x* [...] AD *x* at the end of line 15′. N. Naʾaman (NABU 1998 p. 7) restores the end of line 15′ and the beginning of line 16′ as [*qe*]-ᵀ*reb*ᵀ É.GAL *ú*-[... ᵐ*si-ru*]-*at*-ᵀ*ti*ᵀ [KUR.*mu-ʾu-na-a-a ù*] ᵐ*i-di-bi*-ᵀ*ʾ*ᵀ-*i-lu a-na* LÚ.ᵀ*qê*ᵀ-[*pu*]-*ti* <*ina*> UGU [*x x* KUR.*mu-uṣ*]-*ri ap-qid* "... within the palace. I appointed [Siru]att[i the Meʾunite and] Idibiʾilu as 'su[pervis]ors' over [*the entrance* of Egypt]."

16′ LÚ: So Rawlinson, Notebook 1; the sign is missing in Layard, MS A. *x*: So Layard, MS A; the sign is missing in Rawlinson, Notebook 1. -ᵀ*ri*ᵀ: Faint traces of the sign appear only in Layard, MS A.

17′–18′ For the restoration of damaged text, see text no. 42 lines 15′–17′. For a study of the campaigns against Israel, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 279–282 (Supplementary Study G).

18′ -ᵀ*ḫa*ᵀ: Faint traces of the sign appear only in Layard, MS A.

LUGAL^{1}-*šú-nu*
Continued on the next slab (not preserved)

Continued on the next slab (not preserved)

45

This text is preserved on a small fragment of a large stone slab discovered in the mid-nineteenth century at Kalḫu. This piece may be the only remnant of the slab that preceded the one that bore text no. 42; this is suggested by the fact that the fragments were copied on the same page in G. Smith's notebook (Notebook 5 fol. 11r). The extant text contains a summary of events in Babylonia parallel to text no. 40 lines 6–10. Because text no. 41 is probably a duplicate of text no. 40 (see the introductions of these texts), it is not impossible that this fragment comes from the missing part of the slab inscribed with text no. 41. If this proves true, then this piece, which describes the subjugation of Aramaean tribes, represents a passage now missing from the beginning of text no. 41; there is a one- or two-line lacuna between the last line of this text and the first line of text no. 41. It cannot be excluded, however, that the fragment is from another slab, one inscribed with a duplicate of text nos. 40 and 41. Tadmor edited this text as Summary Inscription 14 (Summ. 14) in his Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
G. Smith, Notebook 5 fol. 11r bottom	Kalḫu	—	c

COMMENTARY

The inscription could not be collated from the original since the slab was left at Kalḫu. Therefore, the present edition is based on G. Smith's draft copy (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. LX). G. Smith did not publish this fragment and seems to have ignored it in his translation of Tiglath-pileser's inscriptions in his Assyrian Discoveries.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

— G. Smith, Notebook 5 fol. 11r bottom (copy)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 204 Summ. 14 and pl. LX (copy, edition)

TEXT

Lacuna
1′) [... LÚ.*pu-qu*]-*du* LÚ.*a*-ʳ*ru*ˀ-[*mu ma-la ba-šu-ú* ...]
2′) [...] ʳÍDˀ.*uq-ni*-[*i* ...]
3′) [... LÚ].*šu-ut* ʳSAGˀ-[*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun* ...]
Lacuna

Lacuna
1′–3′) [... (and) the (tribe) Puqu]du, Ara[means, as many as there were on the banks of the Tigris, Euphrates, Surappu], (and) Uqnû [Rivers, ... I placed a] eunuch [of mine as provincial governor over them. ...]
Lacuna

46

This text, which is inscribed on a clay tablet, appears to have been a draft of an inscription carved on a stone slab. Although the tablet is part of the British Museum's Kuyunjik collection, it is quite probable that it was found at Kalḫu. The inscription does not belong to the family of summary inscriptions composed at the close of Tiglath-pileser's reign. Since the description of events in the west does not yet include mention of Damascus, the text must antedate the Syrian campaigns of 734–732, thus being the earliest known summary inscription of Tiglath-pileser. The text, whose narration follows the usual geographical sequence (south, east, north, and west), contains the following: the king's titles (lines 1–5a); the conquest of Aramean tribes beyond the Tigris and in northern Babylonia (745) (lines 5b–11); the conquest of Namri and Media (744, 737) (lines 12–16); the conquest of Ulluba and Naʾiri (739) (lines 17–19); the conquest of Bīt-Agusi and Unqi (740, 738) (lines 20–21); the conquest of north and central Syria (738) (lines 22–24); and the epilogue (lines 25–29). This text is referred to as Summary Inscription 6 (Summ. 6) in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
—	83-1-18,215	Kalḫu	5.5×3.5	c

COMMENTARY

This oblong tablet preserves all twenty-nine lines, but only approximately a third to a quarter of each line remains. When complete, the tablet would have measured about 5.5×10–12 cm. The text, although very fragmentarily preserved, can largely be restored with the help of parallel passages from other summary inscriptions and the Kalḫu Annals.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1898 Winckler, AOF 2 pp. 3–4 (edition)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 150–153 Summ. 6 and pl. LIII (copy, photo, edition)
2007 Na'aman, SAAB 16 pp. 49–50 and 56 (20–24, translation, study)

TEXT

1) [É.GAL ^{m}*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár-ra* MAN GAL MAN *dan-nu*] MAN ŠÚ MAN KUR *aš-šur*.KI
2) [... *am-ru ni-iš* IGI.II] ^{d}EN.LÍL
3) [...] *mu-diš eš-re-e-ti*
4) [*ša ana ... ru-up-pu*]-˹*uš*˺ KUR *aš-šur*.KI *sa-pan* KUR KÚR.MEŠ-*šú*
5) [*aš-šur* EN-*šú*? *ú-ma-'e-ru-šú ul-tu* SAG MAN-*ti-ia a-di x* (x) BALA.MEŠ-*ia* (...) LÚ.*ḫa*]-˹*ṭal*˺-*lu* KUR.*lab-du-di*
6) [... LÚ.*a-ru-mu ma-la ba-šu-ú šá šid-di* ÍD.IDIGNA *ù* ÍD].A.ŠÌTA-*ti*
7) [... *ak-šud ... ina* UGU DU$_6$ *kam-ri ša* URU.*ḫu-mut i-qab*]-˹*bu*˺-*šu-ni*
8) [URU DÙ-*uš* URU.*kar-aš-šur* MU-*šú ab-bi ...* LÚ].˹*na*˺-*si-ku* LÚ.*na-aq-ru*
9) [... *ul-tu* URU.BÀD-*ku-ri-gal-zi* URU.*si-par ša* ^{d}*šá-maš* ÍD].˹*su*˺-*ma-an-dar nàr-ti*
10) [... LÚ].˹*šu*˺-*ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM
11) [*i-na muḫ-ḫi-šú-nu*] ˹*áš*˺-*ku-un*
12) [... KUR].É-*kap-si* KUR.É-*ḫa-am-ban*
13) [... KUR.*ši-ik*]-˹*rak*˺-*ki* ŠU.SI KUR-*i*
14) [...] KUR.É-*ma-at-ti*
15) [... *ša* KUR.*ma-da-a-a* KAL.MEŠ-*te*] *a-bél*
16) [*a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur* GUR-*ra* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM *i-na*] *muḫ-ḫi-šú-nu áš-ku-un*
17) [...] *x* KUR.*si-kib-sa*
18) [...]-*zu-la* KUR.*si-*<*mi*>-*ir-ra* KUR-*ud*
19) [LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM *i-na muḫ-ḫi-šú*]-˹*nu*˺ *áš-ku-un*
20) [KUR.*un-qi*? *a-na*? *paṭ*? *gim-ri-šá*? KUR.É-*a-gu-si*?] *a-na si-ḫír-ti-šá a-bél*
21) [2? LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG.MEŠ-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM.MEŠ *i-na*

1–5a) [Palace of Tiglath-pileser (III), great king, mighty king], king of the world, king of Assyria, [..., chosen by the glance of] the god Enlil, [...] the one who restores sanctuaries, [whom (5) (the god) Aššur, *his lord*, commissioned to ..., to wi]den (the borders of) Assyria, (and) to lay flat the land(s) of his enemies.

5b–11) [From the beginning of my reign until my ...th *palû*, I captured ... (... and) the (tribe) Ḫa]ṭallu, the land Labdudu, [..., (and) Arameans, as many as there were on the banks of the Tigris and] Euphrates [Rivers. ... I built a city on top of a *tell* (lit. "a heaped-up ruin mound") ca]lled [Ḫumut (and) I named it Kār-Aššur. I ... the (tribes) ...], Nasikku, Naqru, [... from the cities Dūr-Kurigalzu (and) Sippar of the god Šamaš], the Sumandar (Šumandar) canal, (10) [to ...]. I placed a eunuch of mine as provincial governor [over them].

12–16) I exercised authority over the lands [...], Bīt-Kapsi, Bīt-Ḫamban, [..., Mount Šik]rakki, a mountain peak, [...] the land Bīt-Matti, (15) [... (and) ... of the mighty Medes. I annexed (them) to Assyria] (and) I placed [a eunuch of mine as provincial governor] over them.

17–19) I conquered the lands [...] ..., Sikibsa, [..., ...]zula, (and) Simirra (Šimirra). I placed [a eunuch of mine as provincial governor over th]em.

20–21) I exercised authority over [*the land Unqi to its full extent* (*and*) *the land Bīt-Agusi*] in its entirety. I placed [*two* eunuchs of mine as provincial governors

1–2 The damaged text is restored from text no. 39 lines 1–2 and text no. 40 lines 1–3. Those texts, both of which are later in date, include the titles (MAN KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI) MAN KUR *šu-me-ri ù* URI.KI MAN *kib-rat* LÍMMU-*ti*, "(king of Babylon,) king of Sumer and Akkad, king of the four quarters (of the world)." Because this inscription does not belong to the family of summary inscriptions composed at the end of Tiglath-pileser III's reign, the titles listed at the beginning of line 2 may have been different from those included in later inscriptions.
4 For *ana ruppuš māt aššur* "to widen (the borders of) Assyria," see Mayer, MDOG 115 (1983) pp. 94–95 (Sargon's Eighth Campaign Account) line 234; and Leichty, RINAP 4 p. 185 Esarhaddon 98 rev. 34–35.
5–7 The restoration of damaged text is based on text no. 39 lines 4–6, text no. 40 lines 3–9, and text no. 47 obv. 5–10.
7–9 The damaged text is restored from text no. 5 lines 1–3 and 5, and from text no. 47 obv. 10–11.
7 *ak-šud* "I captured": Or restore *a-bél* "I exercised authority over."
13 [KUR.*ši-ik*]-˹*rak*˺-*ki* "[Mount Šik]rakki": The restoration is based on text no. 41 line 9′ and text no. 47 obv. 32.
15 The damaged text is restored from text no. 39 line 18.
16 The restoration is based on common stock phrases; for example, see text no. 5 line 8 and text no. 39 line 19.
18 KUR.*si-*<*mi*>-*ir-ra* "the land Simirra": This is probably the URU.*ši-mi-ra* of text no. 39 line 30 and text no. 49 obv. 14′.
19–21 The conjectural restorations are based on text no. 49 obv. 24′–27′ and text no. 50 obv. 1′–rev. 4.
19 [*i-na muḫ-ḫi-šú*]-˹*nu*˺ "[over th]em": The restoration is based on [*i-na*] *muḫ-ḫi-šú-nu* in line 16. Following line 24, the restoration [UGU-*šú*]-˹*nu*˺ is also possible.
21 [*i-na muḫ-ḫi-šú*]-˹*nu*˺ "[over th]em": See the on-page note to line 19.

muḫ-ḫi]-˹*šú*˺-*nu áš-ku-un*
22) [TA URU.*ka-áš-pu-na ša a-ḫi tam-tim* AN.TA URU.*ṣi-mir*]-˹*ra*˺ KUR.*ar-qa-a*
23) [...] ˹*a*˺-*di* KUR.*am-ma-na-na*
24) [... KUR-*ud* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN].˹NAM˺ UGU-*šú-nu áš-ku-un*
25) [... *tam-tim*] AN.TA *šá šùl-mu* ^{d}UTU-*ši*
26) [... *a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*] GUR-*ra*
27) [... *šu-bat*] *ne-eḫ-tú ú-še-šib*
28) [... ^{md}SILIM]-*ma-nu*-MAŠ
29) [...] ˹*ú*˺-*ma-aṣ-ṣi*

over th]em.
22–24) [I conquered from the city Kašpūna, which is on the shore of the Upper Sea, the cities Ṣimir]ra, Arqâ, [...], as far as Mount Ammanāna, [...]. I placed [a eunuch of mine as provincial] governor over them.

25–29) [... the] Upper [Sea] of the Setting Sun [...] I annexed [to Assyria]. I settled [... in] peaceful [dwellings. ... Shal]maneser [...]. I *presented* [...].

47

A large fragment of a clay tablet discovered at Kalḫu preserves eighty-six lines of a long summary inscription of Tiglath-pileser III. The extant text represents about half of the original inscription. The size of the tablet appears to be similar in size to the one inscribed with text no. 49; however, the contents of this inscription are more detailed than that inscription. Composed in or shortly after Tiglath-pileser's 17th *palû* (729) and written for his royal palace in Kalḫu (the Central Palace), as indicated by its building report, this text is the most detailed of Tiglath-pileser's summary inscriptions. Sections, whose lengths vary in size, are separated by horizontal rulings. The inscription opens with the king's titles (obv. 1–4), which are followed by a geographical summary of historical events, beginning with the south, and continuing with events in the east, north, and west. The preserved text contains descriptions of his campaigns to Babylonia (745, 731, 729) (obv. 5–28), Namri and Media (744, 737) (obv. 29–42), Ulluba and Ḫabḫu (739) (obv. 43–44), Urarṭu (743, 735) (obv. 45–50), and after a long gap, which must have dealt with campaigns to the west (partly covered by text no. 48), the defeat of Samsi (733–732) (rev. 1′–6′a). The historical portion concludes with a list of western rulers who brought tribute before the Assyrian king (rev. 6′b–13′). After this list, there are two additional reports of military activities: an engagement against Tabal (rev. 14′–15′) and another against Tyre (rev. 16′), the outcome of both resulting in new kings ascending the throne and immediately paying a heavy tribute to Assyria. Since both of these events appear after the list of tributaries and after the framework of the text had been fixed, these campaigns must have taken place sometime after 732. The last preserved portion of text (lines 17′–36′) contains the only complete building account of Tiglath-pileser from Kalḫu that has survived. Tadmor referred to this text as Summary Inscription 7 (Summ. 7) in Tigl. III.

46 line 22 The damaged text is restored from text no. 49 rev. 1, as well as from text no. 42 line 2′.
46 line 28 This is either a reference to Shalmaneser V or to the city Kār-Shalmaneser. See Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 152 for the former possibility.
46 line 29 Following Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 152, the verb *wuṣṣû*/*muṣṣû* is taken to mean "present, spread out," a unique usage of the word in royal inscriptions. The text is not sufficiently preserved to determine the precise meaning of *muṣṣû* in this context. Cf. CAD U/W p. 287 sub *uṣṣû*.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
K 3751	Kalḫu, South-East Palace	17.5×23.4	c

COMMENTARY

Although K 3751 bears a Kuyunjik British Museum number, it must have been found at Kalḫu since G. Smith marked its provenance, "S. E. Palace, Nimroud," on the tablet. ND 400, a small fragment of a clay tablet also from Kalḫu, may come from the reverse face of this tablet. This may be so, but since it cannot be proved with certainty it is edited separately, as text no. 48; see the commentary to that inscription for further details. The text was collated from the original, which is now in the British Museum, and from photographs (Tadmor, Tigl. III pls. LIV–LV).

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TEXT

Obv.

1) É.GAL ^{m}*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár*-[*ra* LUGAL GAL-*ú* LUGAL *dan-nu* LUGAL ŠÚ LUGAL KUR *aš-šur* LUGAL KÁ.DINGIR.KI LUGAL KUR] ⌜*šu-me*⌝-*ri u* URI.KI LUGAL *kib-rat* LÍMMU-*ti*

2) GURUŠ *qar-du ša ina tu-kul-ti aš-*⌜*šur* EN-*šú kul-lat*⌝ [*la ma-gi-ri-šu* GIM *ḫaṣ-bat-ti ú-daq-qi-qu a*]-⌜*bu*⌝-*biš is-pu-nu-ma zi-qi-qiš im-nu-ú*

3) LUGAL *šá ina zi-kir aš-šur* ^{d}*šá-maš u* ^{d}AMAR.UTU DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ [DU.MEŠ-*ma*] ⌜*ul*⌝-[*tu* ÍD].*mar-ra-ti ša* É-^{m}*ia-ki-ni a-di* KUR.*bi-ik-ni ša* KUR ^{d}*šam-ši*

1–4) Palace of Tiglath-piles[er (III), great king, mighty king, king of the world, king of Assyria, king of Babylon, king of] Sumer and Akkad, king of the four quarters (of the world); valiant man who, with the help of (the god) Aššur, his lord, [smashed like pots] all [who were unsubmissive to him], swept over (them) like [the] Deluge, and considered (them) as (mere) ghosts; the king who [marched about] at the command of the gods Aššur, Šamaš, and Marduk, the great gods, [and] exercised authority over lands fr[om the Bi]tter Sea of Bīt-Yakīn, as far as Mount Bikni in the east, up to the Sea of the Setting Sun, as far as Egypt, [from]

obv. 1–4 The damaged text is restored from text no. 51 lines 1–4.

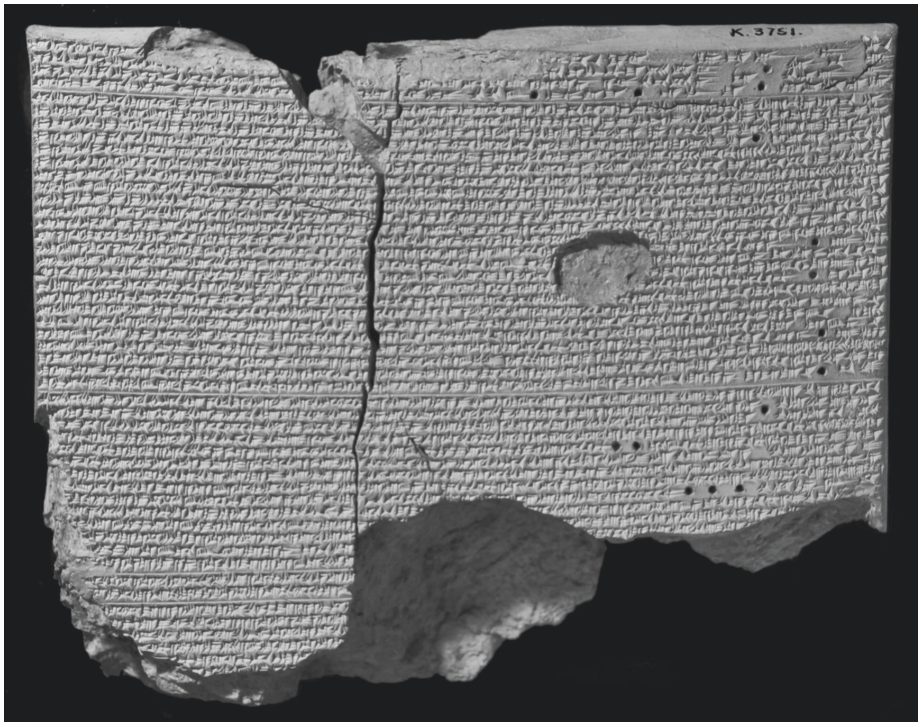

Figure 6. K 3751 (text no. 47, obverse), a clay tablet discovered at Kalḫu inscribed with a summary inscription of Tiglath-pileser III. © Trustees of the British Museum.

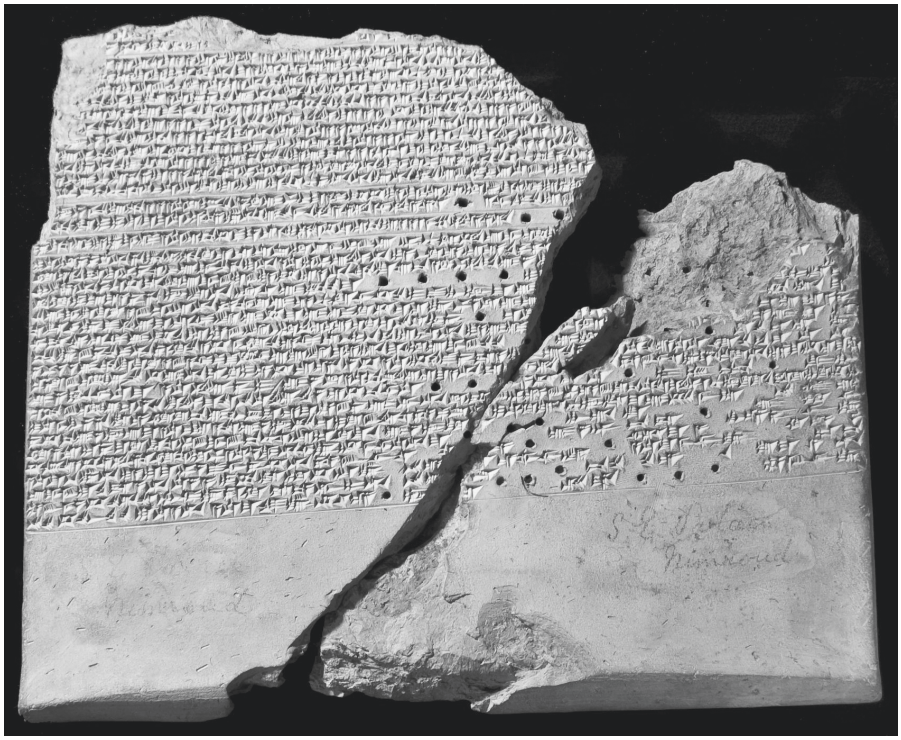

Figure 7. K 3751 (text no. 47, reverse), a clay tablet discovered at Kalḫu inscribed with a summary inscription of Tiglath-pileser III. © Trustees of the British Museum.

4) *ù tam-tim ša šul-mi* ^{d}*šam-ši a-di* KUR.*mu-uṣ-ri* [*ul-tu*] ⌜AN⌝.ÚR *a-di* AN.PA KUR.KUR.MEŠ *i-pe-lu-ma e-pu-šu šar-ru-us-si-in*

the horizon to the zenith, and exercised kingship over them.

5) *ul-tu* SAG LUGAL-*ti-ia a-di* 17 BALA.MEŠ-*ia* LÚ.*i-tu-*⌜*ʾu*⌝ [LÚ.*ru-bu*]-⌜*ʾu*⌝ LÚ.*ḫa-mar-a-ni* LÚ.*lu-ḫu-ú-a-tu* LÚ.*ḫa-ṭal-lu* LÚ.*ru-ub-bu-ú ra-pi-qu* LÚ.*ḫi-ra-a-nu* LÚ.*ra-bi*-DINGIR

6) LÚ.*na-ṣi-ru* LÚ.*gu-lu-su* LÚ.*na-ba-tu* LÚ.*ra-ḫi-qu* LÚ.⌜*ka*⌝-[*pi-ri*] ⌜LÚ⌝.*ru-um-mu-lu-tu* LÚ.*a-di-le-e* LÚ.*gib-re-e* LÚ.*ú-bu-du* LÚ.*gu-ru-mu* LÚ.*ḫu-da-du* LÚ.*ḫi-in-di-ru*

7) LÚ.*da-mu-nu* LÚ.*du-na-nu* LÚ.*ni-il-qu* LÚ.*ra-de-e* LÚ.*da-*⌜*i*⌝-[*x*]-⌜*nu*?⌝ LÚ⌝.*ú-bu-lu* LÚ.*kar-ma-ʾu* LÚ.*am-la-tu* LÚ.*ru-ʾu-a* LÚ.*qa-bi-ʾu* LÚ.*li-iʾ-ta-a-ú* LÚ.*ma-ru-su*

8) LÚ.*a-ma-tu* LÚ.*ḫa-ga-ra-a-nu* URU.BÀD-*ku-ri-gal-zi* URU.*a-di-*⌜*in*⌝-[*ni* URU].⌜*bir*⌝-*tu ša sa-ar-ra-gi-ti* URU.*bir-tu ša la-ab-ba-na-at* URU.*bir-tu ša* URU.*kar-*^{d}EN-KUR.KUR

9) LÚ.*a-ru-mu* DÙ-*šú-nu ša šid-di* ÍD.IDIGNA ÍD.A.ŠÌTA *ù* ÍD.*su-rap-*[*pi*] ⌜*a*⌝-*di lìb-bi* ÍD.*uq-né-e ša* GÚ *tam-tim šap-li-ti ak-šud di-ik-ta-šú-nu a-duk šal-la-su-nu áš-lu-la*

5–10a) From the beginning of my reign until my seventeenth *palû*, I captured, defeated, (and) plundered the (tribes) Ituʾu, [Rubu]ʾu, Ḫamarānu, Luḫuʾatu, Ḫaṭallu, Rubbû, Rapiqu, Ḫīrānu, Rabi-ilu, Naṣiru, Gulusu, Nabātu, Raḫiqu, Ka[piru], Rummulutu, Adilê, Gibrê, Ubudu, Gurumu, Ḫudadu, Ḫindiru (Ḫindaru), Damunu, Dunanu, Nilqu, Radê, Dai[...]nu, Ubulu, Karmaʾu, Amlatu, Ruʾuʾa, Qabiʾu, Liʾtaʾu, Marusu, Amatu, Ḫagarānu, (and those living in) the cities Dūr-Kurigalzu (and) Adin[ni], the fortresses of Sarragitu, Labbanat, (and) Kār-bēl-mātāti, all of the Arameans on the banks of the Tigris, Euphrates, and Surap[pu] Rivers, as far as the Uqnû River, which is by the shore of the Lower Sea. (10) I annexed to Assyria the Arameans, as many as there were, and I placed a eunuch of mine as provincial governor over them.

10) LÚ.*a-ru-mu ma-la ba-šu-u a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ter-ra-áš-šu-nu-ti-*⌜*ma*⌝ LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun ina* UGU DU_6 *kam-ri ša* URU.*ḫu-mut i-qab-bu-šú-u-ni*

11) URU DÙ-*uš* URU.*kar-aš-šur* MU-*šú ab-bi* UN.MEŠ KUR.KUR *ki-šit-ti* ŠU.II-*ia ina lìb-bi ú-še-rib ina sip-par* NIBRU.KI KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI *bár-sipa*.KI GÚ.DU_8.A.KI ⌜*kiš*.KI⌝ *dil-bat*.KI *ù* UNUG.KI *ma-ḫa-zi la šá-na-an*

12) UDU.SISKUR.MEŠ KÙ.MEŠ *a-na* ^{d}EN ^{d}NUMUN.DÙ-*ti* ^{d}AG ^{d}*taš-me-tum* ^{d}U.GUR ^{d}*la-aṣ* ⌜DINGIR⌝.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ EN.MEŠ-*ia aq-qí-ma i-ra-mu* LÚ.SANGA-*ú-ti* KUR.*kár-an-du-ni-áš* DAGAL-*tu a-na paṭ gim-ri-šá a-bél-ma*

13) *e-pu-šá* LUGAL-*ú-sa* LÚ.*pu-qu-du* GIM *sa-pa-ri as-ḫu-up di-ik-ta-šú-nu* ⌜*a*⌝-*duk šal-la-su-nu ma-at-tu áš-lu-la* LÚ.*pu-qu-du šu-a-tu* URU.*la-ḫi-ru ša i-di-bi-ri-i-na* URU.*ḫi-li-im-mu*

14) URU.*pi-il-lu-tu ša pat-ti* KUR.*e-lam-ti a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ter-*⌜*ra*⌝ *ina* ŠU.II LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.GAR.KUR URU.*ar-rap-ḫa am-nu* KUR.*lab-du-du ma-la ba-šu-u as-su-ḫa-am-ma*

15) *ina qé-reb* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-šá-aṣ-bit* KUR.*kal-du a-na si-ḫir-ti-šú ḫu-ḫa-riš as-*⌜*ḫu*⌝-*up ša*

10b–11a) I built a city on top of a *tell* (lit. "a heaped-up ruin mound") called Ḫumut (and) named it Kār-Aššur. I brought the people of (foreign) lands conquered by me therein.

11b–12a) In Sippar, Nippur, Babylon, Borsippa, Cutha, Kish, Dilbat, and Uruk, cult centers without rival, I offered pure sacrifices to the deities Bēl (Marduk), Zarpanītu, Nabû, Tašmētu, Nergal, (and) Laṣ, the great gods, my lords, and they loved my priestly services.

12b–13a) I exercised authority over the extensive land of Karduniaš (Babylonia) to its full extent and exercised kingship over it.

13b–15a) I overwhelmed the (tribe) Puqudu like a (cast) net, defeated them, (and) carried off much booty from them. I annexed to Assyria that (tribe) Puqudu, the city Laḫīru of Idibirīna, (and) the cities Ḫilimmu (and) Pillatu, which are on the border of the land Elam (and) I placed (them) under the authority of a eunuch of mine, the provincial governor of the city Arrapḫa. I deported (the people of) the land Labdudu, as many as there were, and settled (them) in Assyria.

15b–17) I ensnared Chaldea in its entirety as with a bird-snare. As for Nabû-ušabši of (the land Bīt)-Šilāni

obv. 5–9 Cf. text no. 39 lines 4–6, text no. 40 lines 3–9, and text no. 51 lines 5–8. See Frahm, ISIMU 6 (2003) pp. 151–153 for a study of Aramean tribes.
obv. 6 LÚ.⌜*ka*⌝-[*pi-ri*] "the Ka[piru]": The restoration is based on text no. 4 line 6.
obv. 7 -⌜*i*⌝-: Or read as -⌜*at*⌝-.
obv. 14 *ú-ter-*⌜*ra*⌝ "I returned": The reading follows a suggestion by E. Schramm (EAK 2 p. 134), rather than as *ú-ter-*⌜*ma*⌝, as it was read in Tadmor, Tigl. III (p. 160); see Jas, BiOr 55 (1998) col. 194.

^{md}AG-*ú-šab-ši* A ^{m}*ši-la-a-ni di-ik-ta-šú ina*
i-ta-at URU.*sa-ar-rab-a-ni* URU-*šú a-duk*
16) *ù šá-a-šú meḫ-re-et* KÁ.GAL URU-*šú a-na*
GIŠ.*za-qi-pi ú-še-li-šu-ma ú-*⌜*šad*⌝*-gi-la* KUR-*su*
URU.*sa-ar-rab-a-nu ina ši-pi-ik* ⌜SAḪAR.ḪI.A⌝ [*ù*
GIŠ]*.*⌜*šu*⌝*-pi-i ak-šud* 50 LIM 5 LIM UN.MEŠ *a-di*
mar-ši-ti-šú-nu
17) *šal-la-su* NÍG.ŠU-*šú* NÍG.GA-*šú* DAM-*su*
DUMU.MEŠ-*šú* DUMU.MUNUS.MEŠ-*šú ù*
DINGIR.MEŠ-*šú áš-lu-la* ⌜URU⌝ *šu-a-tú a-di*
URU.MEŠ-*ni ša li-me-ti-šú ap-*[*púl aq-qur ina* IZI
áš]-⌜*ru*⌝*-up-ma a-na* DU_6 *u kar-me ú-ter*
18) URU.*tar-ba-ṣu* URU.*ia-bal-lu ak-šud* 30 LIM
UN.MEŠ *a-di mar-ši-ti-šú-nu* [NÍG].ŠU-*šú-nu*
NÍG.GA-*šú-nu u* DINGIR.MEŠ-*šú-nu* ⌜*áš*⌝-[*lu-la*
URU.MEŠ *šu*]*-a-tu-nu a-di* URU.MEŠ-*ni ša*
li-me-ti-šú-nu

19) *ki-ma* DU_6 *a-bu-bi ú-ab-bit* ^{m}*za-qi-ru* DUMU
^{m}*šá-ʾa-al-li i-na a-*⌜*de*⌝*-e* DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ
iḫ-ṭi-ma it-ti [*nak-ri-ia iš-ku-na*] ⌜*pi*⌝*-i-šú a-na*
šá-a-šú a-di LÚ.GAL.MEŠ-*šú ina* ŠU.II *ú-ṣa-bit*
20) *bi-ra-a-ti* AN.BAR *ad-di-šú-nu-ti-ma a-na* KUR
aš-šur.KI *al-qa-a* UN.MEŠ KUR.É-*šá-ʾa-al-li*
ip-la-ḫu-ma URU.BÀD-[^{d}KASKAL.KUR-*a-a* URU]
⌜LUGAL⌝*-ti-šú-nu a-na dan-nu-ti-šú-nu iṣ-ba-tu*
21) URU *šu-a-tu i-na bé-ru-ti ù* GIŠ.*né-pe-ši*
ak-šud-ma qaq-qa-riš ⌜*am*⌝*-nu* 40 LIM 5 ME
UN.MEŠ *a-di mar-ši-ti-šú-nu šal-la-su-*[*nu*
NÍG.ŠU]*-*⌜*šú*⌝*-nu* NÍG.GA-*šú-nu* DAM-*su*
DUMU.MEŠ-*šú* DUMU.MUNUS.MEŠ-*šú ù*
DINGIR.MEŠ-*ni-šú áš-lu-la*
22) URU.*am-li-la-tu ak-šud* UN.MEŠ *a-di*
mar-ši-ti-šú-nu šal-la-su NÍG.ŠU-*šú* NÍG.⌜GA⌝*-šú*
áš-lu-la KUR.É-*šá-ʾa-al-li a-na si-ḫir-ti-šú*
a-bu-biš as-pu-un-ma ú-šaḫ-ri-ba da-ád-me-šú

23) KUR.KUR.MEŠ *šu-a-ti-na a-na mi-ṣir* KUR
aš-šur.KI *ú-ter-ra* ^{m}GIN-NUMUN DUMU
^{m}⌜*a*⌝*-muk-ka-a-ni ina* URU.*sa-pe-e* URU
LUGAL-*ti-šú e-sir-šú di-ik-ta-šú ma-at-tu ina* IGI
KÁ.GAL.MEŠ-*šú a-duk*

24) GIŠ.$KIRI_6$.MEŠ GIŠ.*mu-suk-kan-ni ša ṭe-eḫ* BÀD-*šú*
a-kis-ma 1-*en ul e-zib* GIŠ.⌜GIŠIMMAR⌝.MEŠ-*šú ša*
pi-rik KUR-*šú a-duk-ma ú-ḫi-nu-šú áš-muṭ-ma*
ú-mal-la-a qer-ba-a-ti gi-mir URU.MEŠ-*ni-šú*
25) *ap-púl aq-qur ina* IZI *áš-ru-up* KUR.É-*ši-la-a-ni*
KUR.É-*a-muk-ka-a-ni u* ⌜KUR⌝.É-*šá-ʾa-al-li a-na*
si-ḫir-ti-šú-nu ki-ma DU_6 *a-bu-bi ú-ab-bit a-na*
DU_6 *u kar-me ú-ter*

(lit. "son of Šilāni"), I defeated him on the outskirts of the city Sarrabānu, his city. Moreover, I impaled him before the gate of his city, while making (the people of) his land watch. By means of earthworks [and] battering rams, I captured the city Sarrabānu. I carried off 55,000 people, together with their possessions, his booty, his property, his goods, his wife, his sons, his daughters, and his gods. I de[stroyed, devastated, (and) bu]rned [with fire] that city, together with cities in its environs, and turned (them) into mounds of ruins (lit. "mounds and ruins").

18–19a) I captured the cities of Tarbaṣu (and) Yaballu. I car[ried off] 30,000 people, together with their possessions, their [pro]perty, their goods, and their gods. I destroyed [t]hose [cities], together with cities in their environs, (making them) like *tell*s after the Deluge.

19b–21) Zaqiru of (the land Bīt)-Šaʾalli (lit. "son of Šaʾalli") neglected the loyalty oath (sworn by) the great gods and [conspir]ed with [my enemies]. I personally captured him, together with his nobles, (20) placed them in iron fetters, and took (them) to Assyria. The people of the land Bīt-Šaʾalli became frightened and they made the city Dūr-[Baliḫāya], their royal [city], their fortress. By means of artificial mounds and siege machines, I conquered that city and utterly demolished (it). I carried off 40,500 people, together with their possessions, th[eir] booty, their [property], their goods, (as well as) his (Zaqiru's) wife, his sons, his daughters, and his gods.

22–23a) I conquered the city Amlilatu. I carried off (its) people, together with their possessions, its booty, its property, (and) its goods. I swept over the land Bīt-Šaʾalli in its entirety like the Deluge and devastated its settlements. I annexed those lands to Assyria.

23b–24a) I confined Mukīn-zēri of (the land Bīt)-Amukāni (lit. "son of Amukāni") to Sapê (Šapīya), his royal city. I inflicted a heavy defeat upon him before his city gates. I cut down the orchards (and) *musukkannu*-trees that were near his (city) wall; I did not leave a single one (standing). I killed date-palms throughout his land by ripping off their (text: "its") fruit and filling the meadows (with them).

24b–25) I destroyed, devastated, (and) burned with fire all of his cities. Like *tell*s after the Deluge, I destroyed the lands Bīt-Šilāni, Bīt-Amukāni, and Bīt-Šaʾalli in their entirety, (and) turned (them) into mounds of ruins (lit. "mounds and ruins").

obv. 20 The damaged text is restored from text no. 40 line 14.
obv. 21 For an alternate interpretation, cf. AHw p. 123 sub *berûtu*.

26) *ma-da-tu ša* ^{m}*ba-la-su* DUMU ^{m}*dak-ku-ri* ^{m}*na-di-ni* UD.UD.ʿAKʾ-*a-a* KÙ.BABBAR ʿKÙʾ.GI *ni-siq-ti* NA_4.MEŠ *am-ḫur* ^{md}AMAR.UTU-A-SUM.NA DUMU ^{m}*ia-ki-ni* LUGAL *tam-tim ša ina* LUGAL.MEŠ-*ni* AD.MEŠ-*ia a-na ma-ḫar ma-am-man la il-li-kam-ma*
27) *la ú-na-áš-ši-qa* GÌR.II.MEŠ-*šú-un pul-ḫi me-lam-me ša aš-šur* EN-*ia is-ḫu-pu-šú-ma* ʿaʾ-*na* URU.*sa-pi-ia a-di maḫ-ri-ia il-li-kam-ma ú-na-áš-ši-qa* GÌR.II.MEŠ-*ia* KÙ.GI *e-per* KUR-*šú a-na ma-aʾ-de-e*
28) *šu-kut-ti* KÙ.GI NA_4 GÚ.MEŠ KÙ.GI *ni-siq-ti* NA_4.MEŠ *bi-nu-ut tam-tim* GIŠ.ʿÙRʾ.MEŠ GIŠ.ʿESI GIŠ.*elʾ-lu-tu* Ú.LAL Ú.LÚ-*a-nu lu-bul-ti bir-me* ŠIM.ḪI.A DÙ-*ma* GU_4.MEŠ *u ṣe-e-ni ma-da-ta-šú am-ḫur*

26–28) I received the payment of Balāssu of (the land Bīt)-Dakkūri (lit. "son of Dakkūri") (and) Nādinu of (the city) Larak: silver, gold, (and) precious stones. (As for) Marduk-apla-iddina (II) (Merodach-baladan) of (the land Bīt)-Yakīn (lit. "son of Yakīn"), a king of the Sea(land) who had not come before any of the kings, my ancestors, and who had not kissed their feet, fear of the brilliance of (the god) Aššur, my lord, overwhelmed him and he came to the city Sapīya (Šapīya), before me, and kissed my feet. I received as his payment natural, unrefined gold in great quantity, jewelry made of gold, a gold necklace, pearls (lit. "precious stones, produce of the sea"), beams of ebony, *ellūtu*-wood, *ašqulālu*-plant(s), *amīlānu*-plant(s), multi-colored garments, all types of aromatics, oxen, and sheep and goats.

29) KUR.*nam-ri* KUR.É-*sa-an-gi-bu-ti* KUR.É-*ḫa-am-ban* KUR.*su-mur-zu* KUR.*ba-ar-ʿruʾ-a* KUR.É-*zu-al-za-áš* KUR.É-*ma-at-ti* URU.*ni-qu ša* KUR.*tup-li-ia-áš* KUR.É-*tar-an-za-a-a* KUR.*par-su-a* KUR.É-*za-at-ti*
30) ʿKUR.Éʾ-*ab-da-da-ni* KUR.É-*kap-si* KUR.É-*sa-an-gi* KUR.É-*ur-zak-ki* KUR.É-^{d}15 URU.*zak-ru-ti* KUR.*gi-zi-ni-ki-is-si* KUR.*ni-iš-šá-a* URU.*ṣi-bu-ur* URU.*ú-ri-im-za-an* KUR.*ra-ʾu-ú-sa-an*
31) [KUR].ʿúʾ-*pa-ri-a* KUR.*bu-us-tu-us* KUR.*a-ri-ar-mi* KUR DAR.LUGAL.MEŠ.MUŠEN KUR.*sa-ʿakʾ-su-uk-ni* KUR.*a-ra-qu-ut-tu* KUR.*kar-zi-ib-ra* KUR.*gu-kin-na-na* KUR.É-*sa-ag-ba-at* KUR.*si-il-ḫa-zi*
32) [*ša*] ʿ*danʾ-nu-tú ša* DUMU KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI *i-qab-bu-šú-u-ni* KUR.*ru-ú-*<*a*> *a-di* KUR É.MUN KUR.*uš-qaq-qa-a-na* KUR.*ši-ik-ra-ki ša* KÙ.GI *na-ge-e ša* KUR.*ma-da-a-a* KAL.MEŠ *a-na paṭ gim-ri-šú-nu ḫu-ḫa-riš ak-tùm-ma*

29–32) As with a bird-snare, I ensnared the lands Namri, Bīt-Sangibūti, Bīt-Ḫamban, Sumurzu, (Bīt)-Barrūa, Bīt-Zualzaš, (and) Bīt-Matti, the city Niqqu of the land Tupliaš, the lands Bīt-Taranzāya, Parsua, Bīt-Zatti, (30) Bīt-Abdadāni, Bīt-Kapsi, Bīt-Sangi, (and) Bīt-Urzakki, the cities Bīt-Ištar (and) Zakruti, the lands Gizinikissi (and) Niššāya, the cities Ṣibur (and) Urimzan, the lands Raʾusan, Uparia, Bustus, Ariarma — *the land of roosters* — Sa[k]sukni, Araquttu, Karzibra, Gukinnana, (and) Bīt-Sagbat, Mount Silḫazu, [which] they call the fortress of the Babylonian(s), Mount Rūa, as far as the salt desert of the lands Ušqaqāna (and) Šikrakki — (the land) of gold — (and) the districts of the mighty Medes to their full extent.

33) [*di*]-*ik-ta-šú-nu ma-at-tu a-duk* 60 LIM 5 ME UN.MEŠ *a-di mar-ši-ti-šú-*ʿ*nu*ʾ ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ-ʿ*šú*ʾ-*nu* ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA.<MEŠ>-*šú-nu* ANŠE.*ud-ra-a-ti-šú-nu* GU_4.MEŠ-*šú-nu ṣe-e-ni-šú-nu a-na la ma-ni áš-lu-la*

33–34a) I inflicted a heavy [de]feat upon them. I carried off 60,500 people, together with their possessions, their horses, their mules, their Bactrian camels, their oxen, (and) their sheep and goats, without number. I destroyed, devastated, (and) burned with fire their [cit]ies. I turned (them) into mounds of ruins (lit. "mounds and ruins").

34) [URU].ʿMEŠʾ-*ni-šú-nu ap-púl aq-qur ina* IZI *áš-ru-up a-na* DU_6 *u kar-me ú-ter* KUR.*nam-ri* KUR.É-*sa-an-gi-bu-ti* KUR.É-*ḫa-am-ban* KUR.*su-mur-zu* KUR.É-*bar-ru-a* KUR.É-*zu-al-za-áš*
35) [KUR.É]-*ma-at-ti* URU.*niq-qu ša* KUR.*tup-li-ia-áš* KUR.É-*tar-an-za-a-*ʿ*a*ʾ KUR.*pa-ar-su-a*

34b–36a) I annexed to Assyria the lands Namri, Bīt-Sangibūti, Bīt-Ḫamban, Sumurzu, Bīt-Barrūa, Bīt-Zualzaš, (and) (35) [Bīt]-Matti, the city Niqqu of the land Tupliaš, the lands Bīt-Taranzāya, Parsua, Bīt-Zatti, Bīt-Abdadāni, Bīt-Kapsi, Bīt-Sangi, (and) Bīt-Urzakki, (and) the cities Bīt-Ištar (and) Zakruti, (cities) of the mighty Medes.

obv. 26 *tam-tim* "sea": Instead of the expected KUR *tam-tim* "Sealand." See text no. 51 line 19, with the on-page note to that line.
obv. 28 ʿGIŠ.*elʾ-lu-tu* "*ellūtu*-wood": As suggested by W.G. Lambert (personal communication), this may be a rare, foreign word.
obv. 31 KUR DAR.LUGAL.MEŠ.MUŠEN "*the land of roosters*": See the on-page note to text no. 41 line 8′.
obv. 32 KUR.*ru-ú-*<*a*> "Mount Rūa": Cf. text no. 16 line 6. KUR É.MUN KUR.*uš-qaq-qa-a-na* KUR.*ši-ik-ra-ki* "the salt desert of the lands Ušqaqāna (and) Šikrakki": See the on-page note to text no. 41 line 9′.
obv. 33 60 LIM 5 ME "60,500": Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 164–165 wrongly has 6,500 in both the transliteration and translation.

KUR.É-*za-at-ti* KUR.É-*ab-da-da-ni* KUR.É-*kap-si* KUR.É-*sa-an-gi* KUR.É-*ur-zak-ki* URU.É-^{d}15

36) [URU].ᵀ*zak*ᵀ-*ru-ti ša* KUR.*ma-da-a-a* KAL.MEŠ *a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ter-ra* URU.MEŠ-*ni ša qer-bi-šú-nu a-na eš-šú-ti* DÙ-*uš* GIŠ.TUKUL *aš-šur* EN-*ia ina lìb-bi ar-mi* UN.MEŠ KUR.KUR *ki-šit-ti* ŠU.II-*ia ina* ŠÀ *ú-še-rib*

36b–37a) I rebuilt the cities inside them (those lands), set up the weapon of (the god) Aššur, my lord, therein, (and) brought the people of (foreign) lands conquered by me therein. I placed [...] eunuchs of mine as provincial governors over them.

37) [*x* LÚ].*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM.MEŠ UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun ṣa-lam* LUGAL-*ti-ia ina* KUR.*ti-ik-ra-*ᵀ*ak-ki* URU.É-^{d}ᵀ15 URU.*ṣi-bu-ur* KUR.*a-ri-ar-mi* KUR DAR.LUGAL.MEŠ.MUŠEN

37b–38a) I erected my royal image in the land Tikrakki, in the cities Bīt-Ištar (and) Ṣibur, in the land Ariarma — *the land of roosters* — (and) at [Mount S]ilḫazu, which they call the fortress of the Babylonian(s).

38) [KUR.*si*]-ᵀ*il*ᵀ-*ḫa-zi ša dan-nu-tu ša* DUMU KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI *i-qab-bu-šú-ni ul-ziz ma-*ᵀ*da*ᵀ-[*tu ša* KUR.*ma-da*]-ᵀ*a*ᵀ-*a* KUR.*el-li-pa-a-a ù* EN.URU.MEŠ-*ni ša* KUR-*e* DÙ-*šú-nu a-di* KUR.*bi-*ᵀ*ik-ni*ᵀ

38b–39a) [I received] the payme[nt of the Med]es, the people of the land Ellipu, and the city rulers of all of the mountain regions, as far as Mount Bikni — [...], horses, mules, Bactrian camels, oxen, and sheep and goats, without num[ber].

39) [*x x*] ᵀANŠE.KUR.RAᵀ.MEŠ ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA.MEŠ ANŠE.*ud-ra-a-ti* GU_4.MEŠ *ù ṣe-e-*ᵀ*ni a-na la ma*ᵀ-[*ni am-ḫur* ^{m}*ir-an-zu* KUR.*man-na*]-ᵀ*a*ᵀ-*a qur-di ta-nit-ti ša aš-šur* EN-*ia ša ina* KUR.MEŠ-*e* DÙ-*šú-nu* ᵀ*e*ᵀ-[*te-ep-pu-šú iš-me-ma*]

39b–41) [Iranzu of the land Mann]ea [heard about] the glorious valor of (the god) Aššur, my lord, that I [had accomplished again and again] throughout all of the mountain regions [and (40) the brilliance] of (the god) Aššur, my lord, overwhelmed him. He came to the city Dūr-Tiglath-pileser ("Fort Tiglath-pileser"), which [..., be]fore me, (and) kiss[ed my feet. *I received* ... hor]ses, mules, oxen, and sheep and goats, military equipment, [...].

40) [*me-lam*]-ᵀ*me*ᵀ *aš-šur* EN-*ia is-ḫu-pu-šu-ma a-na* URU.BÀD-^{m}*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár-ra ša* [*... a*]-ᵀ*di*ᵀ *maḫ-ri-ia il-li-kam ú-na-*ᵀ*áš-ši*ᵀ-[*qa* GÌR.II-*ia ...*]

41) [ANŠE.KUR].ᵀRA.MEŠᵀ ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA.MEŠ GU_4.MEŠ *ù ṣe-e-ni* GIŠ.*til-li* [...]

42) [LÚ.*šu*]-ᵀ*ut* SAGᵀ-*ia* ^{m}*aš-šur*-KAL-*in-a-ni a-na* KUR.*ma-da-a-a* KAL.MEŠ *ša* KUR ^{d}ᵀ*šam*ᵀ-[*ši aš-pur* 5 LIM ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ UN.MEŠ GU_4.MEŠ *ù ṣe-e-ni a-na la ma-ni il-qa-a*]

42) [I sent a eu]nuch of mine, Aššur-da''inanni, against the mighty Medes in the ea[st. He took 5,000 horses, people, oxen, and sheep and goats, without number].

43) [KUR.*ul-lu*]-*ba* KUR.*ḫab-ḫu a-na gi-mir-ti-šú ak-šud a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur* GUR-*ra* [(...) *ina qé-reb* KUR.*ul-lu-ba* URU DÙ-*uš* URU.*aš-šur*-BA-*šá* MU-*šú ab-bi*]

43–44) I captured the lands [Ullu]ba (and) Ḫabḫu in their (text: "its") entirety (and) I annexed (them) to Assyria. [(...) I built a city in the land Ulluba (and) I named it Aššur-iqīša]. Inside (it), I founded [a palace for] my royal [resid]ence. I set up the weapon of (the god) Aššur, my lord, therein, (and) [settled the] people of (foreign) la[nds conquered by me therein. ...].

44) [É.GAL *mu*]-ᵀ*šab*ᵀ LUGAL-*ti-ia ina lìb-bi ad-di* GIŠ.TUKUL *aš-šur* EN-*ia ina lìb-bi ar-mi* UN.MEŠ ᵀKURᵀ.[KUR *ki-šit-ti* ŠU.II-*ia i-na lìb-bi ú-še-šib ...*]

45) [^{md}15-BÀD KUR.*ú*]-*ra-ar-ṭa-a-a* ^{m}*su-lu-ma-al* KUR.*me-lid-da-a-a* ^{m}*tar-ḫu-*ᵀ*la*ᵀ-[*ra* KUR.*gúr-gu-ma-a-a ...*]

45–50) [(As for) Sarduri of the land U]rarṭu, Sulumal of the land Melid, Tarḫula[ra of the land Gurgum, ...] Kuštašpi of the land Kummuḫu, [they (Sarduri and allies) ...] to capture and plunder [Assyrian territory ... Be]tween the lands Kištan and Ḫalpi, districts of

46) [... ^{m}]ᵀ*ku*ᵀ-*uš-ta-áš-pi* KUR.*ku-muḫ-a-a a-na ka-šá-di šá-la-li* [*mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur ...*]

obv. 37 [*x* LÚ].*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM.MEŠ "[...] eunuchs of mine as provincial governors": For the number of governors appointed here, see text no. 7 lines 5–6, text no. 8 lines 6–7, text no. 35 i 9′–10′, and text no. 39 line 19.

obv. 38–39 The damaged text is restored from text no. 41 lines 12′–15′, as well as from text no. 35 i 11′–14′; the restoration of Tadmor, Tigl. III (p. 166) is modified here; see Frahm, AfO 44/45 (1997–98) p. 403.

obv. 38 [KUR.*ma-da*]-ᵀ*a*ᵀ-*a* "[the Med]es": Restored from text no. 35 i 12′.

obv. 40 [*me-lam*]-ᵀ*me*ᵀ "brilliance": Pl. noun, instead of the singular *namurrat* ("terrifying radiance"), as suggested in Tadmor, Tigl. III (p. 166); see Schramm, Orientalia NS 68 (1999) p. 171.

obv. 42 The damaged text is restored from text no. 41 lines 13′–15′.

obv. 43–44 The restoration is based on context and from text no. 41 lines 29′–31′ and text no. 49 obv. 7′. This account is a very short version of the campaign of the 7th *palû*. Cf. text no. 39 lines 28–29 and the account of text no. 37.

obv. 45–50 The Sarduri episode can be partly restored from parallel accounts in text no. 39 lines 20–25 and text no. 41 lines 15′–26′. A more detailed version of that episode is found in text no. 9 and text no. 35 i 21′–37′.

47) [... *ina*] ⌜*bi*⌝-*rit* KUR.*kiš-ta-an ù* KUR.*ḫal-pi na-ge-e ša* KUR.⌜*ku*⌝-[*muḫ-ḫi* BAD_5.BAD_5-*šú-nu* SÌG-*ma* (*ana la ma-né-e*) ...]

48) [*da-me qu-ra*]-⌜*di*⌝-*šú-nu* ÍD.*si-in-zi* ÍD-*tu ki-ma na-ba-si* [*aṣ-ru-up* ...]

49) [*nap-ḫar*?] ⌜KARAŠ?-*šú*⌝-*nu e-kim-šú-nu-ti ina* $MURUB_4$ ⌜*ti*⌝-[*du-ki-ma* ...]

50) [...] *x* ⌜GIŠ.NÁ.MEŠ LUGAL-*ti*⌝ [...]

Lacuna

Rev.

Lacuna

1′) [...]-*ma ina* ⌜IZI *áš-ru*⌝-[*up* ⌜*sa-am-si la-pa-an* GIŠ.TUKUL.MEŠ-*ia* KAL.MEŠ *taš-ḫu-ut-ma* ANŠE.A.AB.BA.MEŠ MUNUS.ANŠE.*a-na-qa-a-te a-di* ANŠE.*ba-ak-ka-ri-ši-na*]

2′) [*a-na* KUR *aš*]-*šur a-di maḫ-ri-ia* ⌜*ta*⌝-[*áš-šá-a* LÚ.*qe-e-pu ina muḫ*]-*ḫi*-⌜*šá áš-kun*⌝-[*ma* 10 LIM LÚ.ERIM.MEŠ ...]

3′) [URU.*ma-as*]-⌜*'a*⌝-*a-a* URU.*te-ma-a-a* URU.*sa-ab-'a-a-a* URU.*ḫa-a-a-ap-pa-a-a* URU.*ba-da-na-a-a* ⌜URU⌝.[*ḫa-at-ti-a-a* LÚ.*i-di-ba-a'-il-a-a ... ša mi-ṣir* KUR.KUR]

4′) [*ša šu-lum* ^{d}]UTU-*ši ša mám-ma la i-du-šú-nu-ti-ma a-šar-šú-un ru-ú-qu ta-nit-ti be-lu-ti-ia* [*al-ka-ka-at qur-di-ia iš-mu-ma ú-ṣal-lu-ú be-lu-ti*]

5′) [KÙ.GI KÙ].BABBAR ANŠE.A.AB.BA.MEŠ MUNUS.ANŠE.*a-na-qa-a-ti* ŠIM.ḪI.A DÙ-*a-ma ma-da-ta-šú-nu ki-i* 1-*en a-di* ⌜*maḫ*⌝-[*ri-ia ú-bi-lu-nim-ma ú-na-áš-ši-qu* GÌR.II-*ia*]

6′) [^{m}*i*]-⌜*di*⌝-*bi-'i-i-li a-na* LÚ.Ì.DU_8-*ú-ti ina* UGU KUR.*mu-uṣ-ri áš-ku-un i-na* KUR.KUR.MEŠ DÙ-*ši-na šá x* [...]

7′) [*ma-da-at*]-⌜*tu*⌝ *ša* ^{m}*ku-uš-ta-áš-pi* KUR.*ku-muḫ-a-a* ^{m}*ú-ri-ik* KUR.*qu-u-a-a* ^{m}*si-bi-it-ti-bi-'i-il* ⌜URU⌝.[*gu-ub-la-a-a* ^{m}*ḫi-ri-mu* KUR.*ṣur-ra-a-a* ^{m}*pi-si-ri-is* URU.*gar-ga-miš-a-a*]

8′) [^{m}*e-ni*]-*ìl* KUR.*ḫa-am-ma-ta-a-a* ^{m}*pa-na-am-mu-u* URU.*sa-am-'a-la-a-a* ^{m}*tar-ḫu-la-ra* KUR.*gúr-gu-ma-a-a* ^{m}*su*-⌜*lu*⌝-[*ma-al* KUR.*me-lid-da-a-a* ^{m}*da-di-i-lu* URU.*kas-ka-a-a*]

9′) [^{m}*ú*]-⌜*as*⌝-*sur-me* KUR.*ta-bal-a-a* ^{m}*uš-ḫi-it-ti* URU.*tu-na-a-a* ^{m}*ur-bal-la-a* URU.*tu-ḫa-na-a-a* ^{m}*tu-ḫa-am*-[*me* URU.*iš-tu-un-da-a-a* ^{m}*ú-ri-im-mì-i* URU.*ḫu-bi-iš-na-a-a*]

10′) [^{m}*ma*]-*ta-an-bi-'i-il* URU.*ar-ma-da-a-a* ^{m}*sa-ni-pu* URU.*É-am-ma-na-a-a* ^{m}*sa-la-ma-nu* KUR.*ma-'a-ba-a-a* ^{m}*x*-[...]

11′) [^{m}*mi*]-*ti-in-ti* KUR.*as-qa-lu-na-a-a* ^{m}*ia-ú-ḫa-zi* KUR.*ia-ú-da-a-a* ^{m}*qa-uš-ma-la-ka*

the land K[ummuḫu, I (utterly) defeated them and ... With the blood of] their [warr]iors [I dyed] the Sinzi River as red as dyed wool. [...] I took their [*entire ca*]*mp* away from them. In the midst of [that] bat[tle, I ...] ..., (their) royal beds [...]

Lacuna

Lacuna

Rev. 1′–2′) I se[t the rest of her (Samsi's) possessions (and) her tents, her people's safeguard *within her camp*], on fire. [Samsi became startled by my mighty weapons and] she [brought camels, she-camels, with their young, to As]syria, before me. I placed [a representative (of mine) ov]er her [and ... 10,000 soldiers ...].

Rev. 3′–6′a) The people of the cities [Mas]'a, Tema, Saba, Ḫayappa, Badanu, (and) [Ḫatte, (and) the (tribes) Idiba'ilu, ..., who are on the border of the west]ern [lands], whom none (of my predecessors) had known about, and whose country is remote, [heard about] the fame of my majesty (and) [my heroic deeds, and (thus) they beseeched my lordship]. (rev. 5′) As one, [they brought] befo[re me gold, sil]ver, camels, she-camels, (and) all types of aromatics as their payment [and they kissed my feet]. I appointed [Id]ibi'ilu as the "gatekeeper" facing Egypt.

Rev. 6′b–13′) In all of the (foreign) lands that ... [... I received the paymen]t of Kuštašpi of the land Kummuḫu, Urik(ki) of the land Que, Sibitti-bi'il of the city [Byblos, Hiram of the land Tyre, Pisīris of the city Carchemish, Ēnī]-il of the land Hamath, Panammû of the city Sam'al, Tarḫulara of the city Gurgum, Sulu[mal of the land Melid, Dadīlu of the city Kaska, U]assurme of the land Tabal, Ušḫitti of the city Tuna, Urballâ of the city Tuḫana, Tuḫam[mi of the city Ištunda, Urimmi of the city Ḫubišna, (rev. 10′) Ma]ttan-bi'il (Mattan-Ba'al) of the city Arvad, Sanīpu of the land Bīt-Ammon, Salāmānu of the land Moab, ...[... of ..., ... of ..., Mi]tinti of the land Ashkelon, Jehoahaz of the land Judah, Qauš-malaka of the land Edom, Muṣ...[... of ..., ... of ..., (and) Ḫa]nūnu of the city Gaza: gold, silver, tin, iron, lead, multi-colored garments, linen garments, the garments of their lands, red-purple wool, [..., all kinds of] costly articles, produce of the sea (and) dry land, commodities of their lands, royal treasures, horses (and) mules broken to the yo[ke, ...].

rev. 1′–2′ For the restoration of damaged text in the Samsi episode, see the on-page note to text no. 42 lines 19′–34′.

rev. 7′–13′ This is a list of all of the newly subjugated western vassals and their tribute. It includes rulers who submitted in 738 (lines 7′–9′ = text no. 14 line 11–text no. 15 line 2, and text no. 35 iii 3–18) and rulers who submitted in 734 (lines 10′–12′). For further details, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 265–268 (Supplementary Study D).

KUR.*ú-du-mu-a-a* ^{m}*mu-uṣ-x*-[...]

12′) [^{m}*Ḫa*]-*a-nu-ú-nu* URU.*Ḫa-za-at-a-a* KÙ.GI KÙ.BABBAR AN.NA AN.BAR A.BÁR *lu-bul-ti bir-me* TÚG.GADA *lu-bul-ti* KUR-*šú-nu* SÍG.ZA.GÌN.SA$_5$ [...]

13′) [*mim-ma*] *aq-ru bi-nu-ut tam-tim na-ba-li ṣi-bu-ta-at* KUR-*šú-nu ni-ṣir-ti* LUGAL-*ti* ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA.MEŠ LAL-*at* GIŠ.*ni*-[*ri ... am-ḫur*]

14′) [^{m}*ú*]-*as-sur-me* KUR.*ta-bal-a-a a-na ep-šet* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-maš-šil-ma a-di maḫ-ri-ia la il-li-ka* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.GAL [SAG *a-na* KUR.*ta-bal áš-pur ...*]

15′) [^{m}*Ḫu*]-*ul-li-i* DUMU *la ma-ma-na ina* GIŠ.GU.ZA LUGAL-*ti-šú ú-še-šib* 10 GUN KÙ.GI 1 LIM GUN KÙ.BABBAR 2 LIM ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ [... ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA.MEŠ *ta-mar-ta-šu am-ḫur*]

Rev. 14′–15′) [U]assurme of the land Tabal acted as if he were the equal of Assyria and he did not come before me. [I sent] a eunuch of mine, the chief [eunuch, to the land Tabal. ...]. I placed [Ḫu]llî, a commoner (lit. "son of a nobody") on his royal throne. [I received] 10 talents of gold, 1,000 talents of silver, 2,000 horses, (and) [... mules as his audience gift].

16′) ⌜LÚ⌝.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.GAL SAG *a-na* URU.*ṣur-ri áš-pur ša* ^{m}*mé-e-te-en-na* URU.*ṣur-ra-a-a* 1 ME 50 GUN KÙ.GI [2 LIM GUN KÙ.BABBAR *ta-mar-ta-šú am-ḫur*]

Rev. 16′) I sent a eunuch of mine, the chief eunuch, to the city Tyre. [I received] from Metenna of the city Tyre 150 talents of gold (and) [2,000 talents of silver as his audience gift].

17′) *i-na uz-ni ni-kil-ti ḫa-sis-si pal-ke-e ša iš-ru-ka* ABGAL DINGIR.MEŠ NUN ^{d}*nu-dím-mud* É.GAL GIŠ.⌜EREN⌝ [... *ana mu-šab* EN-*ti-ia*]

18′) *ù* É *ḫi-it-la-an-ni tam-šil* É.GAL KUR.*ḫa-at-ti a-na mul-ta-ʾu-ti-ia ina qé-reb* URU.*kal-ḫi* DÙ-*uš* [*x* KÙŠ GAL-*tu šid-du* 60 KÙŠ GAL-*tu pu-ú-tu*]

19′) *mi-šiḫ-ti qaq-qa-ri-ša* UGU É.GAL.MEŠ AD.MEŠ-*ia maḫ-ra-a-ti ul-tu lìb-bi* ÍD.IDIGNA *ú-šá-*⌜*tir*⌝-[*ma aṣ-ṣa-ba-ta ...*] *x* [*x*]

20′) *gi-mir* DUMU *um-ma-a-ni ḫa-as-su-ti nak-liš ú-kaṣ-ṣip-ma* ⌜*ad*⌝-[...] *x x* [*x*]

21′) 20 KÙŠ GAL-*tu šu-pul* A.MEŠ *ez-zu-ti* NA$_4$.*pi-lu-ú dan-nu* GIM *ši-pik* KUR-*i áš-pu-uk-ma ú*-[...]-⌜*ma*⌝ *mi-le-*⌜*e*⌝-[*šá*]

22′) *tam-li-ši-in áš-kun-ma iš-di-šin ú-kin-ma ú-šaq-qí re-es-si-in* 1/2 NINDA 2/3 KÙŠ É [... *ú*]-*kaṣ-ṣir-ma*

23′) IGI-*et* IM.SI.SÁ *ú-maḫ-ḫi-ra* KÁ.MEŠ-*šin ina* ZÚ AM.SI GIŠ.ESI GIŠ.TÚG GIŠ.*mu-suk-kan-ni* GIŠ.⌜EREN GIŠ.ŠUR⌝.[MÌN GIŠ.LI$^{?}$ *ù*$^{?}$] GIŠ.*dup-ra-a-ni*

24′) *bi-lat* LUGAL.MEŠ-*ni* KUR.*ḫat-ti mal-ki* KUR.*a-ri-me ù* KUR.*kal-di ša ina mé-tel qar-ra-du-ti-ia ú-šak*-[*ni-šú a*]-⌜*na*⌝ GÌR.II-⌜*ia*⌝ [... *áš*]-⌜*kun la-le*⌝-*e ú-mal-li*

25′) 5 1/2 NINDA 4 KÙŠ *ul-tu šu-pul* A.MEŠ *a-di pa-áš-qi ši-kit-ta-šin-*<<*ma*>> *e-ṣir-ma* UGU

Rev. 17′–19′) With the keen understanding (and) broad knowledge that the sage of the gods, the prince, the god Nudimmud (Ea), granted to me, I built in Kalḫu a cedar palace, [... for my lordly residence] and a *bīt-ḫilāni*, a replica of a palace of the land Ḫatti (Syria-Palestine), for my pleasure. I made the dimensions of its site [... large cubits in length (and) sixty large cubits in width] larger than the former palaces of my ancestors [by (re)claiming] (land) from the Tigris River (by filling it in). [...] ... [...].

Rev. 20′–23′a) I cleverly made plans with (the help of) all of the skilled craftsmen and ... [...] ... [...]. Like the base of a mountain, I piled up heavy limestone (blocks to a depth of) twenty large cubits in the raging waters and I [... *stopped* its] flooding. I put up their terraces, secured their foundations, and raised high their summits. (To a height of) one half *nindanu* (and) two-thirds of a cubit, [I] *constructed rooms of* [...] and I made their gates face north.

Rev. 23′b–24′) [*I decor*]*ated* (lit. "I established") (them) with ivory, ebony, boxwood, *musukkannu*-wood, c[eda]r, *šur*[*mēnu*]-wood, [*burāšu-juniper*, *and*] juniper — (which was) tribute from the kings of the land Ḫatti (Syria-Palestine) (and) from Aramean and Chaldean rulers whom I sub[dued (and) ...] with the power of my heroism — (and) I filled (them) with splendor.

Rev. 25′) (To a height of) five and one half *nindanu* (and) four cubits, from the depth of the water to (their)

rev. 17′–19′ The damaged text is restored from text no. 25 lines 1′–4′.

rev. 23′ GIŠ.⌜EREN GIŠ.ŠUR⌝.[MÌN] "c[eda]r, *šur*[*mēnu*]-wood": The reading is based on J. Novotny's collation of the original and J. Novotny and S. Yamada's collation of the photograph published in Tadmor, Tigl. III (pl. LV). The restoration was suggested by J. Novotny, who noted parallel lists of woods in Sennacherib inscriptions from Nineveh; for example, cf. Luckenbill, Senn. p. 96 line 79.

É.GAL.MEŠ KUR.KUR *ú-šar-*[*ri*]-˹*ḫa*˺ *ep-še-es-si-in*

copings, I designed their structure and I made their workmanship more resp[len]dent than the palaces of (foreign) lands.

26′) GIŠ.ÙR.MEŠ GIŠ.EREN *še-ḫu-ú-ti ša ki-i e-ri-iš* GIŠ.*ḫa-šur-ri a-na uṣ-ṣu-ni ṭa-a-*ˀ*bu tar*˺*-bit* KUR.ˀ*ḫa*˺-[*ma*]-*na* KUR.*lab-na-na ù* KUR.*am-ma-na-na*

27′) *ú-ṣa-lil-ši-na-ma a-na kun-ni-i ú-šá-lik a-na ṣur-ru-uḫ si-ma-a-ti ša* ˹GIŠ.*ši*˺-*gi-*ˀ*ri*˺ [*x*] *x* NA_4.MEŠ *ši-pir* LÚ.*pur-kúl-lu-ti ab-ni-ma us-si-ma* KÁ

Rev. 26′–27′) I roofed them with long beams of cedar, which are as sweet to smell as the scent of *ḫašūru*-wood, a product of Mount Am[anus], Mount Lebanon, (and) Mount Ammanāna, thus I demonstrated appropriate care (for their roofing). In order to splendidly provide appropriate decorations for the locks [...] ..., I fashioned stones of the stonecutter's craft and (thus) made (its) gate(s) befitting (a royal palace).

28′) GIŠ.IG.MEŠ GIŠ.EREN GIŠ.ŠUR.MÌN *tu-*ʾ*a-ma-te mu-na-aḫ-ḫi-šá e-ri-bi-ši-na* ˹*e*˺-*re-*ˀ*si*˺*-na i-ziq-qu lib-bu*

Rev. 28′–29′a) I fastened bands of shiny silver (*zaḫalû*) and <*ešmarû*-silver> on double doors of cedar (and) *šurmēnu*-wood, which bestow (great) pleasure on those who enter them (and) whose fragrance wafts into the heart, and I hung (them) wherever there were gates.

29′) *i-na me-sér za-ḫa-le-e ù* <*eš-ma-re-e*> *eb-bi ú-rak-kis-ma e-ma* KÁ.MEŠ-*ni ú-rat-ti* UR.MAḪ.ˀMEŠ˺ ^{d}ALAD.MEŠ ^{d}LAMMA.MEŠ *ša bi-na-te ma-a*ʾ*-diš nu-uk-ku-lu ḫi-it-lu-pu ku-uz-bu*

Rev. 29′b–30′) I set up in (its) entrances (statues of) lions, *šēdu*, (and) *lamassu*, whose features are very skillfully wrought (and) which are clothed with splendor, (rev. 30′) and I erected (them there) as objects of wonder (for the people). I laid threshold slabs of gypsum (and) *parūtu*-alabaster at their feet (lit. "beneath them") and (thus) I brightened the(ir) exit(s).

30′) *né-re-bi ú-šá-aṣ-bit-ma a-na tab-ra-a-te ú-šá-az-zi-iz* KUN_4.MEŠ IM.BABBAR NA_4.*pa-ru-*ˀ*ti*˺ *i-na* KI.TA-ˀ*šú*˺*-nu aṣ-li-ma ú-nam-me-ra mu-ṣu-ú*

31′) *ù ṣa-lam ab-ni ma-ṣar šu-ut* DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ *bi-nu-ut* ZU.AB *ki-šu-u ú-šá-as-ḫir-*ˀ*ma*˺ *pu-luḫ-tu ú-šar-ši*

Rev. 31′) Moreover, I placed stone images, guardians of the great gods, creatures of the *apsû* (i.e., fish-men), around (the palace's) supporting wall, thus I endowed (them) with a terrifying quality.

32′) *sik-kàt kar-ri* KÙ.GI KÙ.BABBAR *ù* ZABAR *a-na šuk-lul-ti-ši-in al-me-ši-na-ti-ma ú-šá-an-bi-ṭa bu-un-ni-ši-in*

Rev. 32′) To put the finishing touch on them (the palatial halls), I arranged knobbed pegs of gold, silver, and bronze around them, and (thus) I made their appearance bright.

33′) *a-na šu-bat* LUGAL-*ti-ia at-ma-an šá-áš-ši ni-siq-ti* NA_4.MEŠ *ši-pir* ˹*tam*˺-[*le*]-*e ar-ma-a qé-reb-šá*

34′) É.GAL.MEŠ-*at ḫi-da-a-ti na-šá-a* ḪÉ.GÁL-*li ka-ri-ba* LUGAL *mu-lab-*[*bi*]-˹*ra*˺ *e-pi-ši-šin a-na šu-me-ši-in ab-bi*

Rev. 33′–34′) For my royal abode, I set up therein a glittering chamber inlaid with precious stones. I named them "(The) Palatial Halls of Joy Which Bear Abundance, Which Bless the King, (and) Which Make Their Builder Long-[Liv]ed."

35′) KÁ.MEŠ *me-šá-ri muš-te-šir di-in mal-ki ša kib-rat* LÍMMU-*ti mu-*ˀ*šam*˺-[*ḫi*]-*ru bi-lat* KUR-*e u ta-ma-a-ti*

36′) *mu-še-ri-bu ḫi-ṣib ad-na-a-ti a-na ma-ḫar* LUGAL EN-*šú-un az-*[*ku*]-˹*ra*˺ *zi-kir* KÁ.MEŠ-*ši-in*

Rev. 35′–36′) I na[m]ed their gates "Gates of Justice Which Give the Correct Judgment for the Rulers of the Four Quarters (of the World), Which O[ff]er the Yield of the Mountains and the Seas, (and) Which Admit the Produce of Mankind Before the King Their Lord."

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rev. 27′ *ṣur-ru-uḫ si-ma-a-ti* "to splendidly provide appropriate decorations": *ṣur-ru-uḫ* is taken here as an unusual writing or as an audial mistake for *šurruḫ* "to make magnificent." ˹GIŠ.*ši*˺-*gi-*ˀ*ri*˺ [*x*] *x* "the locks [...] ...": E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 403) suggested reading the signs as ˹GIŠ.*ši*˺-*gi-*ˀ*ri*˺-[*ši-na*] "[their] locks." However, collation does not support the restoration of *ši-na* after ˹GIŠ.*ši*˺-*gi-*ˀ*ri*˺.

rev. 29′ <*eš-ma-re-e*> "*ešmarû*-silver": The insertion here follows CAD Z p. 13.

rev. 31′ *ki-šu-u*: Taken as an alloform of *kisû* "supporting wall"; see CAD K p. 430.

rev. 34′ *mu-lab-*[*bi*]-˹*ra*˺ *e-pi-ši-šin* "Which Make Their Builder (i.e., the King) Long-Lived": Following E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 403), *e-pi-ši-šin* is taken as a participle. Cf. the translation of Tadmor (Tigl. III p. 175): "(the King) Who Made Their Structure Everlasting." Tadmor probably took *e-pi-ši-šin* as the infinitive of *epēšu* (referring back to the palace, and not to the king).

rev. 36′ *az-*[*ku*]-˹*ra*˺ "I na[m]ed": The reading follows Schramm, EAK 2 p. 135.

48

This text is inscribed on a fragment of a well-baked tablet found at Kalḫu. Twenty-seven lines on one face of the tablet (probably the reverse) are preserved; the other face (probably the obverse) is completely broken away. The fragment appears to have come from a large tablet similar to the one inscribed with text no. 47, as suggested by the fact that both fragments appear to have been written by the same scribe (as noted by D.J. Wiseman and N. Naʾaman). The extant text contains descriptions of the subjugation of a city in Phoenicia (734 or 733) (lines 1′–9′; unparalleled in any other inscription); the punishment of a country, probably Israel (733–732) (lines 10′–14′a); the campaign against Ḫanūnu of Gaza and the erection of a stele near the Brook of Egypt (734) (lines 14′b–19′); the acknowledgment of Assyrian sovereignty by an Egyptian pharaoh (name not preserved) (734 or 733) (lines 20′–21′); the receipt of gifts from Siruatti the Meʾunite (734) (lines 22′–23′); and the campaign against Samsi (733) (lines 24′–27′). This text was edited as Summary Inscription 8 (Summ. 8) in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 131982	ND 400	Kalḫu	10.8×8.6	c

COMMENTARY

The tablet was found at Nimrud in 1950 and published by D.J. Wiseman (Iraq 13 [1951] pl. XI). It is possible that this tablet and the one inscribed with text no. 47 are both part of the same tablet, but without any direct physical join. Note that the last preserved line of this text (line 27′), which narrates the campaign against Samsi, is directly continued in the first line of the previous text (rev. 1′). Since it cannot be proven that the two pieces belong to the same tablet, it is best to edit them separately. It is also possible that the two tablets bear different copies of the same text, and that ND 400 supplies some of the text missing in K 3751 (text no. 47), in the long gap between the last line of its obverse and the first line of its reverse. The text was collated from the original, which is now in the British Museum, and from a photograph (Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. LVI).

The identification of the cities and countries mentioned in lines 1′–10′a and 10′b–14′a has been long disputed. A. Alt (Kleine Schriften 2 pp. 152–153) suggested that the city in question in lines 1′–10′a is Arvad, which is not mentioned among the conquests of 738 and whose king Mattan-biʾil (Mattan-Baʾal) does not appear in the lists of the western vassals in the Kalḫu Annals or in the Iran Stele (text no. 35). This view of Alt's was followed by a number of scholars, including Tadmor in Tigl. III. However, it is more probable that this passage concerns Tyre, whose king, Hiram, cooperated with Raḫiānu (Rezin) of Damascus in 734, as described in text no. 49 rev. 5 (Ephʿal, Arabs p. 30; and Naʾaman, Tel Aviv 22/2 [1995] pp. 268–271). The country dealt with in lines 10′b–13′ is to be identifed with Israel, Damascus, or Tyre. The lines do not contain any geographical or topographical data to point to a specific country. However, as Naʾaman (Tel Aviv 22/2 pp. 268–269) argues, the sequence of the episode in text no. 49 rev. 5–31 and this text + text no. 47 rev. 1′–16′ seems to be more or less the same, i.e., Tyre, Israel, Philistia (Ashkelon and Gaza), the Arabs, and Egypt. This may support the identification of the two countries in question as Tyre and Israel.

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TEXT

Lacuna

1′) [...] *x* [...]
2′) [...]-*x-ma-šu ina na-ba-li* [...]
3′) [... *na-piš-ta-šu-nu*] *ú-šat-bi-ik* URU *šu-a-tu* ⌜*a*⌝-[*di* ...]
4′) [... *ina*] MURUB$_4$ *tam-tim ar-ḫi-su-nu-ti-ma a-di* ⌜*la*⌝ [*ba-še-e*]
5′) [*ú-šá-lik ... šu-ú ḫur-ba-šu ta-ḫa-zi-ia* UGU-*šu im*]-⌜*qut*⌝-*ma it-ru-ku* ŠÀ.MEŠ-*šú* TÚG.*sa-gu il-la-biš x* [...]
6′) [...] ZÚ GIŠ.ESI *tam-lit* NA$_4$.MEŠ KÙ.GI *a-di x* [...]
7′) [...] ZÚ AM.SI Ì DÙG.GA ŠIM.ḪI.A DÙ-*a-ma* ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ KUR.⌜*mu*⌝-[*uṣ-ri*]
8′) [... *áš*]-⌜*kun*⌝ TA URU.*ka-áš-pu-na ša* GÚ *tam-tim* [*e-li-ti*]
9′) [*a-di ...*] *ina* ŠU.II LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.GAR.KUR URU.⌜*ṣi*⌝-[*mir-ra*]
10′) [*am-nu ...* GIM *ur*]-*qí-ti* LÚ.ADDA.MEŠ LÚ.*mun-*<*daḫ*>-*ṣe-e-šú-nu ú-mal-la-a* [EDIN]
11′) [... *a-di*] ⌜*mar*⌝-*ši-ti-šú-nu* GU$_4$.MEŠ-*šú-nu ṣe-e-ni-šú-nu* ANŠE.NÍTA-*šú-nu* [...]
12′) [...] *ina qé-reb* É.GAL-*šú* [...]
13′) [... *mi*?]-⌜*iš*?⌝ *ḫi-ṭi-šú-nu am-ḫur-šú-nu-ti-ma* KUR-*su-nu ú-*⌜*bal*?⌝-[*li-iṭ*?]
14′) [... ^{m}*ḫa-a-nu*]-*ú-nu* URU.*ḫa-az-za-ta-a-a la-pa-an* GIŠ.TUKUL.MEŠ-<*ia*> KAL.MEŠ *ip-làḫ-ma a-*[*na* KUR.*mu-uṣ-ri*]
15′) [*in-na-bi-it* URU.*ḫa-az-zu-tu* URU LUGAL-*ti-šú ak-šud x* (*x*) GUN] KÙ.GI 8 ME GUN KÙ.BABBAR UN.MEŠ *a-di mar-ši-ti-šú-nu* DAM-*su* DUMU.⌜MEŠ⌝-[*šú* DUMU.MUNUS.MEŠ-*šú*]

Lacuna

1′–10′a) [...] ... [...] his [...] ... on dry land [...] I made (them) lay down [their lives. ...] that city, to[gether with ... in] the midst of the sea I swept over them and anni[hilated (them). (5′) ... As for him, terror of my battle array fe]ll [upon him] and his heart pounded. He put on sackcloth ... [... of] ivory, ebony, inlaid with (precious) stones (and) gold, together with ... [...], ivory, fine oil, all types of aromatics, E[gyptian] horses, [... I est]ablished [... *I exercised authority*] from the city Kašpūna, which is on the shore of the [Upper] Sea, [as far as ... (and) I placed] (it) under the authority of a eunuch of mine, the provincial governor of the city Ṣi[mirra].

10′b–14′a) [... Like gr]ass, I filled [the plain] with the corpses of their warriors. [... *I carried off* ..., together with] their belongings, their oxen, their sheep and goats, their asses, [...] inside his palace [...]. I accepted (their plea) [to *forgi*]*ve* their rebellion (lit. "sin") and I *s*[*pared*] their land. [...].

14′b–16′a) [(As for) Ḫan]ūnu of the city Gaza, he became frightened by <my> powerful weapons and [escaped] t[o Egypt. (15′) I conquered the city Gaza, his royal city, (and) I carried off ... talents of] gold, 800 talents of silver, people, together with their possessions, his (Ḫanūnu's) wife, [his] sons, [his daughters, ..., his property, (and) his gods].

3′ [*na-piš-ta-šu-nu*] *ú-šat-bi-ik* "I made (them) lay down [their lives]": For the restoration, see Ludlul Tablet I line 59 (Lambert, BWL p. 32).
4′–5′ *a-di* ⌜*la*⌝ [*ba-še-e ú-šá-lik*] "[I] anni[hilated] (them)": Restored from context.
5′ [*šu-ú ḫur-ba-šu ta-ḫa-zi-ia* UGU-*šu im*]-⌜*qut*⌝ "[As for him, terror of my battle array fe]ll [upon him]": Restored from context; see Luckenbill, Senn. p. 34 iii 55.
8′ [*áš*]-⌜*kun*⌝ "[I est]ablished": The reading follows a suggestion by E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 403).
13′ The conjectural restorations are based on context. Alternatively, one could restore *ú-*⌜*ḫal*⌝-[*li-iq*] ("I des[troyed]") at the end of the line. If the latter suggestion proves correct, then this line describes the destruction of Israel.
14′–18′ For the restoration of damaged text in the Ḫanūnu episode, see the on-page notes to text no. 42 lines 8′–15′.

16′) [... NÍG.ŠU-*šú* DINGIR.MEŠ-*šú áš-lu-la*] *ṣa-lam* DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ EN.MEŠ-*ia* <*ù*> *ṣa-lam* LUGAL-*ti-ia ša* KÙ.GI [DÙ-*uš*]

16′b–17′a) [I fashioned] (a statue bearing) image(s) of the great gods, my lords, <and> my royal image out of gold, [erected (it) in the palace of the city Gaza, (and) reckoned (it) among the gods of their land]; I established [th]eir [*sattukku* offerings].

17′) [*i-na qé-reb* É.GAL *ša* URU.*ḫa-az-zi-ti ul-ziz a-na* DINGIR.MEŠ KUR-*šú-nu am-nu-ma sat-tuk-ki-šú*]-*nu ú-kin ù šu-ú ul-tu* KUR.*mu-uṣ-ri* GIM *iṣ-ṣu-*[*ri ip-par-šam-ma*]

17′b–19′a) Moreover, as for him (Ḫanūnu), [he flew] (back) from Egypt like a bir[d and ... I returned him to his position]. I considered [his ... as an] Assyrian [emporium. I erected] (a stele with) my royal image in the city Brook of Egypt, a river(bed) [that ...].

18′) [... *a-na* KI-*šú ú-ter-šu-ma ...-šú a-na* É *ka-a-ri ša* KUR] ⌜*aš*⌝-*šur am-nu ṣa-lam* LUGAL-*ti-ia ina* URU.*na-ḫal mu-ṣur* ⌜ÍD⌝ [*ša x* (*x*)]

19′) [... *ul-ziz* ... 1 ME GUN] KÙ.BABBAR *as-su-ḫa-am-ma a-na* KUR *aš-šur*.KI [*ú-ra-a*]

19′b) I removed (from his treasury) [... (and) ... and 100 talents of] silver and [brought] (it) to Assyria.

20′) [... *ana* LUGAL.MEŠ-*ni*] ⌜*a*⌝-*li-kut pa-ni la iš-pi-lu-ma la iš-pu-ra ši-pir-šú ki-šit-te* KUR.⌜*ḫat*⌝-[*ti iš-mé-e-ma*]

20′–22′a) [(As for) ..., ... who] had not submitted [to the kings], (my) predecessors, and who had not sent his message (to any of them), [he heard about] the conquest of the land Ḫ[atti (Syria-Palestine). The terrifying radiance of (the god) Aššur, my lord, overwhelmed him] and he became distressed. [He sent] his envoys [to Kalḫu, before me], to do obeisance, [...].

21′) [*na-mur-rat aš-šur* EN-*ia is-ḫup-šú*]-⌜*ma*⌝ *ir-šá-a na-kut-tú* LÚ.MAḪ.MEŠ-*šú ša e-peš* LÚ.ARAD-*ú-ti* [*a-na* URU.*kal-ḫa*]

22′) [*a-di maḫ-ri-ia iš-pu-ra ...*] ⌜m⌝*si-ru-at-ti* KUR.*mu-ʾu-na-a ša* KI.TA ⌜KUR.*mu-uṣ*⌝-[*ri ...*]

22′b–24′a) (As for) Siruatti the Meʾunite, whose [territory is] below Egy[pt, ...], he he[ard *the mention of my*] exalted [*name*] (and) my own extensive conquest(s), [and ...].

23′) [... *zi-kir*? MU-*ia*?] ⌜*ṣi*⌝-*i-ru ki-šit-ti* ŠU.II-*ia šu-tur-tú iš-*[*mé-e-ma ...*]

24′) [... *ša* f*sa-am-si šar-rat* KUR.*a-ri-bi*] ⌜*ina*⌝ KUR.*sa-qu-ur-ri* KUR-*e* 9 LIM 4 ME *di-ik-*⌜*ta*⌝-[*šú-nu a-duk ...*]

24′b–25′a) [As for Samsi, queen of the Arabs], at Mount Saqurri, I de[feated] 9,400 (of her people). (25′) [I took away (from her) ..., thrones of] her [gods], the military equipment (and) staffs of her goddess(es), (and) [her property].

25′) [... *né-mat-ti* DINGIR.MEŠ-*ni*]-⌜*šá*⌝ GIŠ.*til-li* GIŠ.NÍG.GIDRU.MEŠ d*iš-tar-šá* [NÍG.GA-*šá e-kim ù ši-i a-na šu-zu-ub* ZI.MEŠ-*šá*]

25′b–27′a) [Moreover, she, in order to save her life, ...] (and) set out [like a female on]ager [to the desert, a place (where one is always) thirsty. I set] the rest [of (her) possessions (and) her tents, her people's safeguard within her camp, on fire].

26′) [... *a-na ma-ad-ba-ri a-šar ṣu-ma-me* GIM MUNUS.ANŠE].⌜EDIN⌝.NA *taš-ku-na pa-ni-šá si-ta-*[*at* NÍG.GA *kul-ta-ri-šá ḫu-ra-da-at* UN.MEŠ-*šá*]

27′) [*i-na* $MURUB_4$ KARAŠ-*šá ina* IZI *áš-ru-up* f*sa-am-si la-pa-an* GIŠ.TUKUL.MEŠ-*ia* KAL.MEŠ *taš-ḫu-ut-ma* ANŠE.A.AB.BA].MEŠ MUNUS.ANŠE.*a-na-qa-a-te a-*⌜*di*⌝ [ANŠE.*ba-ak-ka-ri-ši-na*]

27′b) [Samsi became startled by my mighty weapons and she brought camel]s, she-camels, with [their young, to Assyria, before me].

Lacuna

Lacuna

16′ Following Tadmor, Tigl. III (p. 177 n. 16), the passage is interpreted to mean a single object, possibly a golden royal statue bearing divine symbols, although it could have also been a stele or another monument bearing image(s) and symbols. For this opinion, see also Hamilton, Harvard Theological Review 91 (1998) p. 229; and Machinist, CDOG 5 pp. 427–428 n. 57.

19′ The beginning of the line is restored from text no. 49 rev. 12.

20′–21′ For the restoration of damaged text, see text no. 49 rev. 23–25.

23′ The restorations at the beginning of the line are conjectural.

24′–25′ For the restoration of damaged text in the Samsi episode, see the on-page note to text no. 42 lines 19′–34′.

25′ GIŠ.*til-li* "military equipment": For this reading, see Frahm, Sanherib p. 105; cf. Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 178, where the signs were read as GIŠ.*be-li*.

26′ *si-ta-*[*at* NÍG.GA] "the rest [of (her) possessions]": Cf. Grayson, RIMA 3 p. 34 A.0.102.6 i 37.

27′ The narrative is resumed in text no. 47 rev. 1′; see the commentary of this text and Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 155 fig. 8.

49

A large fragment of a clay tablet that was reconstructed from three smaller fragments and that was discovered in the Nabû temple (Ezida) at Kalḫu preserves fifty-eight lines of a long summary inscription of Tiglath-pileser III. The beginning of the obverse and the end of the reverse are now missing, and the extant text contains descriptions of the following events: the defeat of Sarduri (743), the campaign to Urarṭu in which the Assyrians marched as far as Ṭurušpâ (735) (obv. 1′–5′); the conquest and annexation of Urarṭu (739, 736-735) — the conquest of Ulluba (obv. 6′–8′), the enlargement of the provinces of Aššur-iqīša (obv. 9′–10′), the chief steward (obv. 11′–13′), the chief cupbearer (obv. 14′–16′), the land Naʾiri (obv. 17′–19′), and the *turtānu* (obv. 20′–23′); the conquest of Bīt-Agusi (743–740) (obv. 24′–25′); the conquest of Unqi (740, 738) (obv. 26′–27′); the annexation of the north Syrian coast (738) (rev. 1–2); the conquest of Bīt-Hazaʾili (733–732) (rev. 3–4); the submission of Tyre (733–732) (rev. 5–8); the conquest of northern Israel (733–732) and the replacement of its king, Peqah, with Hoshea (731) (rev. 9–11); the forceful extraction of tribute from a king (of Ashkelon?) (rev. 12); the campaign against Ḫanūnu of Gaza and the submission of Gaza (734) (rev. 13–16); the defeat of Samsi (733) (rev. 17–22); the acknowledgment of Assyrian sovereignty by an unknown ruler, possibly an Egyptian pharaoh (734 or 733) (rev. 23–25); the receipt of tribute from Metenna of Tyre (730?) (rev. 26); the receipt of tribute from Ḫullî of Tabal (730 or 729?) (rev. 27–29); and the receipt of tribute, probably from some distant Arabian tribes (733–732) (rev. 30–31). Although the beginning of the inscription is missing, the text must have originally included an account concerning events in Babylonia and Media since the inscription follows a geographic pattern that is common to other summary inscriptions. Either text no. 51 or text no. 52 may represent that missing portion. Tadmor referred to this text as Summary Inscription 9 (Summ. 9) in Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
IM —	ND 4301 + ND 4305 + ND 5422	Kalḫu, Nabû temple	Tablet width: 18.5; ND 4301+: 15×13.4; ND 5422: 3.5×3.5	n

COMMENTARY

In its current state of preservation, the tablet is reconstructed from three smaller fragments, all of which were discovered during Mallowan's excavations of the Nabû Temple in 1955 and published by D.J. Wiseman in Iraq 18 (1956) and Iraq 26 (1964). Since the tablet was not available for study, the present edition is based on Wiseman's published copies. As suggested by R. Borger (HKL 1 p. 639) and B. Oded (JNES 29 [1970] p. 178 n. 6), K 2649, the tablet fragment bearing text no. 50, may belong to the same tablet as ND 4301+, the object inscribed with this text. The two pieces may join at *iš-ku-na pi-i-šú* in rev. 5. The physical join, however, cannot be confirmed since ND 4301+ is in the Iraq Museum

(Baghdad) and K 2649 is in the British Museum (London). Since it cannot be proven that the two pieces belong to the same tablet, it is best to edit them separately, exactly as H. Tadmor did in Tigl. III. Text no. 50 is fully included in the restoration of obv. 26′–rev. 5.

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TEXT

Obv.

Lacuna

1′) [... BAD_5.BAD_5-*šú* SÌG-*ma ana*] ⌜*la*⌝ *ma-né-*⌜*e*⌝ [*nap-ḫar* KARAŠ-*šú e-kim-šú*]

2′) [*na-mur-rat* GIŠ.TUKUL.MEŠ-*ia ip-làḫ-ma a-na šu-zu-ub* ZI.MEŠ-*šú ina* MUNUS.ANŠE.KUR.RA] ⌜U_5⌝-*ma* <*ana*> KUR.*si-zi-ir* KUR-*i* [*mar-ṣu mu-ši-tíš iḫ-liq-ma e-li*]

3′) [^{m}*sa-ar-du-ri* KUR.*ú-ar-ra-ṭa-a-a i-na* URU.*ṭu-ru-uš-pa-a* URU-*šú*] ⌜*e-sir*⌝-*šú-ma di-ik-ta-šú ma-'a-*[*at-tu ina* IGI KÁ.GAL.MEŠ-*šú a-duk*]

4′) [*ṣa-lam* LUGAL-*ti-ia* DÙ-*uš-ma*] *ina tar-ṣi* URU.*ṭu-ru-*[*uš-pa-a ul-ziz*]

5′) [70 KASKAL.GÍD *qaq-qa-ru ina* KUR.*ú-ra-ar-ṭi ra-ap-ši ul-tu*] ⌜*e*⌝-*liš a-di šap-liš e-tel-liš* ⌜DU⌝.[DU *ma-ḫi-ra ul i-ši*]

6′) [KUR.*ul-lu-ba* KUR.*ḫab-ḫu ša ku-tal* KUR.*na-al a-na gi-mir-ti-šú-nu ak-šud*] ⌜*a*⌝-*na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ter-ra ṣa-lam* LUGAL-*ti-ia* [*i-na* KUR.*i-li-im-me-ru ul-ziz*]

7′) [*ina qé-reb* KUR.*ul-lu-ba* URU DÙ-*uš* URU.*aš-šur*-BA-*šá* MU-*šú ab-bi*] UN.MEŠ KUR.KUR *ki-*[*šit-ti* ŠU.II-*ia ina lìb-bi ú-še-rib*]

8′) [LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM *ina* UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun* ...] ⌜URU⌝.MEŠ-*ni ša* GÌR.II *kar-ri* KUR-*i*

Lacuna

1′–2′) [I ut]terly [defeated him and took his entire camp away from him. He became frightened of the terrifying radiance of my weapons], mounted [a mare in order to save his life, escaped during the night] <to> Mount Sizir, a [rugged] mountain, [and ascended] (it).

3′–4′) I confined [Sarduri of the land Urarṭu to the city Ṭurušpâ, his city], and [inflicted] a gre[at] defeat upon him [before his city gates. I fashioned my royal image and erected] (it) in front of the city Ṭuru[špâ].

5′) [For a distance of seventy leagues], I proudly march[ed through the extensive land of Urarṭu, from] one end to the other (lit. "from above to below"), (and) [I had no opponent] (therein).

6′–8′) [I conquered the lands Ulluba (and) Ḫabḫu, which (are located) behind Mount Nal, in their entirety] (and) annexed (them) to Assyria. [I set up] my royal image [on (the face of) Mount Ilimeru. I built a city in the land Ulluba (and) I named it Aššur-iqīša. I brought] the people of (foreign) lands con[quered by me therein (and) placed a eunuch of mine as provincial governor over them. ...] I conquered the cities at the foot of the mountain ridge [...].

obv. 1′–8′ The damaged text is restored from text no. 41 lines 18′–32′; cf. also text no. 39 lines 21–25. The parallel lines between this text and text no. 41 suggest that the former is probably a tablet copy of the latter, which is written on a stone slab (suggested by J. Novotny).
obv. 1′ [*ana*] ⌜*la*⌝ *ma-né-*⌜*e*⌝ "[ut]terly": The damaged text is restored from text no. 41 line 18′. Cf. Schramm, EAK 2 p. 136, where this passage is read as ⌜*uš*⌝-*ma-né-e* ("camps"); moreover, Schramm restores text no. 41 line 18′ in the same manner.
obv. 8′ ⌜URU⌝.MEŠ-*ni* "cities": This corresponds to ⌜URU⌝.MEŠ-[*ni*] in text no. 41 line 32′.

	ak-⌜šud⌝ [...]	
9′)	[... URU.*ma*]-⌜*an*⌝-*ṭu-un* URU.*sa-ar-*[*du-ri-a-na* ...]	9′–10′) I conquered [the cities ..., M]anṭun, Sar[durriana (Sardauriana), ...], Mount [...]luppi (and) I add[ed] (them) to the pro[vince of the city Aššur]-iqīša.
10′)	[...] *x* [...]-*lu-up-pi* KUR-*i ak-šud ina* UGU ⌜NAM⌝ [URU.*aš-šur*]-⌜BA-*šá ú-rad*⌝-[*di*]	
11′)	[... KUR].⌜*na*⌝-*al ú-dan-*[*nin*]-*ma e-pu-*⌜*uš* URU⌝.[*x*]-⌜*ti*⌝-*aš-šur* MU-*šú ab-bi* UN.MEŠ KUR.KUR *ki-*⌜*šit*⌝-[*ti*] ŠU.II-*ia ina lìb-bi ú-še-rib*	11′–13′) I built and for[ti]fied [a city ... Mount] Nal (and) I named it [...]ti-Aššur. I brought the people of (foreign) lands conquered [by] me therein. I conquered (an area) [from the lands ..., S]ardurriana (Sardauriana), Lusia, Tapsia, (and) Suba, as far as the land Bitzua, strong fortresses of the land Urarṭu, [together with cities in] their environs. I annexed (those lands and cities) to Assyria (and) added (them) to the province of the chief steward.
12′)	[TA ... KUR.*sa*]-*ar-du-ri-a-na* KUR.*lu-si-a* KUR.*tap-si-a* KUR.*su-*⌜*ba*⌝ *a-di* KUR.É-*zu-a* URU.*bi-ra-a-ti* ⌜KAL⌝.MEŠ *ša* KUR.*ú-ra-ar-ṭi*	
13′)	[EN URU.MEŠ-*ni ša*] ⌜*li*⌝-*me-ti-šú-nu ak-šud a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-*⌜*ter*⌝-*ra ina* ⌜UGU NAM⌝ LÚ.AGRIG *ú-rad-di*	
14′)	[...]-*ši-a* KUR.*mar-ḫa-ti-an-šá* URU.*e-nu* URU.*sa-as-su* URU.*lu-up-sa* URU.*lu-qi-a* URU.*ši-mir-*⌜*ra* URU⌝.*ú-šur-nu* URU.*ú-su-ru*	14′–16′) I conquered [the land/city ...]šia, the land Marḫatianša, the cities Enu, Sassu, Lups(u)a, Luqia, Šimirra, Ušurnu, Usuru, (and) (15′) [Ubula], as far as Mount Birdanša, the cities Alinzirānu, Tašliana, (and) Tirḫim, as far as Mount Sinia. I added (those lands and cities) to the province of the chief cupbearer.
15′)	[URU.*ú-bu-la*] ⌜*a*⌝-*di* KUR.*bir-da-an-šá* KUR-*i* URU.*a-li-in-zi-ra-a-nu* URU.*taš-li-a-na* URU.*tir-ḫi-im a-di* ⌜KUR⌝.*si-ni-a* ⌜KUR⌝-*i ak-šud*	
16′)	[*ina*] UGU NAM LÚ.GAL.BI.LUL ⌜*ú*⌝-*rad-di*	
17′)	[KUR.*x x*] TA URU.*qu-qu-sa-an-šú* URU.*ba-ar-zu-un-na a-di* <<URU>> URU.*ḫar-bi-si-*[*in-na* URU.*ab*]-⌜*bi*⌝-*sa-*[*a*]	17′–19′) [(As for) the land ...], from the cities Ququsanšu (and) Barzunna to the cities Ḫar(a)bisi[nna, Ab]bissâ, (and) [Ta]sa, as far as the land Uluruš, which is above the *bank* of the Tigris River, the lands Lusia — the land of (the metal) lead — Amad[īnu], ... [...] (and) the cities Qilissa, Ezzēda, (and) Diuyapli of the district of the land Ateia, [which is] above the *bank* of [the Tigris River, I added (them) to the province of the land Na'iri].
18′)	[URU.*ta*]-⌜*sa*⌝ *a-di* KUR.*ú-lu-ru-uš* UGU *pi-a-ti ša* ÍD.IDIGNA KUR.*lu-si-a* ⌜KUR⌝ A.BÁR KUR.*a-ma-di-*[*i-nu*] *x x* [...]	
19′)	[... URU].⌜*qi*⌝-*li-is-sa* URU.*ez-ze-e-da* URU.*di-ú-ia-ap-li ša* KUR.*a-te-ia na-ge-*⌜*e*⌝ [*ša ina*] ⌜UGU⌝ *pi-a-te ša* [ÍD.IDIGNA *ina* UGU NAM KUR.*na-ʾi-i-ri ú-rad-di*]	
20′)	[URU].*a-ra-a-nu* URU.*ú-al-li-a* URU.*ta-su* URU.*ú-ra ša* KUR.*ba-zi na-*⌜*ge*⌝-[*e* ...]	20′–23′) I conquered the cities Arānu, Uallia, Tasu, Ura of the district of the land Bāzu, [...], the lands Uilla, Urbakka, Ulina, (and) Arasilla, the city Alqi[..., ...], *eigh*[*teen*] districts, from Mount Eribi to the Euphrates River (and) the border of the land [Kummuḫu, ...] the land Enzi in its entirety, as far as the district of the land Ṣuppa. [I annexed (those lands and cities) to Assyria (and) added (them) to the province of the *turtānu*].
21′)	⌜KUR⌝.*ú-il-la* KUR.*ur-ba-ak-ka* KUR.*ú-li-na* KUR.*a-ra-si-il-la* URU.*al-qi-*[...]	
22′)	⌜18[?]⌝ *na-ge-e* TA KUR.*e-ri-bi* KUR-*e a-di* UGU ÍD.A.ŠÌTA *mi-ṣir* KUR.[*ku-um-mu-ḫi* ...]	
23′)	KUR.*en-zi a-na gi-mir-ti-šú a-di* KUR.*ṣu-up-pa na-ge-e ak-šud* [*a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ter-ra ina* UGU NAM LÚ.*tur-ta-ni ú-rad-di*]	
24′)	KUR.É-*a-gu-si aḫ-pi* 30 GUN KÙ.GI 2 LIM ⌜GUN	24′–25′) I ravaged the land Bīt-Agusi (Arpad) (and) [I

obv. 9′ The damaged text is restored from line 12′ and from text no. 39 line 26.
obv. 10′ The restoration follows Schramm, EAK 2 p. 136. Cf. text no. 39 line 29 and text no. 41 line 30′.
obv. 11′ ⌜URU⌝.[*x*]-⌜*ti*⌝-*aš-šur* "the city [...]ti-Aššur": Possibly ⌜URU⌝.[*li*]-⌜*ti*⌝-*aš-šur* ("the city [Li]ti-Aššur"), following Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 183 (the note to this line).
obv. 17′ The damaged text is restored from text no. 39 line 34.
obv. 18′ [URU.*ta*]-⌜*sa*⌝ "[the city Ta]sa": The restoration is based on text no. 18 line 1 and text no. 39 line 34; see also text no. 10 line 6′. *pi-a-ti* "*bank*": The authors have tentatively understood this word as *piātu* (CAD P p. 358). Alternatively, following von Soden (AHw p. 874 sub *pû* I), *pi-a-ti* could be interpreted as "sources." KUR.*a-ma-di-*[*i-nu*] "the land Amad[īnu]": The restoration is based on text no. 11 line 7′.
obv. 19′ The damaged text is restored from context; see text no. 39 line 36. M. Weippert (ZDPV 89 [1973] p. 38) restores this line, and line 23′, differently; see the critique of K. Kessler (Nordmesopotamien pp. 166–168).
obv. 22′ ⌜18[?]⌝: There is only enough room to restore one narrow sign before 8. Based on the lack of space at the beginning of the line and the maximum possible number of geographic names that could have been mentioned in obv. 21′–22′, this missing sign was probably 10 (a single winkelhaken). The restoration was suggested by J. Novotny.
obv. 23′ The restorations at the end of the line are based on context; see text no. 39 line 36.

	KÙ.BABBAR NÍG.GA⌝ [*a-na* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ra-a* KUR.É-*a-gu-si*]	brought to Assyria] 30 talents of gold, 2,000 talents of silver, (and) property. I annexed [the land Bīt-Agusi t]o Assyria (and) [placed a eunuch of mine as provincial governor over them].
25′)	[*a*]-⌜*na*⌝ *mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ter-ra* [LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun*]	
26′)	[KUR.*un*]-⌜*qi*⌝ *a-na paṭ gim-ri-šá ak-šud* 20 GUN [KÙ.GI … NÍG.GA … *a-na* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ra-a*]	26′–27′) I conquered [the land Un]qi to its full extent (and) [I brought to Assyria] twenty talents [of gold, …, property, … I annexed the land Un]qi to Assyria (and) [placed a eunuch of mine as provincial governor over them].
27′)	[KUR.*un*]-⌜*qi*⌝ *a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI [*ú-ter-ra* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun*]	
Rev.		
1)	[URU.*ḫa*]-⌜*ta*⌝-*rik-ka a-di* KUR.⌜*sa*⌝-[*ú-e* KUR-*i* URU.*ka-áš-pu-ú-na ša a-aḫ tam-tim e*-li-ti* URU.*ṣi-mir-ra* URU.*ar-qa-a*]	Rev. 1–2) I annexed [the city Ḫa]tarikka, as far as [Mount] Sa[ue, the city Kašpūna, which is on the shore of the Upper (text: "Lower") Sea, (and) the cities Ṣimirra (and) Arqâ to] Assyria (and) [I placed two eunuchs of mine as provincial governors over them].
2)	[*a-na*] *mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ter-ra* [2 LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM.MEŠ UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun*]	
3)	[KUR.É]-⌜m⌝*ḫa-za-ʾi-i-li rap-šú a-na si-ḫir-<ti>-šú* TA ⌜KUR⌝.[*lab-na-na a-di lìb-bi* URU.*ga-al-ʾa-a*?-*di* URU.*a-bi-il-šiṭ-ṭi*]	Rev. 3–4) [I annexed] to Assyria the extensive [land of Bīt]-Ḫazaʾili (Damascus) in its entirety, from Mount [Lebanon as far as the cities Gilead (and) Abil-šiṭṭi, which are on the bor]der of the land Bīt-Ḫumria (Israel), (and) [I placed a eunuch of mine as provincial governor over them].
4)	[*ša pat*]-*ti* KUR.É-m*ḫu-um-ri-a a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš*-⌜*šur*.KI⌝ [*ú-ter-ra* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun*]	
5)	[m*ḫi*]-⌜*ri*⌝-*mu* KUR.*ṣur-ra-a-a ša it-ti* m*ra-ḫi-a-ni iš*-ku-na* [*pi-i-šú …*]	Rev. 5–6a) [(As for) Hi]ram of the land Tyre, who conspired with Raḫiānu (Rezin) (against me), […] — I captured (and) plun[dered the city] Maḫalab, his fortified city, together with (other) large cities (of his).
6)	[URU].⌜*ma*⌝-*ḫa-la-ab* URU *dan-nu-ti-šú a-di* URU.MEŠ-*ni* GAL.MEŠ *ak-šud šal-la*-[*su-nu áš-lu-la …*]	Rev. 6b–8) […] he came [be]fore me and kissed my feet. [I received] twenty talents of [gold, …], multi-colored [garments], linen garments, eunuchs, male (and) female singers, … […], Egypt[ian *horses*, …].
7)	[*a-di*] *maḫ-ri-ia* DU-*ka-ma ú-na-áš-ši-qa* GÌR.II.MEŠ-*ia* 20 GUN [KÙ.GI …]	
8)	[*lu-bul-ti*] *bir-me* TÚG.GADA LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG.MEŠ LÚ.NAR.MEŠ ⌜MUNUS.NAR.MEŠ⌝ *x* […ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ? *ša*? KUR].⌜*mu*⌝-*uṣ*-[*ri … am-ḫur*]	
9)	[KUR.É-*ḫu-um-ri*]-⌜*a*⌝ *a-na gi*-⌜*mir*⌝-[*ti-šú ak-šud … a-di mar*]-⌜*ši*⌝-*ti-šú-nu a*-[*na* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ra-a*]	Rev. 9) [I conquered the land Bīt-Ḫumri]a (Israel) in [its] entire[ty (and) I brought] t[o Assyria …, together with] their [belon]gings.
10)	[…m*a-ú-si-ʾi a*]-⌜*na* LUGAL⌝-*ú-ti ina* UGU-*šú-nu* [*áš-kun*]	Rev. 10–11) […(and) I placed Hoshea as] king over them. [They brought … to the city] Sarrabānu, before me.
11)	[…*ana* URU].⌜*sar*⌝-*ra-ba-ni a-di maḫ-ri-ia* [*ú-bi-lu-ni*]	
12)	[…] 1 ME GUN KÙ.BABBAR *as-su-ḫa-am-ma a*-[*na* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ra-a*]	Rev. 12) I removed […(and) … and] 100 talents of silver and [brought] (it) t[o Assyria].

obv. 24′–25′ The ends of the lines are tentatively restored from context.
obv. 26′–rev. 5 The restorations at the ends of the lines are based on text no. 50 obv. 1′–rev. 5.
rev. 1 *e**-: See the on-page note to text no. 50 rev. 1.
rev. 3–4 See text no. 42 lines 6′–7′.
rev. 5 [m*ḫi*]-⌜*ri*⌝-*mu* "[Hi]ram": Cf. m*ḫi-ru-um-mu* in text no. 32 line 2. *iš**-: The copy has *ša-*.
rev. 8 [ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ? *ša*? KUR].⌜*mu*⌝-*uṣ*-[*ri*] "Egypt[ian *horses*]": The restoration is conjectural.
rev. 10 The restorations are based on text no. 42 lines 17′–18′.
rev. 11 [URU].⌜*sar*⌝-*ra-ba-ni* "[the city] Sarrabānu": The reading is based on the collation of P. Hulin; for further information, see Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 188–189. *ú-bi-lu-ni* "they brought": Or possibly restore *ub-la* "he (Hoshea) brought."

13) [^{m}*ḫa-a-nu-ú-nu* URU.*ḫa-az-za-ta-a-a la-pa-an* GIŠ.TUKUL.MEŠ-*ia* KAL.MEŠ *ip-làḫ-ma a-na* KUR.*mu-uṣ-ri*] *in-na-bi-it* URU.*ḫa-az-zu-*^{r}*tu*^{1} [URU LUGAL-*ti-šú ak-šud*]
14) [*... ṣa-lam* DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ EN.MEŠ-*ia ù ṣa-lam* LUGAL-*ti-ia ša* KÙ.GI] DÙ-*uš ina qé-reb* É.GAL *ša* URU.*ḫa-*^{r}*az*^{1}-[*zi-ti ul-ziz*]
15) [*a-na* DINGIR.MEŠ KUR-*šú-nu am-nu-ma sat-tuk-ki-šú-nu ú-kin ù šu-ú* GIM] MUŠEN *ul-tu* KUR.*mu-uṣ-ri* [*ip-par-šam-ma*]
16) [*... a-na* KI-*šu ú-ter-šu-ma ...*]-*x-šú a-na* É *ka-a-ri ša* KUR *aš-šur*.KI [*am-nu*]

Rev. 13–15a) [(As for) Ḫanūnu of the city Gaza, he became frightened by my powerful weapons and] escaped [to Egypt. I conquered] the city Gaza, [his royal city. ...] I fashioned (a statue bearing) [image(s) of the great gods, my lords, and my royal image out of gold, erected] (it) in the palace of the city Ga[za, (rev. 15) (and) I reckoned (it) among the gods of their land; I established their *sattukku* offerings].
Rev. 15b–16) [As for him (Ḫanūnu), he flew] (back) from Egypt [like] a bird [and ... I returned him to his position. I considered] his [...] ... as an Assyrian emporium.

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17) [*šá* ^{f}*sa-am-si šar-rat* KUR.*a-ri-bi ina* KUR.*sa-qu-ur-ri* KUR-*e ...*] *x ina* GIŠ.TUKUL *ú-šam-qit-ma gim-ri* ^{r}KARAŠ^{1}-[*šá ...*]
18) [*... ŠIM.ḪI.A* DÙ]-^{r}*ma*^{1} *a-na la ma-ni* DINGIR.^{r}MEŠ^{1}-[*ni-šá e-kim*]
19) [*ù ši-i a-na šu-zu-ub* ZI.MEŠ-*šá a-na ma-ad-ba-ri a*]-^{r}*šar*^{1} *ṣu-ma-me* GIM MUNUS.<ANŠE>.EDIN.NA *taš-ku-*^{r}*na*^{1} [*pa-ni-šá*]
20) [*si-ta-at* NÍG.GA-*šá kul-ta-ri-šá ḫu-ra-da-at* UN.MEŠ-*šá i-na*] ^{r}MURUB$_4$^{1} KARAŠ-*šá ina* ^{r}IZI^{1} [*áš-ru-up*]
21) [^{f}*sa-am-si la-pa-an* GIŠ.TUKUL.MEŠ-*ia* KAL.MEŠ *taš-ḫu-ut-ma* ANŠE.A.AB.BA.MEŠ MUNUS.ANŠE.*a*]-^{r}*na*^{1}-*qa-ti a-di* ANŠE.*ba-*^{r}*ak*^{1}-[*ka-ri-ši-na*]
22) [*ana* KUR *aš-šur a-di maḫ-ri-ia taš-šá-a* LÚ.*qe-e-pu*] ^{r}*ina*^{1} *muḫ-ḫi-šá áš-kun-ma* 10 LIM LÚ.ERIM.MEŠ [...]

Rev. 17–18) [As for Samsi, queen of the Arabs, at Mount Saqurri], I cut down with the sword (lit. "weapon") [...] ... and [I ... her] entire camp. [I took away (from her) ... all types of aromatics], without number, (and) [her] gods.
Rev. 19–20) [Moreover, she, in order to save her life, set] out like a female onager [to the desert, a] place (where one is always) thirsty. [I set the rest of her possessions (and) her tents, her people's safeguard wit]hin her camp, on fire.

Rev. 21–22) [Samsi became startled by my mighty weapons and she brought camels, she]-camels, with [their] you[ng, to Assyria, before me]. I placed [a representative] (of mine) over her and [...] 10,000 soldiers [...].

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23) [*... ša*] *a-na* LUGAL.MEŠ-*ni a-li-kut pa-ni-ia la iš-pi-lu-ma* [*la iš-pu-ra ši-pir-šú*]
24) [*... ki-šit-te* KUR.*ḫat*]-^{r}*ti*^{1} *iš-mé-e-ma na-mur-rat aš-šur* EN-*ia* [*is-ḫup-šú-ma*]
25) [*ir-šá-a na-kut-tú* LÚ.MAḪ.MEŠ-*šú ša e-peš* LÚ.ARAD]-^{r}*ú*^{1}-*te a-na* URU.*kal-ḫa a-di maḫ-ri-ia* [*iš-pu-ra*]

Rev. 23–25) [(As for) ..., ... who] had not submitted to the kings, my predecessors, and [who had not sent his message (to any of them), ...], heard about [the conquest of the land Ḫat]ti (Syria-Palestine). The terrifying radiance of (the god) Aššur, my lord, [overwhelmed him, and he became distressed. He sent his envoys] to Kalḫu, before me, [to do obeisa]nce.

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26) [LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.GAL SAG *a-na* URU.*ṣur-ri áš-pur ša* ^{m}*mé-e-te-en-na* URU.*ṣur-ra*]-^{r}*a*^{1}-*a* 50 GUN KÙ.GI 2 LIM GUN KÙ.BABBAR *ta-*[*mar-ta-šú am-ḫur*]

Rev. 26) [I sent a eunuch of mine, the chief eunuch, to the city Tyre. I received from Metenna of the city Tyr]e 50 talents of gold (and) 2,000 talents of silver [as his] au[dience gift].

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27) [^{m}*ú-as-sur-me* KUR.*ta-bal-a-a a-na ep-šet* KUR

Rev. 27) [Uassurme of the land Tabal acted as if he

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rev. 13–16 For the restoration of damaged text in the Ḫanūnu episode, see text no. 42 lines 8′–15′, text no. 48 lines 14′–18′, and the on-page notes there.
rev. 16 [...]-*x-šú*: H. Spieckermann (Juda unter Assur p. 327) suggests reading this passage as [URU.*ḫa-az*]-^{r}*zu*^{1}-*tu* "[the city Ga]za." E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 403), slightly modifying Spieckermann's reading, suggests [URU.*ḫa-az*]-^{r}*zu*^{1}-*tú* "[the city Ga]za." N. Na'aman (UF 31 [1999] p. 401) translates the parallel passage in text no. 42 line 14′ as "his [*port*]"; he apparently read [...]-*x-šú* as [É *ka-a*]-^{r}*ri*^{1}-*šú*. Frahm (personal communication) suggests ^{r}URU^{1}-*šú* "his [ci]ty."
rev. 17 For the end of the line, see Schramm, EAK 2 p. 136. With regard to lines 17–22, the Samsi episode, see the on-page note to text no. 42 lines 19′–34′.
rev. 23–25 The damaged text is restored from text no. 48 lines 20′–21′.
rev. 26 The damaged text is restored from text no. 47 rev. 16′. Note the discrepancy between the two inscriptions: 50 talents of gold instead of 150 talents of gold in text no. 47.
rev. 27–29 The damaged text is restored from text no. 47 rev. 14′–15′.

aš-šur.KI *ú-maš-šil-ma a-di*] ⌜*maḫ*⌝-*ri-ia la il-li-ka* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* [LÚ.GAL SAG *ana* KUR.*ta-bal áš-pur*]

28) [... ^{m}*ḫu-ul-le*]-⌜*e*⌝ DUMU *la ma-am-ma-na ina* GIŠ.⌜GU⌝.[ZA LUGAL-*ti-šú ú-še-šib*]

29) [10 GUN KÙ.GI 1 LIM GUN KÙ.BABBAR 2 LIM ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ ...] ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA.MEŠ *ta-*⌜*mar*⌝-[*ta-šú am-ḫur*]

were the equal of Assyria and] he did not come [be]fore me. [I sent] a eunuch of mine, [the chief eunuch, to the land Tabal].

Rev. 28–29) [... I placed Ḫull]î, a commoner (lit. "son of a nobody") on [his royal] thr[one. I received 10 talents of gold, 1,000 talents of silver, 2,000 horses, (and) ...] mules as [his] audien[ce gift].

30) [... *ša ina*] LUGAL.MEŠ-*ni* AD.MEŠ-*ia mám-*⌜*ma la*⌝ [...]

31) [...] ⌜*ta*⌝-*mar-*⌜*ta-šú*⌝ [*am-ḫur*]

Rev. 30–31) [..., who] nobody [among] the kings, my ancestors, [... I received ...] as his audience gift.

Lacuna

Lacuna

50

This small section of a summary inscription is inscribed on a small fragment of a clay tablet, most probably from Kalḫu. The inscription mentions the land Unqi, the cities Kašpūna and Gilead, and Hiram of Tyre, and it supplements text missing in text no. 49 obv. 26′–rev. 5. This text was edited as Summary Inscription 10 (Summ. 10) in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1a	K 2649	—	Kalḫu	2.5×5.6+	c
1b	—	G. Smith, Notebook 5 fol. 22r	Same as ex. 1a	—	c

COMMENTARY

Although the inscription was collated from both the original in the British Museum and a photograph, the edition is also based on a draft copy of G. Smith (reproduced in Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. LVII). As suggested by R. Borger (HKL 1 p. 639) and B. Oded (JNES 29 [1970] p. 178 n. 6), ND 4301+, a fragment of a tablet inscribed with text no. 49, may belong to the same tablet as K 2649. The pieces may join at *iš-ku-na pi-i-šú* in rev. 5. The physical join, however, cannot be confirmed since K 2649 is in the British Museum (London) and ND 4301+ is in the Iraq Museum (Baghdad). Since it cannot be proven that the two pieces belong to the same tablet, it is best to edit them separately, following H. Tadmor, Tigl. III. Text no. 49 obv. 26′–rev. 5 are fully included in the restoration of damaged text.

49 rev. 28 *ú-še-šib* "I placed": For the restoration, see text no. 47 rev. 15′.
49 rev. 29–30 The restoration at the ends of the lines follows Schramm, EAK 2 p. 136.
49 rev. 30–31 This section probably refers to some distant Arab tribes; see text no. 48 lines 20′–24′a.
49 rev. 31 ⌜*ta*⌝-*mar-*⌜*ta-šú*⌝ "his audience gift": Or possibly ⌜*ta*⌝-*mar-*⌜*ta-šú*⌝-[*nu*] "th[eir] audience gift."

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1893 Rost, Tigl. p. 86 and pl. XXIVc (rev. 1–4, copy, transliteration)
1920 Leeper, CT 35 pl. 39 (copy)
1962 Tadmor, IEJ 12 pp. 114–118 (study)
1967 Borger, HKL 1 p. 639 (study)
1970 Oded, JNES 29 p. 178 n. 6 (study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 180–181 and 192 Summ. 10 and pl. LVII (copy, photo, transliteration)
2000 Younger Jr., COS 2 p. 291 (rev. 1–5, translation)

TEXT

Obv.

Lacuna		Lacuna
1′)	[KUR.*un-qi a-na paṭ gim-ri-šá ak-šud* 20 GUN KÙ.GI ...] NÍG.GA [... *a-na* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ra-a*]	1′–2′) [I conquered the land Unqi to its full extent (and) I brought to Assyria twenty talents of gold, ...], property, [... I annexed to Assyria the land Unqi (and) placed] a eunuch [of mine as provincial governor over them].
2′)	[KUR.*un-qi a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ter-ra*] LÚ.*šu-ut* ˹SAG˺-[*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun*]	
Rev.		
1)	[URU.*ḫa-ta-rik-ka a-di* KUR.*sa-ú-e* KUR-*i* URU].˹*ka*˺-*áš-pu-ú-na ša a-aḫ tam-tim e*-li-ti* [URU.*ṣi-mir-ra* URU.*ar-qa-a*]	Rev. 1–2) [I annexed the city Ḫatarikka, as far as Mount Saue, the city] Kašpūna, which is on the shore of the Upper (text: "Lower") Sea, (and) [the cities Ṣimirra (and) Arqâ to Assyria (and) I placed] two eunuchs of mine as provincial governor[s over them].
2)	[*a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ter-ra*] 2 LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.˹NAM˺.[MEŠ UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun*]	
3)	[KUR.É-^{m}*ḫa-za-ʾi-i-li rap-šú a-na si-ḫir-ti-šú* TA KUR.*lab*]-˹*na*˺-*na a-di lìb-bi* URU.*ga-al-ʾa-*˹*a*?˺-[*di* URU.*a-bi-il-šiṭ-ṭi*]	Rev. 3–4) I annexed [to Assyria the extensive land of Bīt-Ḫazaʾili (Damascus) in its entirety, from Mount Leb]anon as far as the cities Gilea[d (and) Abil-šiṭṭi, which are on the border of the land Bīt-Ḫumria (Israel), (and) I placed] a eunuch of mine [as provincial governor over them].
4)	[*ša pat-ti* KUR.É-^{m}*ḫu-um-ri-a a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI] *ú-ter-ra* LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-˹*ia*˺ [LÚ.EN.NAM UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun*]	
5)	[^{m}*ḫi-ri-mu* KUR.*ṣur-ra-a-a ša it-ti* ^{m}*ra-ḫi-a-ni iš-ku*]-˹*na pi-i-šú*˺ [...]	Rev. 5) [(As for) Hiram of the land Tyre, who cons]pired [with Raḫiānu (Rezin) (against me), ...]
Lacuna		Lacuna

51

A fragment of a large clay tablet found at Kalḫu preserves the first twenty lines of a summary inscription of Tiglath-pileser III. The inscription is a shorter version of text no. 47 and may represent the missing beginning of text no. 49. The extant text includes the following: the king's titles (lines 1–4); the conquest of Aramean tribes (lines 5–9a); the offering of sacrifices to gods in Babylonia (lines 9b–11); the conquest of Bīt-Šilāni and Bīt-Šaʾalli (lines 12–15); the conquest of Bīt-Amukāni (line 16); the conquest of Ḫilimmu and Pillatu (line 17); the receipt of tribute from Chaldean rulers (line 18); the delivery of tribute by Marduk-apla-iddina II (Merodach-baladan) (line 19); and a campaign to Namri and the east (line 20). Tadmor edited this text as Summary Inscription 11 (Summ. 11) in his Tigl. III.

50 rev. 1 *e**-: The text has *šap-*.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
DT 3	Kalḫu, Nabû temple	16.8×10	c

COMMENTARY

The fragment is the upper part of the obverse of a large clay tablet that was discovered by G. Smith at Nimrud on the 25th of April 1873 (Notebook 17 p. 27). According to the heading added to G. Smith's translation in Assyrian Disc. (pp. 254–256), the piece was a "Fragment of Annals ... from a Tablet discovered in the Temple of Nebo (Nimrud)." This text parallels text no. 47 as follows: lines 1-4 // text no. 47 obv. 1–4; lines 5–9a // text no. 47 obv. 5–10; lines 9b–11 // text no. 47 obv. 11b–13a; lines 12–15 // text no. 47 obv. 15–23a (for more details about the correspondence in these passages, see Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 193); line 16a // text no. 47 obv. 23b–25; line 17 // text no. 47 obv. 13b–14a; line 18 // text no. 47 obv. 26a; line 19 // text no. 47 obv. 26b and 27b–28; and line 20 // text no. 47 obv. 29. The text was collated from the original in the British Museum and from a photograph (Tadmor, Tigl. III pl. LVIII).

R. Borger (in Galling, Textbuch[2] p. 58) and W. Schramm (EAK 2 p. 135) suggest that either this text or the text written on ND 5419 (text no. 52) is the missing beginning of ND 4301+, our text no. 49. When complete, the tablets would have been approximately the same width. Although it is possible that DT 3 (this text) or ND 5419 (text no. 52) could belong to the same tablet as ND 4301+ (text no. 49), there is no actual physical join between either of these two fragments and ND 4301+, and therefore the texts on DT 3 and ND 5419 have been edited separately from ND 4301+, exactly as Tadmor did in Tigl. III.

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1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 pp. 289–290 §§805–807 (5–20, translation)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 193–197 Summ. 11 and pl. LVIII (photo, edition)
2005 Gaspa, Kaskal 2 pp. 159–198 (5–19, edition, study)

TEXT

1) [É.GAL ^{m}*tukul-ti-*A]-⌜*é*⌝*-šár-ra* LUGAL GAL-*u* LUGAL *dan-nu* LUGAL KIŠ LUGAL KUR *aš-šur* LUGAL KÁ.DINGIR.KI LUGAL KUR *šu-me-ri u* URI.KI LUGAL *kib-rat* LÍMMU-*ti*

2) [GURUŠ *qar-du ša ina tu-kul*]-⌜*ti*⌝ *aš-šur* EN-*šú kul-lat la ma-gi-ri-šu* GIM *ḫaṣ-bat-ti ú-daq-qi-qu a-bu-biš is-pu-nu-ma zi-qi-qiš im-nu-u*

3) [LUGAL *šá ina zi-kir aš-šur* ^{d}]⌜*šá*⌝*-maš u* ^{d}AMAR.UTU DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ DU.MEŠ-*ma ul-tu* ÍD.*mar-ra-ti ša* É-^{m}*ia-ki-ni a-di* KUR.*bi-ik-ni ša* KUR ^{d}*šam-ši*

4) [*ù tam-tim ša šul-mi*] ⌜^{d}⌝*šam-ši a-di* KUR.*mu-uṣ-ri ul-tu* AN.ÚR *a-di* AN.PA KUR.KUR.MEŠ *i-pe-lu-ma e-pu-šu šar-ru-us-si-in*

5) [*ul-tu*] ⌜SAG⌝ LUGAL-*ti-ia a-di* 17 BALA.MEŠ-*ia* KUR.*i-tu-*ʾ*u* KUR.*ru-bu-*ʾ*u* LÚ.*ḫa-mar-a-nu*

1–4) [Palace of Tiglath-pil]eser (III), great king, mighty king, king of the world, king of Assyria, king of Babylon, king of Sumer and Akkad, king of the four quarters (of the world); [valiant man who, with the hel]p of (the god) Aššur, his lord, smashed like pots all who were unsubmissive to him, swept over (them) like the Deluge, (and) considered (them) as (mere) ghosts; [the king who] marched about [at the command of the gods Aššur], Šamaš, and Marduk, the great gods, and exercised authority over lands from the Bitter Sea of Bīt-Yakīn, as far as Mount Bikni in the east, [up to the Sea of the Setting] Sun, as far as Egypt, from the horizon to the zenith, and exercised kingship over them.

5–9a) [From] the beginning of my reign until my seventeenth *palû*, I captured the (tribes) Ituʾu, Rubuʾu,

1–4 The damaged text is restored from text no. 47 obv. 1–4.

LÚ.*lu-ḫu-ú-a-tu* LÚ.*ḫa-ṭal-lu* LÚ.*ru-ub-bu*
6) [LÚ.*ra-pi*]-˹*qu*˺ LÚ.*na-ba-tu* LÚ.*gu-ru-mu*
LÚ.*du-na-nu* LÚ.*ú-bu-lu* LÚ.*ru-ʾu-ú-a*
LÚ.*li-iʾ-ta-a-ú* LÚ.*ma-ru-su*
URU.BÀD-*ku-ri-gal-zu*
7) [URU.*a-di-in*]-˹*ni*˺ URU.*bir-tu ša sa-ra-gi-ti*
URU.*bir-tu ša la-ab-na-at* LÚ.*a-ru-mu* DÙ-*šú-nu*
ša šid-di ÍD.IDIGNA ÍD.A.ŠÌTA
8) [*ù* ÍD.*su*]-*rap-pi* ÍD.*uq-né-e a-di tam-tim šap-li-ti*
ša KUR ^{d}*šam-ši ak-šud a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*
ú-ter-ra
9) [LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG]-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun*
i-na ZIMBIR.KI NIBRU.KI KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI
bár-sipa.KI GÚ.DU$_8$.A.KI *kiš*.KI *dil-bat*.KI UNUG.KI
10) [*ma-ḫa-zi la ša-na*]-˹*an*˺ UDU.SISKUR.MEŠ
KÙ.MEŠ *a-na* ^{d}EN ^{d}*zar-pa-ni-tum* ^{d}AG
^{d}*taš-me-tum* ^{d}U.GUR *u* ^{d}*la-aṣ* DINGIR.MEŠ
EN.MEŠ-*ia aq-qi-ma ú-qa-i-šá qi-šá-a-ti*
11) [KUR.*kár-an-du*]-*ni-áš* DAGAL-*tu a-bél-ma*
e-pu-šá šar-ru-us-sa
12) [KUR.É-^{m}*si-la*]-˹*a*˺-*ni* KUR.É-^{m}*sa-ʾa-al-li a-na paṭ*
gim-ri-šú-nu as-su-<ḫa>-am-ma ^{md}AG-*ú-šab-ši*
^{m}*za-qi-ru* LUGAL.MEŠ-*šú-nu qa-ti ik-*˹*šud*˺
13) [URU.*sa-ar-rab-a*]-˹*nu* URU˺.*tar-ba-ṣu*
URU.*ia-bal-lu* URU.BÀD-^{d}KASKAL.KUR-*a-a*
URU.*ma-li-la-tu* URU LUGAL-*ti-šu-nu* GAL.MEŠ
14) [*i-na ši-pi-ik* SAḪAR.ḪI].A *ù* GIŠ.*šu-pi-i ak-šud* 1
ME 50 LIM 5 LIM UN.MEŠ *a-di mar-ši-ti-šú-nu*
15) [NÍG.ŠU-*šú-nu* NÍG.GA]-˹*šú*˺-*nu* MÁŠ.ANŠE-*šú-nu*
a-na la ma-ni áš-lu-la KUR.KUR.MEŠ *šu-a-ti-na*
a-na mi-ṣir KUR *aš-šur ú-ter-*˹*ra*˺
16) [KUR.É-^{m}*a-muk-ka-a-ni*] ˹*ú*˺-*daq-qi-iq-ma* UKKIN
UN.MEŠ-*šú a-na* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ra-a*
^{m}GIN-NUMUN LUGAL-*šú-nu ina* URU.*sa-pi-ia*
URU-*šú e-*˹*sir*˺-[*šú*]
17) [URU.*ḫi-li-im-mu* URU.*pi-il-lu-tu ša*] ˹*pat*˺-*ti*
KUR.*e-lam-ti a-na mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI *ú-ter-ra*
ina ŠU.II LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.GAR.KUR
URU.LÍMMU-*ḫa am-*˹*nu*˺
18) [*ma-da-tu ša* LÚ.*ra-aʾ-sa-a-ni*] *ša* KUR.*kal-di ša*
^{m}*ba-la-si* DUMU ^{m}*da-ku-ri* ^{m}*na-di-ni*
UD.UD.AG.KI-*a*-[*a*]
19) [(*ù*) ^{md}AMAR.UTU-A-SUM.NA DUMU ^{m}*ia-ki*]-˹*ni*˺
LUGAL KUR *tam-tim* KÙ.GI *e-per* KUR-*i-šú*
KÙ.BABBAR *ni-siq-ti* NA$_4$.MEŠ GIŠ.ESI GIŠ.*e-lu-tu*
GU$_4$.MEŠ *ṣe-*˹*e-ni*˺ [*am-ḫur*]

Ḫamarānu, Luḫuʾatu, Ḫaṭallu, Rubbû, [Rapi]qu, Nabātu, Gurumu, Dunanu, Ubulu, Ruʾuʾa, Liʾtaʾu, Marusu, (and those living in) the cities Dūr-Kurigalzu, [Adin]ni, the fortresses of Sarragitu (and) Labbanat, all of the Arameans on the banks of the Tigris, Euphrates, [Su]rappu, (and) Uqnû Rivers, as far as the Lower Sea of the Rising Sun. I annexed (those areas) to Assyria (and) placed [a eunuch] of mine as provincial governor over them.

9b–10) In Sippar, Nippur, Babylon, Borsippa, Cutha, Kish, Dilbat, (and) Uruk, [cult centers without ri]val, I offered pure sacrifices to the deities Bēl (Marduk), Zarpanītu, Nabû, Tašmētu, Nergal, and Laṣ, the gods, my lords, and presented gifts (to them).

11) I exercised authority over the extensive land of [Kardu]niaš (Babylonia) and exercised kingship over it.
12–15) I eradicated the lands [Bīt-Sil]āni (Bīt-Šilāni) (and) Bīt-Saʾalli (Bīt-Šaʾalli) to their full extent. I personally captured Nabû-ušabši (and) Zaqiru, their kings. [By means of earthworks] and battering rams, I captured the cities [Sarrabā]nu, Tarbaṣu, Yaballu, Dūr-Baliḫāya, (and) Malilatu, their large royal cities. I carried off 155,000 people, with their possessions, (15) [their goods], their [property], (and) their livestock, without number. I annexed those lands to Assyria.

16) I smashed [the land Bīt-Amukāni] and brought all of its people to Assyria. I confined Mukīn-zēri, their king, to Sapīya (Šapīya), his city.

17) I annexed to Assyria [the cities Ḫilimmu (and) Pillatu, (cities) on] the border of the land Elam (and) I placed (them) under the authority of a eunuch of mine, the provincial governor of the city Arrapḫa.
18–19) [I received payment from the chieftains] of Chaldea, Balāssu of (the land Bīt)-Dakkūri (lit. "son of Dakkūri"), Nādinu of (the city) Larak, [Marduk-apla-iddina (II) (Merodach-baladan) of (the land Bīt)-Yakī]n (lit. "son of Yakīn"), king of the Sealand: natural, unrefined gold, silver, precious stones, ebony, *ellūtu*-wood, oxen, (and) sheep and [goats].

9 GÚ.DU$_8$.A.KI "Cutha": The reading was suggested by E. Frahm (personal communication); cf. GÚ.EDIN.KI in Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 194. There are two superfluous winkelhakens after DU$_8$. It appears that the scribe originally wrote GÚ.EDIN.KI, but then changed it to GÚ.DU$_8$.A.KI, but without completely erasing the EDIN sign.
13 [URU.*sa-ar-rab-a*]-˹*nu*˺: The text is restored from text no. 40 line 13.
14 1 ME 50 LIM 5 LIM "155,000": Cf. 50 LIM 5 LIM "55,000" in text no. 47 obv. 16.
17 The beginning of the line is restored from text no. 47 obv. 13–14.
18 The beginning of the line is restored from text no. 40 line 17.
19 The beginning of the line is restored from text no. 47 obv. 26. KUR *tam-tim* "Sealand": The KUR, the *tam*, and the first part of the *tim* sign are all written over an erasure. The scribe appears to have initially written just *tam-tim*, exactly as "Sealand" is written in text no. 47 obv. 26, but later emended the text. GIŠ.*e-lu-tu* "*ellūtu*-wood": As suggested by W.G. Lambert (personal communication), this may be a rare, foreign word.

20) [KUR.*nam-ri* KUR.É-*sa-an-gi-bu-ti* KUR.É-*ḫa*]-˹*an*˺-*ban* KUR.*su-mur*-˹*zu*˺ KUR.É-*bar-ru-a* ˹KUR.É-*zu-al-za-áš*˺ [...]

Lacuna

20) The lands [Namri, Bīt-Sangibūti, Bīt-Ḫa]mban, Sumurzu, Bīt-Barrūa, Bīt-Zualzaš, [...]

Lacuna

52

This text is inscribed on a fragment of a clay tablet that was discovered in the Nabû temple at Kalḫu and it is a partial duplicate of text no. 51 (lines 1–9). This text is referred to as Summary Inscription 12 (Summ. 12) in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
—	ND 5419	Kalḫu, Nabû temple	6×3.5	n

COMMENTARY

Since the tablet was not available for study, the present edition is based on D.J. Wiseman's published copy. For the possibility that ND 5419 or DT 3 (text no. 51) may belong to the same tablet as ND 4301+ (text no. 49), see the commentary to text no. 51.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1964 Wiseman, Iraq 26 pp. 119–120 and pl. XXVI (copy, edition)

1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 193 and 196 Summ. 12 (transliteration, study)

TEXT

1) [É.GAL ^{m}*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár-ra* LUGAL GAL-*u* LUGAL *dan-nu* LUGAL KIŠ LUGAL KUR *aš-šur* LUGAL KÁ].DINGIR.RA.KI LUGAL KUR *šu-me-ri u* URI.KI LUGAL *kib-rat* LÍMMU-*ti*

2) [GURUŠ *qar-du ša ina tu-kul-ti aš-šur* EN-*šú kul-lat la ma-gi-ri-šu* GIM *ḫaṣ-bat-ti ú*]-˹*daq*˺-*qi-qu a-bu-biš is-pu-nu-ma zi-qi-qiš im-nu-u*

3) [LUGAL *šá ina zi-kir aš-šur* ^{d}*šá-maš u* ^{d}AMAR.UTU DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ DU.MEŠ-*ma ul-tu* ÍD.*mar-ra*]-*ti ša* É-*ia-ki-ni a-di* KUR.*bi-ik-ni*

1–4) [Palace of Tiglath-pileser (III), great king, mighty king, king of the world, king of Assyria, king of Bab]ylon, king of Sumer and Akkad, king of the four quarters (of the world); [valiant man who, with the help of (the god) Aššur, his lord], smashed [like pots all who were unsubmissive to him], swept over (them) like the Deluge, (and) considered (them) as (mere) ghosts; [the king who marched about at the command of the gods Aššur, Šamaš, and Marduk, the great gods, and] exercised authority over lands [from the Bitter] Sea of Bīt-Yakīn, as far as Mount Bikni in the east, [up

51 line 20 The beginning of the line is restored from text no. 47 obv. 29.
52 lines 1–9 The damaged text is restored from text no. 51 lines 1–9.

ša KUR ^{d}*šam-ši*

4) [*ù tam-tim ša šul-mi* ^{d}*šam-ši a-di* KUR.*mu-uṣ-ri ul-tu* AN.ÚR *a-di* AN].ʳPAˀ KUR.KUR.MEŠ *i-pe-lu-ma e-pu-šu šar-ru-us-si-in*

to the Sea of the Setting Sun, as far as Egypt, from the horizon to the zen]ith, and exercised kingship over them.

---

5) [*ul-tu* SAG LUGAL-*ti-ia a-di* 17 BALA.MEŠ-*ia* KUR.*i-tu-ʾu* KUR.*ru-bu-ʾu* LÚ.*ḫa*]-ʳ*marˀ-a-nu* LÚ.*lu-ḫu-ú-a-tu* LÚ.*ḫa-ṭal-lu* LÚ.*ru-ub-bu*

6) [LÚ.*ra-pi-qu* LÚ.*na-ba-tu* LÚ.*gu-ru-mu* LÚ.*du-na-nu* LÚ.*ú-bu-lu* LÚ.*ru-ʾu-ú-a* LÚ].ʳ*liˀ-iʾ-ta-a-ú* LÚ.*ma-ru-su* URU.BÀD-*ku-ri-gal-zi*

7) [URU.*a-di-in-ni* URU.*bir-tu ša sa-ra-gi-ti* URU.*bir-tu ša la-ab-na-at* LÚ.*a-ru-mu* DÙ]-ʳ*šú-nuˀ ša šid-di* ÍD.IDIGNA ʳÍDˀ.[A.ŠÌTA]

8) [*ù* ÍD.*su-rap-pi* ÍD.*uq-né-e a-di tam-tim šap-li-ti ša* KUR ^{d}*šam-ši ak-šud a-na*] *mi-ṣir* KUR *aš-šur*.KI [*ú-ter-ra*]

9) [LÚ.*šu-ut* SAG-*ia* LÚ.EN.NAM UGU-*šú-nu áš-kun i-na* ZIMBIR.KI NIBRU.KI KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI *bár-sipa*.KI] ʳGÚ.DU$_8$ˀ.[A.KI *kiš*.KI *dil-bat*.KI UNUG.KI]

5–9a) [From the beginning of my reign until my seventeenth *palû*, I captured the (tribes) Ituʾu, Rubuʾu, Ḫam]arānu, Luḫuʾatu, Ḫaṭallu, Rubbû, [Rapiqu, Nabātu, Gurumu, Dunanu, Ubulu, Ruʾuʾa], Liʾtaʾu, Marusu, (and those living in) the cities Dūr-Kurigalzu, [Adinni, the fortresses of Sarragitu (and) Labbanat, all of the Arameans] on the banks of the Tigris, [Euphrates, Surappu, (and) Uqnû Rivers, as far as the Lower Sea of the Rising Sun. I annexed (those areas) to] Assyria (and) [placed a eunuch of mine as provincial governor over them].

9b) [In Sippar, Nippur, Babylon, Borsippa], Cuth[a, Kish, Dilbat, (and) Uruk],

Lacuna

Lacuna

53–64

In addition to long inscriptions that were written on stone slabs lining the walls and floors of his palace in Kalḫu, Tiglath-pileser III had his scribes write shorter inscriptions on a variety of stone, clay, and mud objects. At Kalḫu, several reliefs in the king's palace included one-word epigraphs with the name of the city shown under siege (text nos. 55–57). In the traditional religious capital, Aššur, a stone block (text no. 54), which may originally have been a stele, was found in secondary context and several stamped and inscribed bricks recording work on the temples of the gods Aššur and Adad (text nos. 58–60) were discovered in the ruins of those buildings. At the entrances of the provincial city Ḫadattu (modern Arslan Tash), which Tiglath-pileser boasts of rebuilding, the king had colossal inscribed stone bulls erected as gateway guardians; the inscription on one of those bulls (text no. 53) survives today. Moreover, two stone duck weights, a bronze lion weight, and a stone bead (text nos. 61–64) bear proprietary labels of this king.

53

A pair of inscribed monumental basalt bulls (lit. "wild bull"; Akk. *rīmu*) were discovered in 1928 at Arslan Tash (ancient Ḫadattu) by F. Thureau-Dangin and his team, who excavated the site on behalf of the Musée du Louvre. The

inscription written on the right-flanking gateway figure is almost completely obliterated, but the text on the left-flanking bull is partially preserved. The text begins with Tiglath-pileser's name and then goes on to narrate in first person his military achievements, including his victory over Aramean tribes in Babylonia (line 3) and his campaign against Samsi, queen of the Arabs (lines 16–17). The inscription then records construction at Ḫadattu. The building account, which begins with *ina* u_4*-me-šú-ma* "at that time" (line 18), is also written in the first person (probably still the king, and not the governor, Ninurta-ilāya, who is mentioned in line 18). Despite statements in this text that Tiglath-pileser was actively involved in the work at Ḫadattu, the king appears to have entrusted the building to Ninurta-ilāya, a man who is perhaps to be identified with the governor of Naṣībīna who was eponym for the year 736 (Millard, SAAS 2 pp. 44 and 59). Tadmor edited this text as Misc. I, 1 in Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1	AO 11501	Arslan Tash	157×237	c

CATALOGUE OF UNCERTAIN EXEMPLARS

Ex.	Museum Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1*	AO 11500	Arslan Tash	158×237	c

COMMENTARY

The left-flanking bull is now in the Département des Antiquités Orientales, Musée du Louvre (AO 11501); the right-flanking bull (AO 11500), whose inscription is almost entirely effaced, is also on display in that museum. Although almost nothing of the inscription is preserved on ex. 1*, the authors have tentatively included AO 11500 here because one expects that both bulls were inscribed with the same text. The surviving lines on ex. 1 were copied *in situ*, transliterated, and translated by Thureau-Dangin. Tadmor (Tigl. III p. 205) made some improvements to Thureau-Dangin's edition by collating the inscription from photographs. Note, however, that ex. 1 is erroneously indicated in Tadmor, Tigl. III as the right-flanking bull, instead of as the left-flanking one. Further minor improvements were made by Yamada when he collated the original in Paris (May, 2010).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1987 Engel, Dämonen pp. 75–76 (lines 23–28, edition)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 205–207 Misc. I, 1 (edition)

Figure 8. AO 11501 (text no. 53 ex. 1), an inscribed bull colossus of Tiglath-pileser III discovered by F. Thureau-Dangin at Arslan Tash in 1928. © Réunion des Musées Nationaux / Art Resource, NY.

Figure 9. AO 11500 (text no. 53 ex. 1*), an inscribed bull colossus of Tiglath-pileser III discovered by F. Thureau-Dangin at Arslan Tash in 1928. © Réunion des Musées Nationaux / Art Resource, NY.

TEXT

1) ^{m}*tukul-*[*ti-*A-*é-šár*]-ʳ*ra*ˀ MAN [GAL ...]
2) ʳ*ka-šid*ˀ [...]
3) ʳ*ka*ˀ-[*šid* LÚ.*i*]-ʳ*tu*ˀ-ʾ*u* LÚ.*ru-bu-*ʾ*u* [...]
4) [...] *a-dúk*
5) (traces)
6) (traces)
7) (traces)
8) (traces)
9) (traces)
10) (traces)
11) (traces)
12) [...]-*šìr/ḫir* [...] DIŠ *pa-x-*ʳ*ia*?ˀ-*u* [...]
13) [...] *x x-*ʳ*šú*ˀ [...] ʳ*ni/sa*ˀ-*x-*ʳ*ru*ˀ
14) [...] KUR.*ḫa-u-*ʳ*ra*ˀ-*nu* ʳKURˀ *ú-ma-li*
15) [...] *x* ʳLIM UDUˀ.MEŠ *šal-*ʳ*la*ˀ-*su-*ʳ*nu*ˀ *áš-*ʳ*lu-la*ˀ
16) [...] *x* KUR-*ud* ʳ*ù*ˀ *ši-i na-mur-rat*
17) [*aš-šur* EN-*ia is-ḫup-šá-ma* ...] *x ana dà-lil e-zib-ši*
18) [...] LÚ.GAR.MEŠ *ina* u_4-*me-šú-ma* $^{mr d}$MAŠˀ-DINGIR-*a-a* GAR.KUR
19) *x* [...] ʳURU.*ḫa*?ˀ-[*da*]-ʳ*tu*?ˀ TA *uš-še-šú a-di gaba-dib-bi-šú ár-ṣip u-šak-lil*
20) KUR [... GIŠ.ÙR.MEŠ?] GIŠ.*x x* ʳ*ú*ˀ-[*ṣal*]-*lil-šú* GIŠ.IG.MEŠ GIŠ.*ere*-IGI
21) *ina* KÁ.[MEŠ-*šú u-rat*]-ʳ*ta*?ˀ-[*a*? ...] MU-*šú a-bi* ʳ*ṣa-lam*ˀ ^{d}ʳ*iš*ˀ-*tar ina qé-reb-šú ú-kín*
22) *man-za-*[*az* (*x*)] *x x x* [...] *x x* (*x*) *x ṣa-lam ṣu-li-ia*
23) *x* [... *ina qí-bit*?] ^{d}ʳ*iš*ˀ-*tar* GU_4.ʳAMˀ.MEŠ NA_4.AD.BAR *ki-ṣir* KUR-*e*
24) GAR-*šú* [...] ʳANˀ.BAR *x x* [...] *x x x ina* KÁ-*šú ul-ziz* ʳMUˀ GU_4.ʳAMˀ *maḫ-re-e*
25) *šá ina* [IM.MAR].ʳTUˀ [GUB-*zu*] u_4-*mu* [*ez*]-ʳ*zu ṣa*ˀ-[*bit a-a*]-ʳ*bi mu-šam-qit*ˀ *lem-nu-ti* MAN MU-*šú* ʳMUˀ 2-*e* GU_4.AM *šá ina* ʳIMˀ.KUR GUB-*zu*
26) *ka-šid er-nit-ti* MAN *mu-*ʳ*šam*ˀ-[*ṣu*]-*u* ʳ*mal lìb*?ˀ-*bi*?ˀ *mu-*[*še-ṣu*]-ʳ*u* ḪULˀ.[MEŠ] *mu-še-rib* MUNUS.SIG_5.MEŠ MU-*šú ana* ʳTI.LAˀ-*ia še*ˀ-*me-e*
27) *su-pi-*ʳ*ia šul*ˀ-*bur* ʳBALAˀ.MEŠ-ʳ*ia*ˀ [*ša-lam*] NUMUN-ʳ*ia kun-nu* SUḪUŠˀ GIŠ.AŠ.TE SANGA-*ti-*ʳ*ia*ˀ NU ʳGÁL-*e* GIG-*ia*ˀ *a-na* ʳSIˀ.SÁ

1–4) Tiglath-[pilese]r (III), [great] king, [...], conqueror of [...], con[queror of the (tribes) It]uʾu, Rubuʾu, [...]. I defeated [...]

5–13) (No translation possible)

14–18a) I filled Mount Ḫauranu (Hauran) with [...]. (15) I carried off [...] (and) ... thousand sheep. I conquered [...]. Moreover, as for her (Samsi?), the terrifying radiance of (the god) [Aššur, my lord, overwhelmed her and ...]. I spared her so (she would) praise (the victory of the god Aššur). [... I set up ...] as governors.

18b–21a) At that time, [*I* ...] Ninurta-ilāya, the provincial governor of [...]. I built (and) completed the city Ḫa[datt]u from its foundations to its parapets. (20) ... [...] I ro[of]ed it with [*beams of*] ...-wood (and) *hung* cedar doors in [*its*] gate[s]. I named it [...].

21b–23a) I installed inside it an image of the goddess Ištar. ... [...] ... [...] ... an image of me praying ... [...].

23b–26a) [*At the command of*] the goddess Ištar, I stationed in its gate wild bulls of solid basalt, whose feature(s) [...] iron ... [...] ... The name of the first wild bull, (25) which [stands] on [the west] side, is "[Fier]ce Storm That [Captures Enemi]es (and) Overthrows the King's Foes (lit. "Evildoers")." The name of the second wild bull, which stands on the east side, is "The One That Attains Victories for the King, the One That Allows (Him) to Ach[iev]e Everything (He) Desires, (and) the One [That Drives] Out Evil (and) Brings in Good."

26b–28) I set them up in a place to be seen in the city Ḫadattu for (the preservation of) my life, the acceptance of my prayers, the prolongation of my reign, [the well-being of] my seed, the securing of the throne of my priestly office, (and in order) not to become ill, (and) for success at harvest time in

3 The restoration is based on text no. 47 obv. 5 and text no. 51 line 5.
13 *x-x-*ʳ*šú*ˀ: The traces do not look like BAD_5.BAD_5-*šú* ("his defeat"), as transliterated in Tadmor, Tigl. III (p. 206).
16–17 These lines probably refer to the defeat of Samsi, queen of the Arabs. For the Samsi episode, see, for example, text no. 42 lines 19′–34′.
26 *mu-*ʳ*šam*ˀ-[*ṣu*]-*u* ʳ*mal lìb*?ˀ-*bi*?ˀ *mu-*[*še-ṣu*]-ʳ*u* ḪULˀ.[MEŠ] "the One That Allows (Him) to Ach[iev]e Everything (He) Desires, (and) the One [That Drives] Out Evil": The restoration is based on the names of the pair of lions erected by Šamšī-ilu at Til-Barsip (modern Tell Ahmar); see Grayson, RIMA 3 p. 233 A.0.104.2010 lines 21–24. J.N. Postgate (personal communication) brought this parallel to the authors' attention.
27 NU ʳGÁL-*e* GIG-*ia*ˀ "not to become ill": The restoration follows the suggestion of A. George (BSOAS 60 [1997] p. 125).

28) ⌜BURU$_{14}$⌝ KUR [*aš*]-*šur*.KI [*ša-lam*] ⌜KUR *aš-šur*⌝.KI *ina qé-reb* URU.*ḫa-*⌜*da*⌝*-tú a-na* ⌜*ta*⌝*-mar-ti šú-bat-su-nu ár-me*

[As]syria (and) [the well-being of] Assyria.

54

This fragmentary inscription is written on a rectangular stone block from Aššur that was later reused in the construction of another building. The object, now housed in the Eşki Şark Eserleri Müzesi (Istanbul), may have originally been part of a provincial stele. Although the inscription is very fragmentarily preserved, it can be securely assigned to Tiglath-pileser III since it mentions Sulumal and Raḫiānu (biblical Rezin), who are known from the Kalḫu Annals as the kings of Melid (738) and Damascus (733) respectively. Tadmor referred to this text as Misc. I, 2 in his Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Photograph Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
EŞ 7866	Ass 853	Ass ph 164, 2248	Aššur, iB5I, cella of Temple A, pedestal	73×76	p

COMMENTARY

The present edition more or less follows Tadmor's edition (Tigl. III pp. 208–209), which is based on the copy published by E. Nassouhi and on the collation notes of P. Hulin, who checked the text for Tadmor in 1965. Further minor corrections were made from the collation of Ass ph 2248. Many places where Nassouhi's copy does not make any sense (e.g., lines 9, 11, 12, and 13) still remain unintelligible.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1904 Andrae, MDOG 21 p. 31 (provenance)
1927 Nassouhi, MAOG 3 pp. 15–16 (copy, edition)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 208–209 Misc. I, 2 (edition)
1997 Pedersén, Katalog p. 30 (study)

TEXT

1) [...] *x x x x* MEŠ *x x x-šú-nu-ti-ma*
2) [...]*-šú-nu* ⌜*aq*⌝*-bi* ⌜KÁ.MEŠ⌝*-šú-nu ed-la-te ú-pat-tam-ma*
3) [...] ⌜KI UN.MEŠ⌝ [*a-ši*]-⌜*bu*⌝*-ut lìb-bi-šú áš-lu-la*
4) [...] ⌜*ti*$^{?}$⌝ [... *áš*]*-ta-ka-nu* MAN.MEŠ-⌜*ni*⌝
5) [...].MEŠ*-ia* TA KUR.*na-an-pi-gi*
6) [...] *x* [... GUR]*-ra*
7) [...] *x* ⌜*áš-lu*⌝*-la*
8) [...] 13 MAN.MEŠ ⌜*ša*⌝ KUR.*ḫat-ti*
9) [...] *x x-*⌜*ṭa*$^{?}$*-a-a*⌝ ^{m}*ra-ḫi-a-nu*

1–7) [...] ... them and [...]. I ordered their [...]. I forced open their locked ga[tes] and [...] ... I carried off the people [liv]ing inside it. [...] ... [...] whom [I had] appointed. The kings (of) (5) [...] my [...] from the land Nanpigi [...] ... [... *I annex*]*ed* [to Assyria. I] carried off [...] ...

8–14) [...] thirteen kings of the land Ḫatti (Syria-Palestine), [...] ..., Raḫiānu (Rezin), (10) [...] ... (and)

54 line 9 [...] *x x-*⌜*ṭa*$^{?}$*-a-a*⌝: Perhaps [... KUR.*ú*]-⌜*ra-ar-ṭa-a-a*⌝ ("Urarṭian"), although the traces are not clear on Ass ph 2248.

10) [...] *x*.[*x x*].MEŠ ⌜GIŠ.GIGIR⌝.ḪI.A.MEŠ *šá* ^{m}*su-lu-ma-al*
11) [...] *x x x x x x x a-na x x-*⌜*ṣi*$^{?}$*-šú*$^{?}$⌝
12) [...] KUR.*x-ri* KUR-*e x x x x*
13) [...] KUR *x x a-šit-ma* KUR *x x x x a* KI KUR-*šú*
14) [...] *x x* [...] *x-a-a x x*

chariots of Sulumal, [...] ... [...] ... Mount ...ri [...] I *left behind* ... and [...] together with his land. [...] ... [...] ...

55–57

Three short captions (or epigraphs) mentioning the name of a city are preserved on reliefs from Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu; these reliefs depict the assault and fall of enemy fortresses. The epigraphs appear on orthostats inscribed with Annals Series A (Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 241–248 fig. 11; see ibid. pp. 238–248 [Supplementary Study B] for a reconstruction of the hall of Series A). Interestingly, there does not seem to be any correlation between the scene depicted on the relief and the text of the Annals inscribed below on the same slab. Such captions accompanying pictorial narration on Assyrian palace reliefs are used for the first time in the reign of Tiglath-pileser III, although similar captions are found on the bronze door-bands of Shalmaneser III and on those of his father Ashurnasirpal II from Balawat (ancient Imgur-Enlil); see King, Bronze Reliefs; Schachner, Bilder eines Weltreichs; Barnett, Studies Böhl pp. 19–22; and Curtis and Tallis, The Balawat Gates of Ashurnasirpal II. Curiously, none of the cities in the three preserved captions are mentioned in any of Tiglath-pileser III's Annal units from Kalḫu, or in any of his other inscriptions; this is not uncommon as several cities mentioned in epigraphs on the palace reliefs of Sargon II and Sennacherib are also not mentioned in their better-preserved annals (Russell, Writing on the Wall p. 98).

55

A relief from Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu has a one-word epigraph that is placed just above the wall of a city, which is depicted as being situated on top of a mound or mountain and being attacked on all sides by Assyrian troops; Tadmor (Tigl. III pp. 243–244 fig. 11) places this orthostat in Annals Series A, Wall II. The scene, with its epigraph, appears in the upper register, above an inscription describing the events of the king's 8th and 9th *palû*s (text no. 28). This epigraph was edited as Misc. II, 1 in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

54 line 10 ⌜GIŠ.GIGIR⌝.ḪI.A.MEŠ: This may refer to the chariots of Sulumal; see text no. 9 line 7′.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 115634	—	Kalḫu, central part of the citadel mound	91×98	c

COMMENTARY

The reading of the name is uncertain, i.e., whether the city is named after Upaš (^{m}*ú-pa-áš*), the ruler of the land Bīt-Kapsi (in the Zagros) who is mentioned in text no. 15 line 9 and text no. 28 line 7, as suggested by R. Barnett (Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. xix), or whether it is to be identified with Mount Upâ (*ú-pa-a*) in Urarṭu, a place mentioned in an account of Sargon's Eighth Campaign (Thureau-Dangin, TCL 3 p. 66 line 418). Note that there is no space in the small break after *pa* to restore another sign; cf. Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 210, where the epigraph is read as URU.*ú-pa*-[*x*].

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pp. 14–15 Relief 20 and pls. XXXVII–XXXVIII (copy, photo, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 210–211 Misc. II, 1 and p. 244 (copy, edition)
1999 Russell, Writing on the Wall pp. 93 and 96–98 (edition, study)
2008 Collins, Sculptures p. 65 (photo)

Figure 10. BM 115634 (text no. 55), a relief from Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu with a one-word epigraph. © Trustees of the British Museum.

TEXT

1) URU.*ú*-⌜*pa*⌝

1) The city Upa.

56

A relief from Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu has a one-word epigraph that is placed just above the wall of a city, which is depicted as situated on top of a mound and from which Assyrian soldiers take away prisoners and sheep; Tadmor (Tigl. III pp. 245–246 fig. 11) places this orthostat in Annals Series A, Wall III. The scene with this epigraph appears in the upper register above the unit of the Kalḫu Annals that describes the king's 11th *palû* (text nos. 18–19). The city shown on this relief is thought to be biblical Ashtaroth in Gilead, a city identified as Tell Astara in the northern Transjordan and which was probably part of the Assyrian province of Qarnini (Forrer, Provinz. p. 63; Oded, JNES 29 [1970] p. 179; Wäfler, Darstellungen pp. 118–124; and Radner, RLA 11/1–2 [2006] pp. 60–62 sub Qarnīna). The city's capture is not mentioned elsewhere in the extant corpus of Tiglath-pileser III's inscriptions, although the conquest of the nearby area, including Gal'adi (Gilead), is recorded in some non-annalistic inscriptions (text no. 42 line 6′; text no. 49 rev. 3; and text no. 50 rev. 3). That event is dated to 733. Tadmor edited this epigraph as Misc. II, 2 in Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 118908	—	Kalḫu, South-West Palace	188×195	c

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1893 Rost, Tigl. pl. XXIVa (copy)
1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 30 Relief 36 and pls. LXIX–LXX (photo, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 210–211 Misc. II, 2 and p. 245 (copy, edition)
1999 Russell, Writing on the Wall pp. 96–98 (edition, study)
2001 J.Oates and D. Oates, Nimrud p. 74 fig. 42 (photo)

TEXT

1) URU.*as-tar-tu*

1) The city Astaratu.

57

A relief from Tiglath-pileser III's palace at Kalḫu has a one-word epigraph that is placed just above the wall of the city, which is depicted as being attacked by Assyrians from the left (the right side of the slab is entirely broken off). The relief and epigraph are known only from an original drawing, as the slab was left at Nimrud. Tadmor (Tigl. III pp. 247–248 fig. 11) places this orthostat in Annals Series A, Wall IV. The scene, with its epigraph, appears in the upper register, above an inscription recording events of the 15th *palû* (text nos. 23–24). The city mentioned in the caption is apparently biblical Gezer, located in the Vale of Ayalon. This city should not be regarded as the city Ba'il-Gazara, which is mentioned in an epigraph of Sargon II from Dūr-Šarrukīn and whose location remains unknown (Bagg, Rép. Géogr. 7/1 pp. 41–42; cf. Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 210). The conquest of Gezer is not mentioned elsewhere in the extant corpus of Tiglath-pileser III's inscriptions. Nevertheless, like the city Ashtaroth, which is also known only from a caption (text no. 56), the city was probably captured in 733. This epigraph is referred to as Misc. II, 3 in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. pl. LXII	Kalḫu, South-West Palace, wall a	—	c

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1962 Barnett and Falkner, Tigl. p. 24 no. 5a and pl. LXII (copy, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 210–211 Misc. II, 3 and p. 247 (copy, edition)
1999 Russell, Writing on the Wall pp. 96–98 (edition, study)

TEXT

1) URU.*ga-az-ru*

1) The city Gazru.

58

This text, which is written on several bricks from Aššur, is the only known official inscription of Tiglath-pileser III that mentions his parentage ("son of Adad-nārārī [III]"). This could, of course, be taken literally, in which case Tiglath-pileser would have been born toward the end of Adad-nārārī III's reign since that Assyrian king ascended the throne in 811 and died in 783, after a twenty-eight-year reign. In this scenario, Tiglath-pileser would have been about forty or slightly older when he ascended the throne in 745 and about sixty when he died in 727. A fragmentary line in a royal edict, probably

from the reign of Adad-nārārī III (Kataja and Whiting, SAA 12 no. 13 rev. 3), mentions a certain Tiglath-pileser (^{m}[GIŠ].^{r}*tukul*^{1}-*ti*-A-*é*-*šár*-*ra*) who may have served in some official position at that time. If this individual is to be identified with Tiglath-pileser III, he would have to have been born earlier than stated above and thus he would have ascended the throne when he was much older, possibly when he was more than fifty years of age. Alternatively, it has been suggested that Tiglath-pileser was Adad-nārārī III's grandson. In support of this proposal, the Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary (SDAS) exemplar of the Assyrian King List (Gelb, JNES 13 [1964] p. 222; and Grayson, RLA 6/1–2 [1980] p. 115 §76) states that Tiglath-pileser was the son of his immediate predecessor, Aššur-nārārī V, and therefore the grandson of Adad-nārārī III. That version of the Assyrian King List, however, could contain a scribal error, where "son of Aššur-nārārī (V)" was written in lieu of "brother of Aššur-nārārī (V)" (Grayson, CAH^{2} 3/2 p. 73; cf. Yamada, Studies H. and M. Tadmor p. 270*). Tadmor referred to this brick inscription as Misc. III, 1 in his Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Excavation Number	Photograph Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	Lines Preserved	cpn
1	VA Ass 3252	Ass 918	—	Aššur, iB5I	28.5×31.5×10	1–3	c
2	—	Ass 1559	—	Aššur, iB4V, north of Temple A	—	1–3	n
3	—	Ass 2191	—	Aššur	—	—	n
4	—	Ass 2964	—	Aššur, hE4I	—	—	n
5	EŞ —	Ass 3001	—	Aššur, hE4I	—	—	n
6	VA Ass 4306b	Ass 18644a+ b+c	Ass ph 5750–51	Aššur, iC5I	17×25×11	1–3	c

COMMENTARY

The texts of exs. 1 and 6 are inscribed within frames measuring 6.5×25 cm and 6.5×20 cm respectively. The length of the latter's frame is an estimate based on the original and on an excavation photograph (Ass ph 5751). O. Pedersén's assignment of exs. 3–5 as duplicates of Ass 918 (ex. 1) is based on Aššur excavation field journals. Ex. 5 is reported to be in Istanbul (Eşki Şark Eşerleri Müzesi), but the museum number of that brick is not known. The originals of exs. 3–5 were not available for study; moreover, no field copy or excavation photograph of their inscriptions are known.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1911 Messerschmidt, KAH 1 pl. 37 no. 21 (copy)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 p. 294 §822 no. 1 (translation)
1933–34 Schwenzner, AfO 9 pp. 47–48 (exs. 1–2, study)
1984 Marzahn and Jakob-Rost, Ziegeln 1 p. 128 no. 340 and p. 150 no. 400 (exs. 1, 6, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 212–213 Misc. III, 1 (edition)
1997 Pedersén, Katalog pp. 162–164, 168, 170 and 200 (exs. 1–6, study)

TEXT

1) É.GAL ^{m}*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár-ra*
2) MAN KUR *aš-šur* A ^{m}10-ERIM.TÁḪ MAN KUR *aš-šur*
3) *ša ki-gal-li ša* É *aš-šur*

1–3) Palace of Tiglath-pileser (III), king of Assyria, son of Adad-nārārī (III), king of Assyria: (this brick) belongs to the platform of the temple of (the god) Aššur.

59

This four-line text, which is stamped on several bricks from Aššur and which does not mention the king's genealogy, states that the bricks were for the pedestal under the bulls (*alpu*) of the gateway of the Adad temple in Aššur. Tadmor referred to this brick inscription as Misc. III, 2 in his Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Excavation Number	Photograph Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	Lines Preserved	cpn
1	—	Ass 16791a	Ass ph 5188	Aššur, iC3V, southwest of the glazed wall of the middle ramp of the Aššur temple	—	1–4	p
2	—	Ass 16791b	Ass ph 5189	Same as ex. 1	—	1–4	p
3	VA Ass 3251p	Ass 16791c	Ass ph 5189	Same as ex. 1	22.5×31×9.5	1–4	c
4	—	Ass 6234	Ass ph 884	Aššur, eC6I, forecourt of the grain rooms	31×32×10	1–4	p
5	VA Ass 3251o	Ass 9405a	Ass ph 1262	Aššur, cB5I, trench III/IV, in the east facing of the "Aussenhaken" wall	16×25×9.5	1–4	p
6	—	Ass 9405b	Ass ph 1261	Same as ex. 5	—	1–4	p
7	—	Ass 9405c	Ass ph 1261	Same as ex. 5	—	1–4	p
8	VA Ass 3251r	Ass 9495	Ass ph 1262	Aššur, cA5I, wall base, trench III/IV	31.5×19×9.5	1–4	c
9	—	Ass 15526	Ass ph 4469	Aššur, dE10I	30×30×9	1–4	p
10	VA Ass 3253	—	—	Aššur	31×32.5×10.5	1–4	c

COMMENTARY

E. Weidner (AfO 3 [1926] p. 5 n. 6) published a composite transcription of exs. 1–9. H. Tadmor (Tigl. III pp. 212–213) erroneously edited this inscription as a three-line text, rather than as a four-line inscription. The inclusion of the title "great king" (MAN GAL) in line 2 suggests that the text should be ascribed to Tiglath-pileser III, rather than to Tiglath-pileser I (Borger, EAK 1 p. 111). The stamped area of exs. 1, 5–7, and 9–10 measures 11×23 cm.

H. Tadmor (Tigl. III p. 212) considered emending GU_4.MEŠ to GU_4.AM.MEŠ since references to *alpu* as gateway figures in Assyrian palaces are not common, unlike *rīmu* which is well attested in Neo-Assyrian sources. However, the mention of *alpu* (written GU_4.MEŠ) in the following text (text no. 60) verifies the reading as GU_4.MEŠ.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1905 Andrae, MDOG 28 p. 28 (ex. 4, study)
1913 Andrae, Festungswerke pl. LXXXIII (exs. 5–7, photo)
1923 Andrae, FKA p. 12 (ex. 1, translation, study)
1925 Andrae, Coloured Ceramics p. 22 (ex. 1, translation)
1926 Weidner, AfO 3 p. 5 n. 6 (exs. 1–9, transliteration)
1964 Borger, EAK 1 p. 111 h (exs. 1–3, 5–7, study)
1984 Marzahn and Jakob-Rost, Ziegeln 1 p. 103 nos. 265 and 267 and p. 129 no. 341 (exs. 3, 8, 10, study)
1985 Jakob-Rost and Marzahn, VAS 23 nos. 88–92 (exs. 3, 5, 8, 10, copy)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 212–213 Misc. III, 2 (exs. 1–9, edition)
1997 Pedersén, Katalog pp. 181, 185–186, 193, 195, 222 (exs. 1–10, study)

TEXT

1) ^{m}*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár-ra*
2) MAN GAL MAN *dan-nu* MAN ŠÚ MAN KUR AŠ
3) *ša ki-gal-li* GU$_4$.MEŠ
4) *ša* KÁ É ^{d}IŠKUR

1–4) Tiglath-pileser (III), great king, mighty king, king of the world, king of Assyria: (this brick) belongs to the pedestal (under) the bulls of the gateway of the temple of the god Adad.

60

This fragmentarily preserved text, which is written (not stamped) on a brick from Aššur and which does not mention the king's genealogy, states that the brick was for the pedestal under the bulls (*alpu*) of the gateway of the Adad temple at Aššur. Although the royal name is completely missing, the inscription should be ascribed to Tiglath-pileser III since it is a (near) duplicate of text no. 59. This text is edited separately from text no. 59 because the brick is inscribed, rather than stamped, because it contains several orthographic variants, and because the brick is smaller in size than the bricks stamped with the previous text. The inscription is written within a frame measuring 10×19 cm.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Photograph Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
VA Ass 3251q	Ass 17312	—	Aššur, iA3III, northeast	21×24×9.5	c

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1984 Marzahn and Jakob-Rost, Ziegeln 1 p. 103 no. 266 (study)
1985 Jakob-Rost and Marzahn, VAS 23 no. 91 (copy)
1997 Pedersén, Katalog p. 196 (study)

TEXT

1) [(É.GAL) ^{m}*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár-ra*]
2) [MAN GAL MAN *dan*]-⌜*nu*⌝ MAN ŠÚ MAN KUR *aš-šur*
3) [*ša* KI].GAL GU_4.MEŠ
4) [*ša*] KÁ É ^{d}IŠKUR

1–4) [(Palace of) Tiglath-pileser (III), great king, mi]ghty [king], king of the world, king of Assyria: (this brick) [belongs to the ped]estal (under) the bulls [of] the gateway of the temple of the god Adad.

61

A stone weight in the shape of a duck discovered at Aššur is inscribed with a short text of Tiglath-pileser III. Three vertical strokes, meaning "three (*mina*s)," are incised just above the text. The two-line proprietary inscription is enclosed within a rectangular frame. The object weighs 2775g. Since the original was not available for study, the present edition is based on the published copies of Nassouhi and Messerschmidt. This text was edited as Misc. IV, 1 in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
EŞ 7840	Ass 717	Aššur, iD5I, in trench 3 of the "Zeltplatzgraben," east of the ziqqurat	Length: 18	p

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1904 Andrae, MDOG 21 p. 20 (study)
1911 Messerschmidt, KAH 1 no. 23 (copy, study)
1926 Luckenbill, ARAB 1 p. 294 §822 no. 3 (translation)
1927 Nassouhi, MAOG 3 pp. 14–15 and 17 (copy, photo, edition)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 214–215 Misc. IV, 1 (edition)
1997 Pedersén, Katalog p. 21 (study)
2003 Powell, COS 2 p. 325 no. 126M (translation)

TEXT

1) É.GAL ^{m}*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár-*⌜*ra*⌝
2) MAN ŠÚ MAN KUR *aš-*⌜*šur*⌝

1–2) Palace of Tiglath-pileser (III), king of the world, king of Assy[ria].

60 line 1 It is possible that there are traces of *-šár-ra* at the end of the line. The text is severely damaged and it is not certain if the traces are signs or just damage that appears to resemble wedges.
61 line 2 KUR *aš-*⌜*šur*⌝: Messerschmidt and Nassouhi copied the end of the line as KUR ^{d}[...]; following the copies, Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 214 has ^{d}[*aš-šur*]. Given the small amount of space broken away at the end of the line and taking into account the fact that Assyria is not written KUR ^{d}*aš-šur* in the Tiglath-pileser III corpus, the "DINGIR" is regarded here as traces of *aš* and *šur*.

62

In August 1989, the Iraqi Department of Antiquities and Heritage discovered a stone weight in the shape of a duck in a tomb hidden under the pavement of Room 57 of the North-West Palace at Kalḫu. Shortly after the discovery of this tomb, it was announced that the tomb belonged to Mullissu-mukannišat-Ninua, a ninth-century queen of Ashurnasirpal II and the mother of Shalmaneser III; an *in situ* funerary inscription confirmed her identity. A. Fadhil published the short inscription on the duck weight as a text belonging to Tiglath-pileser III. The attribution to Tiglath-pileser III, however, is not entirely certain and thus the weight could belong to the second Assyrian king with this name, as suggested by the archaeological context of the find spot, i.e., in a ninth-century tomb.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
IM 124998 (or IM 116000)	ND 1989/471 (or ND 1989/472)	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, tomb under the pavement of Room 57	—	p

COMMENTARY

There is some confusion with regard to the museum and excavation numbers of the object. The museum and excavation numbers of the Tiglath-pileser duck weighing fifteen *mina*s are either IM 124998 and ND 1989/471 or IM 116000 and ND 1989/472; see al-Rawi, New Light on Nimrud p. 131. The text is written on the duck's back, to the left of the neck, together with an image of a lion etched just below. Similar images of lions appear on objects inscribed with texts of Sargon II and Esarhaddon and this might be evidence that this weight belonged to Tiglath-pileser III, not Tiglath-pileser II. Fifteen vertical strokes are incised on the opposite side of the neck, indicating that the object weighed "fifteen (*mina*s)." The size of the weight remains unpublished and thus is unknown.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1990 Fadhil, Bagh. Mitt. 21 p. 480 and pls. 42–43 (photo, study)
1993 Grayson, SAAB 7/1 p. 30 n. 42 (study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III p. 316 and Addenda (edition)
1997 George, BSOAS 60 p. 124 (study)
1999 Damerji, Gräber pp. 8–10 (provenance)
2000 Hussein and Suleiman, Nimrud p. 127 (study)
2008 al-Rawi, New Light on Nimrud p. 131 and fig. 15m text no. 8 (copy, edition)

TEXT

1) É.GAL ^{m}*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár-ra*
2) MAN GAL-*ú* MAN *dan-nu*
3) MAN ŠÚ MAN KUR *aš-šur*
4) 15 MA.NA

1–4) Palace of Tiglath-pileser (*III*), great king, mighty king, king of the world, king of Assyria: fifteen *mina*s.

63

In 1846, A.H. Layard discovered sixteen bronze weights of various sizes in the shape of crouching lions under one of the colossal winged bulls flanking Entrance b of the throne room (Chamber B) of the North-West Palace at Kalḫu. Thirteen of these are inscribed with Akkadian inscriptions and one of these bears an inscription of Tiglath-pileser III; nine date to the reign of Shalmaneser V, two to the time of Sargon II, and one to the reign of Sennacherib. Tadmor edited this text as Misc. IV, 2 in his Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 91224	48-11-4,70	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, under bull colossus flanking Chamber B, Entrance b	11.45×5.1	c

COMMENTARY

This lion weight of Tiglath-pileser III weighs 946.462g (according to T.C. Mitchell). Two vertical strokes are incised on the left flank indicating that the object weighed "two (*mina*s)." The inscription is written on the lion's back. For detailed studies of the lion weights discovered by Layard, see Mitchell in Gyselen, Prix pp. 129–138; and Fales, Studies Lipiński pp. 33–55.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1853 Layard, Discoveries p. 513 and pl. facing p. 513 no. 6 (copy, study)
1856 Norris, JRAS 16 pp. 217, 219, 221 and pl. facing 220 no. 6 (partial copy, study)
1901 Johns, ADD 2/1 p. 259 Leo 6 (transcription, study)
1907 Weissbach, ZDMG 61 p. 401 no. 65 (translation)
1912 Lehmann-Haupt, ZDMG 66 pp. 692–693 (study)
1916 Weissbach, ZDMG 70 p. 54 no. 13 (study, translation)
1921 Thureau-Dangin, RA 18 p. 139 no. 6 (study)
1950 Lewy, AnOr 18/3 p. 419 (study)
1973 Schramm, EAK 2 p. 138 (study)
1985 Braun-Holzinger, Bronzen p. 112 no. 383m (transliteration, study)
1990 Mitchell in Gyselen, Prix p. 132 no. 6 (edition, study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 214–215 Misc. IV, 2 (edition)
1995 Fales, Studies Lipiński p. 47 (copy, edition, study)

TEXT

1) É.GAL ^{m}TUKUL-A-*é-šár*
2) MAN KUR AŠ
3) 2 MA.NA *ša* ⌜LUGAL⌝

1–3) Palace of Tiglath-pileser (III), king of Assyria: two *mina*s of the king.

1 Tadmor, when he collated the inscription (Tigl. III p. 316, Addenda et corrigenda to p. 214), saw no traces of *-ra* after *-šár-*. This is either an abbreviated writing adopted for inscriptions on relatively small objects (see text nos. 1005 and 2002) or else ŠÁR should be read as $šara_6$ (Borger, MZ p. 522).

3 ⌜LUGAL⌝: Tadmor read this sign as KUR in Tigl. III (p. 214). However, the traces of the sign in Fales' published copy suggest that this sign should be read as LUGAL. Moreover, the reading of the sign as LUGAL is supported by the fact that "*mina* of the land" is not attested in Akkadian inscriptions written on other lion weights from Nimrud, whereas "*mina* of the king" is. The expression "*mina*(s) of the land" (*mnn* N *b zy ʾrqʾ*, etc.), however, is used in Aramaic texts on those same objects. Moreover, as convincingly suggested by F.M. Fales (SAAB 10/1 [1996] pp. 15–16) and C. Zaccagnini (Studies Heltzer pp. 259–265), "*mina* of the land" (mainly used in Aramaic texts, but occasionally in Akkadian texts [e.g. Kwasman and Parpola, SAA 6 no. 176 line 11′]) always refers to a heavy *mina* (ca. 1 kg), whereas "*mina* of the king" (which occurs in both Akkadian and Aramaic texts) can refer to a heavy *mina* or a light *mina* (ca. 0.5 kg).

64

A stone bead is inscribed with a proprietary inscription of Tiglath-pileser III. The present location of object, which was once in the Collection de Clercq, is not known, but a poor quality rolling of this cylinder-shaped bead is in the Louvre (Galter, NABU 1989 p. 41 no. 63). The present edition is based on de Clercq's Neo-Assyrian typeset copy because neither the original or the rolling in the Louvre (museum number not known) were examined and because the inscription is not legible in the photograph published by de Clercq (Collection 2 pl. XXXVIII). The "copy" presents the text in four lines, whereas it is described elsewhere by de Clercq as being a three-line text: "Sur une de ses faces, elle porte trois lignes d'inscription cunéiforme en caractères archaiques de Babylone; sur une de tranches, une troisième ligne termine cette inscription. Trois traits semblent, en outre, gravés à côté du dernier signe." The rolling of the bead in the Louvre, however, confirms that the inscription was written in four lines. This text is referred to as Misc. V in Tadmor, Tigl. III.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
Collection de Clercq	—	—	n

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1903 de Clercq, Collection 2 p. 263 no. 253ter and pl. XXXVIII (typeset copy, photo, edition)
1989 Galter, NABU 1989 pp. 40–41 no. 63 (edition)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 214–215 Misc. V (edition)
2000 Frame, BSMS 35 p. 95 (study)

TEXT

1) É.GAL
2) ^{m}TUKUL-A-*é-šár*-[*ra*]
3) MAN GAL MAN KAL
4) MAN ŠÚ MAN [KUR AŠ]

1–4) Palace of Tiglath-piles[er] (III), great king, mighty king, king of the world, king of [Assyria].

1001

A rim fragment of a clay vessel from Aššur bears a short, damaged proprietary inscription of a Tiglath-pileser, either the first, second, or third Assyrian king with this name. As noted by E. Frahm (AfO 44/45 [1997–98] p. 403), the name of Tiglath-pileser III is never written with GIŠ (^{m}GIŠ.*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár-ra*) in his known royal inscriptions. However, his name is written with GIŠ (^{m}GIŠ.TUKUL-A-*é-šár-ra*) in a text of Yabâ, his queen (text no. 2004 line 2). Since it is uncertain if this object belonged to Tiglath-pileser III, the inscription is included here arbitrarily. Because the clay vessel could not be located, the inscription was collated from an Aššur excavation photograph (Ass ph S 6855).

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Photograph Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
VA —	Ass 21045	Ass ph S 6855	Aššur, city area	6.5×14.5×4.5	p

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1997 Pedersén, Katalog p. 129 (edition)

1997–98 Frahm, AfO 44/45 p. 403 (edition)

TEXT

1) É.GAL ^{m}GIŠ.*tukul-*˹*ti*˺-[A-*é-šár-ra* ...]

1) Palace of Tiglath-[pileser, ...]

1002

An enameled and inscribed clay tile discovered in the Old Palace at Aššur bears a short proprietary inscription of a Tiglath-pileser. Because this label does not include a genealogy, it is uncertain as to which of the three Tiglath-pilesers this inscribed tile should be assigned. A.K. Grayson included the text in RIMA 2 (A.0.87.30) with the inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser II, but without an edition since the object could not be located. With regard to the attribution, W. Andrae states: “Sie [the inscription] gibt keine Genealogie, ich schliesse, wie bereits auf S. 31 angedeutet, aus dem nahen Zusammensein der Fliesen Tukulti-Ninurtas II. und Asurnasirpals III. [sic!; for II] in einer und derselben Örtlichkeit, und aus der Stilähnlichkeit, dass hier Tiglatpileser III. (890–884) [sic!; the date given is for Tukulti-Ninurta II’s reign] vorliegt” (Andrae, FKA p. 32). He also says: “Die emaillierten sind zumeist von Asurnasirpal III. [sic!] Auch Tukulti-Ninurta II., sein Vater, und Tiglatpileser III. [sic!], sein Grossvater, haben diesen Schmuck an ihren Bauten anzubringen geliebt” (ibid. p. 31). In these statements, Andrae

apparently meant Assurnasirpal II (883–859), Tukulti-Ninurta II (890–884), and Tiglath-pileser II (966–935). O. Pedersén, however, has assigned the text to Tiglath-pileser III, but without explanation. Although the inscription is probably not part of the Tiglath-pileser III corpus (following Andrae), the text is included here for the sake of completeness and convenience, i.e., because it was not edited in Grayson, RIMA 2 under Tiglath-pileser I or II.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Photograph Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
VA 8336	Ass 197	VAN 4021	Aššur, fE5III, Old Palace, in secondary use in the eastern wall of a room east of the "Tiled Room"	40×40×3	c

COMMENTARY

The object is now on display in the Vorderasiatisches Museum, in Room 12. The inscription, which is painted on one rim of the clay tile, was collated from the original and from photograph VAN 4021.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1903 Koldewey, MDOG 20 pp. 28–29 (provenance)
1904 Andrae, MDOG 21 pp. 11–12 (provenance)
1923 Andrae, FKA pp. 30–33 and pl. 33 (photo, study)
1925 Andrae, Coloured Ceramics pp. 68, 71 and pl. 33 (photo, study)
1955 Preusser, Paläste p. 18 (study)
1991 Albenda, Iraq 53 p. 52 (study)
1991 Grayson, RIMA 2 p. 71 A.0.87.30 (study)
1997 Pedersén, Katalog p. 112 (study)
1997–98 Frahm, AfO 44/45 p. 403 (edition)
2000 Frame, BSMS 35 pp. 94–95 (study)
2006 Nunn, Knaufplatten pp. 25–26 and 106 no. 46 and pl. 4 (drawing, transliteration, study)
2008 Pedde and Lundström, Palast p. 182 (study)

TEXT

1) É.GAL ^{m}*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár-ra* MAN KUR AŠ

1) Palace of Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria.

1003

This square-shaped enameled tile with a handle (which is now broken off) bears a label of a Tiglath-pileser. O. Pedersén has assigned this object to Tiglath-pileser III, but without explanation. Similarity between this piece and Ass 197 (text no. 1002), another inscribed tile from Aššur, in shape, pattern, and color suggests that both tiles probably date to the same time. Thus, this enameled tile may also come from the reign of Tiglath-pileser II (see text no. 1002). Although the inscription is probably not part of the Tiglath-pileser III corpus, the text is included here for the sake of completeness and convenience, namely since it was not edited in Grayson, RIMA 2 under Tiglath-pileser I or II.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Photograph Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
VA Ass 2326	—	VAN 4021	Aššur, FE5III, Old Palace, in secondary use in the eastern wall of a room east of the "Tiled Room"	40×40×3	c

COMMENTARY

The object VA Ass 2326 is now on display in the Vorderasiatisches Museum, in Room 12. The inscription, which is painted on one rim of the clay tile, was collated from the original and from photograph VAN 4021.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1991 Albenda, Iraq 53 p. 52 (study)
1997 Pedersén, Katalog pp. 215–216 (study)
2006 Nunn, Knaufplatten pp. 25–26, 107 no. 58 and pl. 4 (drawing, study)

TEXT

1) É.GAL ^{m}*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár-ra* MAN KUR *aš-šur*

1) Palace of Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria.

1004

A tiny onyx bead in the shape of a flattened barrel from Aššur is inscribed with a three-line text comprising only the name and titles of a Tiglath-pileser. Because the bead is perforated, allowing a string to go through it, it may have been part of a piece of royal jewelry (a necklace or pectoral). The onyx bead may be assigned to Tiglath-pileser III, although its assignment to one of his other two namesakes cannot be excluded.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Photograph Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
VA 5541	Ass 18574g	Ass ph S 6211	Aššur, iC5I, probably from a disturbed grave	2.6×0.8	c

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1997 Pedersén, Katalog p. 33 (study)

TEXT

1) É.GAL
2) ^{m}TUKUL-A-*é-šár*
3) MAN ŠÚ MAN *aš-šur*

1–3) Palace of Tiglath-pileser, king of the world, king of Assyria.

1005

A broken stone object discovered at Aššur preserves two lines of an inscription of a Tiglath-pileser. The object is mentioned in the Aššur excavation journals, but no on-the-spot copy ("Fundkopie") or photograph was made of the text. Since no copy, transliteration (or translation), or photograph is known and because the attribution to Tiglath-pileser III cannot be confirmed, the inscription is included here arbitrarily.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Photograph Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
—	Ass 22739	—	Aššur, fB5III	—	n

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1997 Pedersén, Katalog p. 105 (study)

1006

A stone plaque discovered at Aššur has traces of an inscription of a Tiglath-pileser. The object is mentioned in the Aššur excavation journals, but no on-the-spot copy ("Fundkopie") or photograph was made of the inscription. Since no copy, transliteration (or translation), or photograph is known and because the attribution to Tiglath-pileser III cannot be confirmed, the text is included here arbitrarily.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Photograph Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
—	Ass 738	—	Aššur, iC5I, Grave 6	—	n

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1997 Pedersén, Katalog p. 34 (study)

1007

A glazed brick discovered at Aššur is reported to have an inscription of a Tiglath-pileser, possibly the third king with that name. The object is mentioned in the Aššur excavation journals, but no on-the-spot copy ("Fundkopie") or photograph was made of the text. Since no copy, transliteration (or translation), or photograph is known and because the attribution to Tiglath-pileser III cannot be confirmed, the inscription is included here arbitrarily.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Photograph Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
—	Ass 3160	—	Aššur, hE4I, temple courtyard, part of the facing of the southern tower	—	n

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1997 Pedersén, Katalog p. 171 (study)

2001

Two pairs of basalt lions found at the East and West Gates of Arslan Tash (ancient Ḫadattu) are inscribed with Akkadian, Aramaic, and Hieroglyphic Luwian inscriptions of Ninurta-bēlu-uṣur, governor of Kār-Shalmaneser. The still unpublished text of the lions stationed in the East Gate reportedly states that Ninurta-bēlu-uṣur was a eunuch (LÚ.SAG) of the powerful *turtānu* Šamšī-ilu. Therefore, the inscriptions must roughly date to the first half of the eighth century (ca. 780–752), the period during which Šamšī-ilu held the office of eponym three times (780, 770, and 752, during the reigns of Shalmaneser IV, Aššur-dan III, and Aššur-nārārī V respectively). Thus, these inscriptions were possibly composed before Tiglath-pileser III became king in early 745. Since the Akkadian texts were not edited with the inscriptions of Shalmaneser IV, Aššur-dān III, or Aššur-nārārī V in Grayson, RIMA 3, they are arbitrarily treated here because Tiglath-pileser III had bull colossi placed in principal gateways of the city Ḫadattu (see text no. 53). The edition presented in this volume includes only the Akkadian text of the West Gate lions; the Akkadian inscription written on the East Gate lions is not edited here (see the commentary).

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	Lines Preserved	cpn
1	Aleppo Museum — (+) Museum of Raqqa —	Arslan Tash, West Gate, south lion	—	1–7	n
2	Aleppo Museum — (+) Museum of Raqqa —	Arslan Tash, West Gate, north lion	92.5×48×57.6; 123×120.5×57	3–11	n

COMMENTARY

In 1927, French excavators unearthed four inscribed stone fragments, all of which may have been part of two colossal lions stationed in the West Gate of Arslan Tash. F. Thureau-Dangin copied and edited the Akkadian text written on two of those fragments (Arslan-Tash pp. 85–89 and figs. 28–29 nos. 1–2). The third piece (no. 3), which is now lost, is reported to have preserved only the end of one line of an Akkadian inscription ("... *ia-ni*"), as well as traces of an Aramaic inscription (contents not recorded). The fourth fragment (no. 4) has fifteen lines of an Aramaic inscription; that text was written on the surface of the lion that abutted the wall next to which it was placed.

In the mid-1980s, the Syrian Directorate General for Antiquities and Museums brought additional fragments of two pairs of lion colossi from the West and East Gates of Arslan Tash (four statues in total) to the Aleppo Museum and the Museum of Raqqa. Two of these lions were reconstructed at the entrance of the city park of Raqqa (= Galter's A2 and B2; see Galter, Studies Hunger p. 200 Abb. 5 and p. 206 Abb. 16). Utilizing all available fragments, H. Galter was able to establish feasible reconstructions for all four lions; for details on Galter's sigla of lion fragments, see Studies Hunger, esp. p. 199 Abb. 4, p. 200 Abb. 5, p. 202 Abb. 8 and p. 206 Abb. 16. H. Galter, W. Röllig, and D. Hawkins have made great strides in our present understanding of these Akkadian, Aramaic and Hieroglyphic Luwian inscriptions.

The north lion of the West Gate (our ex. 2; = Galter's B1; see Galter, Studies Hunger p. 202 fig. 8) is reconstructed from seven fragments. Some of the pieces are now in the Aleppo Museum (Galter's B1.3–6; B1.3 = Thureau-Dangin's no. 2), while others are in the Museum of Raqqa (Galter's B1.1–2 and

7); one fragment (Galter's B1.8 = Thureau-Dangin's no. 3) is now lost. The south lion of the West Gate (our ex. 1; = Galter's B2) is reconstructed from several fragments; those pieces are now included in a reconstructed sculpture in the northern entrance of the city park of Raqqa. Four other fragments of the south lion are in the Aleppo Museum and in the Museum of Raqqa (Galter's B2.1–4; B2.2 = Thureau-Dangin's no. 1). Both of the West Gate lions are inscribed with a bilingual Akkadian-Aramaic text, with the two versions placed side by side. This pair of colossi does not bear Hieroglyphic Luwian texts, unlike their counterparts in the East Gate.

The middle parts of seven lines are preserved on ex. 1. The interline measurement is said to be 4–5 cm on average. Ex. 2 (= Galter's B1.1+2 and B1.3) preserves the first parts of nine lines, all of which are inscribed on the surface of the lion that abutted the wall next to which it was placed. The transliteration of ex. 1 is based on F. Thureau-Dangin's copy, which he made from a squeeze (Thureau-Dangin, Arslan-Tash p. 85 fig. 28; reproduced in Galter, Studies Hunger p. 209). The transliteration of ex. 2 is based on Röllig's copy (Studies Parpola p. 277), as well as on his score edition and detailed commentary. Only the Akkadian text is edited here and the edition more or less follows that of Röllig since the text was not collated from the originals. The master text is a conflation of exs. 1 and 2. A score is presented at the back of the book (p. 191). For a copy and edition of the Aramaic text written on these two lions, see Röllig, Studies Parpola pp. 272–278.

The south lion of the East Gate (= Galter's A2), now in the northern entrance of the city park of Raqqa, bears a legible nine-line Akkadian inscription, as well as a nine-line Aramaic text and a four-line Hieroglyphic Luwian inscription. All three texts are written on the colossus' wall-facing surface. According to Galter (AOAT 318 pp. 175–176; and Melammu 5 pp. 449–450), the Akkadian inscription records that Ninurta-bēlu-uṣur constructed Ḫadattu's wall and gates, in which the lion colossi were stationed. That inscription not only calls him governor (*bēl pīḫāti*) of Kār-Shalmaneser, but also a eunuch (LÚ.GAL) of Šamšī-ilu. The text concludes with a curse against any ruler who damages this governor's inscription. The contents of the Aramaic text are said to more or less duplicate those of the Akkadian text. The Luwian inscription (Hawkins, CHLI 1/1 pp. 246–248, and 1/3 pls. 103–105), however, has different content. Photographs of the Akkadian inscription have been published by Galter (Melammu 5 p. 449 fig. 6) and Hawkins (CHLI 1/3 pls. 103 bottom and 105), but they are not sufficiently legible to provide a reliable edition of the whole text and therefore no edition of it is included here. This lion is also excluded from the catalogue as it cannot be confirmed that its Akkadian text is a duplicate of exs. 1 and 2.

The north lion of the East Gate (= Galter's A1), now in the courtyard of the Archaeological Museum of Aleppo, is reported to bear the same texts as the south lion of the East Gate (= Galter's A2). All three texts are written on the wall-facing surface and are said to be in worse condition than those written on the south lion. No edition, copy, or photograph of the Akkadian inscription has been published and therefore no edition of that text is included here. Moreover, this lion is excluded from the catalogue as the authors cannot confirm that this lion's Akkadian text is a duplicate of the one inscribed on the West Gate lions.

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1973 Schramm, EAK 2 p. 138 (exs. 1–2, study)
1995 Galter, IOS 15 p. 41 (exs. 1–2, study)
2000 Röllig, ANES 7 pp. 177–186 (exs. 1–2, study)
2004 Galter, AOAT 318 pp. 173–176 (study)
2004 Galter, Melammu 5 pp. 444–460 (exs. 1–2, photo, study)
2007 Galter, Studies Hunger pp. 193–211 (exs. 1–2, photo, study)
2009 Röllig, Studies Parpola pp. 265–278 (exs. 1–2, copy, edition, study)

TEXT

1) [*a-na-ku*? ^{md}MAŠ-EN]-˹PAP˺ EN.NAM
URU.˹*kar*-^{m}˺^{d}SILIM-˹*ma*˺-[*nu*-MAŠ]
2) [UR.MAḪ.MEŠ NA_4].˹AD˺.BAR *ki-ṣir* KUR-*e* [*x x* (*x*)]
3) [...] *x x* ˹*šá*?˺ *ina* KÁ.GAL.[MEŠ] ˹URU.*ḫa*˺-*da-tú*
4) *ul-ziz* ^{md}MAŠ-EN-PAP *šá* URU.*ṣi-ra-ni*
5) *šá* URU.*ḫa-laḫ-ḫi šá pa-an* URU.*li-pa-pa-an*

1–4a) [*I*, Ninurta-bēlu]-uṣur, provincial governor of the city Kār-Shalma[neser], erected solid basalt [lions ...] ... (which are) in the gate[s of] the city Ḫadattu.

4b–6a) Ninurta-bēlu-uṣur, of the city Ṣirani, which is (in the area of) the city Ḫalaḫḫi, which is in front of

6) KUR-*e* ⌜URU⌝ É AD-*a ina* u_4-*me-šú-ma*
7) URU.*ḫa-da-tú ab-ni ar-ṣip ú-šak-lil*
8) NUN-*ú* ⌜EGIR⌝ *šá an-ḫu-su ud-diš-šú šá* MU *šaṭ-rù*
9) ⌜*i*⌝-*pa-*⌜*ši*⌝-*ṭu-ma* MU-*šú i-šaṭ-ṭar aš-šur* EN GAL-*ú*
10) *ina* ⌜UKKIN⌝ DINGIR.MEŠ ZÁḪ-*šú liq-bi ma-a'-dà*
11) *x la ba*[?] *ù*[?] MU-*šú* ⌜*ḫup-pu-šá*[?]⌝ KA-*ra-di*
Lacuna

the city Lipapan in the mountains, (and) my ancestral city:
6b–7) At that time, I created, built, (and) completed the city Ḫadattu.
8–11) (As for) a future ruler who repairs its dilapidated section(s but) erases my inscribed name and inscribes his (own) name (in its place), may (the god) Aššur, the great lord, (10) in the assembly of the gods *verily* order his destruction, ... *and* his name ...

Lacuna

2002

A private votive inscription of a servant of Tiglath-pileser III on a metal (bronze?) disk was found during the Chicago Oriental Institute excavations at Tell Taʿyinat in the 1930s. Since no copy or photograph of the object has been published and since the original was not examined, the present edition is based on J.A. Brinkman's published transliteration. Metal circlets with similar votive inscriptions have been found at Tell en-Naṣbeh and Zinçirli (see Vanderhooft and Horowitz, Tel Aviv 29 [2002] pp. 318–327); E. Frahm (personal communication) kindly brought this information to the authors' attention.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
—	T 3264	Tell Taʿyinat	—	n

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1977 Brinkman, JCS 29 p. 62 (edition)

TEXT

1) ⌜*a-na* ^{d}⌝IŠKUR ⌜GÚ.GAL⌝ AN-⌜*e*⌝ KI-*tim* EN GAL-*e* UMUN-*šú* ^{m}*aš-šur-rém-ni*
2) *ana* ⌜TI ^{m}⌝*tukul-ti*-A-*é-šár* MAN KUR *aš-šur* EN-*šú u ana* TI-*šú* BA-*ìš*

1–2) To the god Adad, canal inspector of heaven and earth, his lord: Aššur-rēmanni presented (this object) for the life of Tiglath-pileser (III), king of Assyria, his lord, and for his (own) life.

2001 line 7 Thureau-Dangin's copy of ex. 1 appears to have traces of a sign that resembles *u* after [*ú*]-⌜*šak*⌝-*lil*. If this reading proves correct, then ex. 1 deviates from ex. 2 at this point. However, the traces on the copy may represent damaged surface, and not traces of a sign.

2003–2005

In April 1989, the Iraqi Department of Antiquities and Heritage discovered a tomb hidden under the pavement of Room 49, a room in the domestic wing of the North-West Palace at Kalḫu. Several objects with inscriptions of Assyrian queens from the second half of the eighth century, as well as several other inscribed articles, were found in that tomb (Tomb II). The treasures of this sensational find included: three items belonging to Yabâ, queen of Tiglath-pileser III (a stone funerary tablet and two gold bowls); two objects belonging to Bānītu (or Banītu), queen of Shalmaneser V (a gold bowl and an electrum cosmetic container); three items belonging to Atalia, queen of Sargon II (a gold bowl, a crystal jar, and an electrum mirror); a duck weight, a cylinder seal, and at least eight beads, two of which bear short labels of the Babylonian kings Kurigalzu and Marduk-zākir-šumi. The inscriptions on the five items belonging to the queens of Tiglath-pileser III and Shalmaneser V are edited in the present volume as Tiglath-pileser III nos. 2003–2005 and Shalmaneser V nos. 2001–2002. For new editions of all of the Tomb II inscriptions, see al-Rawi, New Light on Nimrud pp. 119–138.

As pointed out by A.R. George, the name of Atalia and possibly that of Yabâ are northwest Semitic, suggesting that these two ladies "were thus probably of Syrian or Levantine birth, entering the Assyrian harem as a result of diplomatic marriages or as spoils of the many western campaigns undertaken by the Assyrian armies of this period" (Minerva 1/1 [1990] p. 31). S. Dalley believes that Yabâ and Atalia were princesses from Jerusalem (SAAB 12/2 [1998] pp. 83–98); however, see the reservations of Younger Jr. (VT 52/2 [2002] pp. 207–218) on this matter. Moreover, Dalley (New Light on Nimrud pp. 171–175; and JSOT 28 [2004] pp. 387–401) has recently suggested that Banītu (an alternative interpretation of the name Bānītu) is an Akkadian translation of West-Semitic Yabâ (meaning "beautiful") and that Yabâ and Banītu (that is, Bānītu) are one and the same person. This would imply that Yabâ maintained her pre-eminent rank in the harem after the death of Tiglath-pileser III, during the reign of Shalmaneser V.

2003

A stone funerary tablet of queen Yabâ was discovered in a side niche of the antechamber of a tomb hidden in the North-West Palace at Kalḫu, under the pavement of Room 49. The tablet has fourteen lines inscribed on its obverse and eight lines on its reverse, for a total of twenty-two lines of text. The inscription states that Yabâ died a natural death and curses anyone who might place someone else in her tomb or remove her from her final resting place. Yabâ is designated only as "queen," MUNUS.É.GAL (probably read as *šēgallu*/*sēgallu*; see Parpola, SAAB 2/2 [1988] pp. 73–76, and Borger, MZ pp. 346–348); note that the two other inscriptions of hers, those written on bowls (text nos. 2004–2005), state that she was the queen and wife of Tiglath-pileser. Despite Yabâ's warning, a later queen reused her tomb and sarcophagus; excavators found the bodies of two women in Yabâ's

sarcophagus. It has been suggested that the bodies are those of Yabâ and Atalia (Sargon II's wife), and that the latter was buried with the former and with the property of Bānītu (Shalmaneser V's wife), family heirlooms that she inherited (Kamil in Damerji, Gräber pp. 12–13). An alternative view is to regard the bodies as those of Bānītu and Atalia (George, Minerva 1/1 [1990] p. 31). However, if one regards Banītu (that is, Bānītu) and Yabâ as one and the same lady (see the general introduction to text nos. 2003–2005), with the name Banītu being an Akkadian translation of the West-Semitic name Yabâ (not necessarily Hebrew), then this explains why only two bodies were found in this tomb.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
IM 125000	ND 1989/68	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, tomb under the pavement of Room 49	35×25.5×3	p

COMMENTARY

The text was copied and edited, with elaborate philological notes, by Fadhil in 1990. Since the original was not available for study, the present edition is based on the copies and editions of Fadhil and al-Rawi, with the help of published photographs.

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1991 Deller, NABU 1991 pp. 14–16 (line 19, study)
1991 Fadhil apud Damerji, Studies Mikasa pp. 12–13 (translation)
1999 Damerji, Gräber pp. 51–52 (copy, photo, translation)
2000 Hussein and Suleiman, Nimrud p. 106 (study)
2001 J. Oates and D. Oates, Nimrud p. 82 (translation, study)
2008 al-Rawi, New Light on Nimrud pp. 119–124 and figs. 15a–b Text no. 1 (copy, edition)

TEXT

1) MU ^{d}UTU ^{d}*ereš-ki-gal* ^{d}*a-nun-a-ki*
2) DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ *šá* KI-*ti* ^{f}*ia-ba-a*
3) MUNUS.É.GAL *ina mu-te* NAM ZI-*ti*
4) *ik-šú-da-še-ma ur-ḫu* AD.MEŠ-*šú ta-lik*

5) *man-nu* EGIR-*ú lu* MUNUS.É.GAL
6) *šá ina* GIŠ.GU.ZA *tu-šá-ba lu* MUNUS.ERIM.MEŠ É.GAL
7) *na-ra-an-te* MAN *šá ul-tú* KI.MAḪ-*ia*
8) *i-da-ka-in-ni lu mam-ma šá-nu-u-*⌜*ma*⌝
9) *it-ti-ia i-šá-kan-nu ù a-na*
10) *šu-ku-ti-ia qa-su ina* ḪUL-*te* LAL-*ṣu*
11) *šá* NA_4.KIŠIB *šá* KI.MAḪ *šu-a-tú* BAD-*ú*
12) *e-le-nu ina šu-ru-ru* ^{d}*šam-ši*
13) *e-ṭé-ma-šú ina ṣu-me-e ka-ma-te*

1–4) On the life of the god Šamaš, the goddess Ereškigal, (and) the Anunnakū gods, the great gods of the netherworld, the destiny of a (mortal) life took Yabâ, the queen, into death and she went the way of her (text: "his") ancestors.
5–18a) (As for) anyone in the future — whether (she be) a queen who sits on a throne or a palace lady who is beloved by the king — who removes me from my tomb, or places anybody else with me, and (10) lays her (text: "his") hand on my jewelry with evil intent (or) opens the seal of that tomb, above (on the earth), under the rays of the sun, may her (text: "his") ghost roam the open country thirsty, (and) (15) below, in the netherworld, may she (text: "he") not receive with the Anunnakū gods *offerings* from the libation of water, the

14) *li-ir-pu-du*
15) *šap-la-nu ina* KI-*tim ina na-qa me-e*
16) KAŠ SAG GIŠ*.GEŠTIN *ú-pu-un-tu*
17) *it-ti* ^{d}*a-nun-na-ki ta-kal-li-mu*
18) *la i-ma-ḫar* ^{d}*nin-giš-zi-da*
19) ^{d}*pí-ṭu-ḫi-du-gul* DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ
20) *šá* KI-*tim ša-lam-di zi-qi-qi*
21) *la ṣa-la-lum li-mì-du*
22) *a-na du-ri da-ri-iš*

finest beer, wine, (and) flour.

18b–22) May the gods Ningišzida (and) Piṭuḫ-idugul, the great gods (20) of the netherworld, inflict (her) corpse (and) phantom with sleeplessness forever.

2004

A gold bowl of Yabâ, queen and wife of Tiglath-pileser III, was discovered by the Iraqi Department of Antiquities and Heritage in 1989, in a tomb hidden under the pavement of Room 49 of the North-West Palace at Kalḫu. The object was found in this queen's sarcophagus, together with another inscribed bowl of hers (text no. 2005). The text, which is written on the rim of the bowl, explicitly states that Yabâ was the "queen (and) wife of Tiglath-pileser (III)." Since the original was not available for study, the present edition is based on the published copies and editions of Kamil and al-Rawi, with the help of published photographs.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
IM 105694	ND 1989/3	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, tomb under the pavement of Room 49	Height: 6.5; Rim dia.: 20	p

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1990 George, Minerva 1/1 (translation)
1990 Harrak, BSMS 20 p. 9 (translation, study)
1997 George, BSOAS 60 p. 124 (edition)
1998 Dalley, SAAB 12/2 pp. 93–94 (translation, study)
1999 Damerji, Gräber p. 39 and fig. 31 top (photo)
1999 Kamil in Damerji, Gräber pp. 14–15 Text 1 (copy, edition)
2000 Frame, BSMS 35 p. 95 (translation)
2000 Hussein and Suleiman, Nimrud pp. 104 and 242 pl. 37 (photo, study)
2001 J. Oates and D. Oates, Nimrud p. 83 (study)
2002 Younger Jr., VT 52/2 p. 216 (translation, study)
2008 al-Rawi, New Light on Nimrud pp. 136–137 and fig. 15w Text no. 18 (copy, edition)

2003 line 16 GIŠ*.GEŠTIN: The text has BA.GEŠTIN.
2003 line 19 ^{d}*pí-ṭu-ḫi-du-gul*, as suggested by K. Deller (NABU 1991 no. 18 pp. 14–16), is interpreted here as a sandhi writing of Piṭuḫ-idugul, a divine doorkeeper of the netherworld. According to Deller, the first element originates from the imperative of the old Semitic root *pṭḥ* ("to open") and the second element derives from the Sumerian word ì-du$_8$-gal ("great doorkeeper").

TEXT

1) *šá* ^{f}*ia-ba-a* MUNUS.É.GAL *al-ti* ^{m}GIŠ.TUKUL-A-*é-šár-ra* MAN KUR AŠ

1) Belonging to Yabâ, queen (and) wife of Tiglath-pileser (III), king of Assyria.

2005

A gold bowl of Yabâ, queen and wife of Tiglath-pileser III, was discovered by the Iraqi Department of Antiquities and Heritage in 1989 in a tomb hidden in the North-West Palace at Kalḫu, under the pavement of Room 49, in the domestic wing of that palace. The rim of the bowl bears a similar inscription to text no. 2004, but without her designation as "wife" (Akk. *altu*). Since the original was not available for study, the present edition is based on the published copies and editions of Kamil and al-Rawi, with the help of published photographs.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
IM 105697	ND 1989/6	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, tomb under the pavement of Room 49	Rim dia.: 17.7; Inside depth: 3	p

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1990 Harrak, BSMS 20 p. 9 (translation, study)
1998 Dalley, SAAB 12/2 pp. 93–94 (translation, study)
1999 Damerji, Gräber fig. 32 (photo)
1999 Kamil in Damerji, Gräber pp. 14–15 Text 2 (copy, edition)
2000 Frame, BSMS 35 p. 95 (translation)
2000 Hussein and Suleiman, Nimrud p. 104 (study)
2001 J. Oates and D. Oates, Nimrud p. 83 (study)
2002 Younger Jr., VT 52/2 p. 216 (translation, study)
2008 al-Rawi, New Light on Nimrud pp. 136–138 and fig. 15x Text no. 19 (copy, edition)
2010 Wicke, ZA 100 pp. 109–141 (photo [inscription not visible], drawing, edition)

TEXT

1) *šá* ^{f}*ia-ba-a* MUNUS.É.GAL *šá* ^{m}TUKUL-A-*é-šár* MAN KUR AŠ

1) Belonging to Yabâ, queen of Tiglath-pileser (III), king of Assyria.

2006

A brick fragment acquired by the Yale Babylonian Collection (New Haven) in 1986 is inscribed with an inscription dedicated to a Tiglath-pileser by Kīdītê, one of his provincial governors. The provenance of the object is not known. Only the left side of the inscribed face remains and the edges of

that face have been sawn and rounded to give the appearance that the brick is complete; the back and right side of the brick are broken away. The inclusion of the title *šar mātāti* [*šarḫi*?] "[*magnificent*] king of the lands" (line 2) might suggest that the king to whom this brick was dedicated was more likely Tiglath-pileser III, rather than one of the two earlier by the same name, since that royal title is first attested for Ashurnasirpal II (883–859). Because the attribution to Tiglath-pileser III cannot be confirmed, the text is included here arbitrarily.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
YBC 16941	—	—	6.1×7.8×3.2	p

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1987 Beckman, ARRIM 5 p. 2 no. 2 (copy, edition)

2000 Frame, BSMS 35 p. 95 (study)

Figure 11. YBC 16941 (txt no. 2006), a brick fragment with an inscription of Kīdītê, a provincial governor of a Tiglath-pileser, possibly the third king of this name. Photo taken by Gojko Barjamovic. © Yale Babylonian Collection.

TEXT

1) *a-na* ^{m}GIŠ.*tukul-ti*-A-[*é-šár-ra* ...]
2) MAN KUR.KUR.ᵀMEŠ¹ [*šar-ḫi*? ...]

1–2) To Tiglath-pil[eser, ... *magnificent*] king of the lands, [...]:

2 The title *šar mātāti šarḫu* ("magnificent king of the lands") is attested only in the inscriptions of Ashurnasirpal II and Shalmaneser III. According to Seux, ERAS pp. 315–316, the title *šar mātāti* ("king of the lands") without *šarḫu* or with other attributes is attested only for Achaemenid and Seleucid kings.

3) ^{m}*ki-di-te-e* GAR.ˈKURˀ [...]
4) *ù ar-rap-ḫa-ia* [...]
5) *ti-ri-iṣ* ŠU.II <^{m}>GIŠ.ˈ*tukul*ˀ-[*ti*-A-*é-šár-ra*$^{?}$ MAN$^{?}$ KUR$^{?}$ AŠ$^{?}$ (...)]
6) *a-na* É.GAL *ḫu-*ˈ*ud*$^{?}$ˀ [*lìb-bi* ...]
7) *x x* [...]
Lacuna?

3–7) Kīdītê, provincial gove[rnor of ...] and of (the city) Arrapha [...], protégé of *Ti*[*glath-pileser, king of Assyria*, (...) ...] for the palace of *j*[*oy* ...] ... [... *dedicated/built*].

Lacuna?

3 The reading of the line is not absolutely certain, although the standard structure of votive inscriptions suggests that this line probably opens with a personal name and his titles. For the name Kīdītê, cf. Saporetti, Onomastica 1 p. 290 sub *KĪDĪTU; and Hölscher, Personennamen p. 123 sub Kīdītu. An alternative, but less likely, possibility is that this line refers to the object being built/dedicated, and thus might be read as *ana ki-di-te-e šá x* [...] "for the exterior surface of ... [...]"; cf. Beckman, ARRIM 5 (1987) p. 2 no. 2.

Shalmaneser V

1–9

In 1846, A.H. Layard discovered sixteen bronze weights of various sizes in the shape of crouching lions under one of the colossal winged bulls flanking Entrance b of the throne room (Chamber B) of the North-West Palace at Kalḫu (Nimrud). Thirteen are inscribed with Akkadian inscriptions and nine of these bear inscriptions of a Shalmaneser. Since the weights were discovered with weights of Tiglath-pileser III, Sargon II, and Sennacherib, the Shalmaneser to whom these lions belong must be the fifth Assyrian king of that name.

1

A weight in the shape of a lion discovered at Kalḫu is inscribed with a short Akkadian text stating that the object belonged to Shalmaneser (V) and weighed five *mina*s, a weight authorized by the king ("*mina* of the king"). The lion also bears a short Aramaic text that states that the object's weight was based on the standard of the "*mina* of the land," i.e., the Assyrian weight system of the heavy *mina* (see Zaccagnini, Studies Heltzer p. 264).

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 91221	48-11-4,67	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, under bull colossus flanking Chamber B, Entrance b	19.1×10.2	c

COMMENTARY

This bronze lion weight, with a handle on its back, is the largest of the nine Shalmaneser V lions and weighs 5042.805g. The Akkadian inscription is written on the lion's back. Lines 1–2 of the Aramaic inscription are incised on the right flank of the lion, while line 3 is written on the right side of the base. Five vertical strokes, indicating the weight of five (heavy) *mina*s, are incised on the lower left flank. The present edition is based on F.M. Fales' published copy (Studies Lipiński p. 36) and the collation notes of J. Novotny.

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1889 de Vogüé, CIS 2/1 pp. 3–4 no. 2 (typeset copy [Akkadian], edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
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1901 Johns, ADD 2/1 p. 258 Leo 2 (transliteration [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1907 Weissbach, ZDMG 61 p. 401 no. 61 (translation [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1911 Soutzo, MDP 12 pp. 30 and 47 no. 2 (study)
1912 Lehmann-Haupt, ZDMG 66 pp. 682 and 685 (study)
1921 Thureau-Dangin, RA 18 p. 139 no. 2 (study)
1922 BM Guide pp. 170–171 (study)
1966 Mallowan, Nimrud 1 p. 109 and n. 9 (study)
1973 Schramm, EAK 2 p. 140 b (study)
1975 Segert, Altaramäische Grammatik p. 496 no. 22 (transliteration [Aramaic text])
1978 Degen, NESE 3 pp. 11–14 and pl. II no. 3 (study)
1984 Braun-Holzinger, Bronzen p. 111 and pl. 72 no. 383 b (photo, translation [Akkadian text], study)
1990 Mitchell in Gyselen, Prix pp. 130–131 no. 2 (photo, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1991 Kwasman and Parpola, SAA 6 p. XXIV figs. 3a and 3c and p. XXV fig. 4a (photo)
1995 Curtis and Reade, Art and Empire p. 193 no. 202 (photo, translation, study)
1995 Fales, Studies Lipiński pp. 36–37 no. 2 (copy, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1997 Fales, Économie antique p. 292 no. 2 (translation)
1999 Zaccagnini, Studies Heltzer pp. 259–265 (study)

TEXT

Akkadian Inscription

1) É.GAL ^{m}SILIM-[*man*-MAŠ MAN KUR AŠ]
2) 5 MA.NA *šá* ⌜LUGAL?⌝

Aramaic Inscription

1) *mnn* 5 *b zy*
2) *ʾrqʾ*
3) *ḥmšt* ⌜*z*⌝*y mlk*

Akkadian Inscription

Akkadian 1–2) Palace of Shal[maneser (V), king of Assyria]: five *mina*s of *the king*.

Aramaic Inscription

Aramaic 1–3) Five *mina*s (by the standard) of the land. Five (*mina*s) of the king.

2

A lion-shaped weight discovered in the North-West Palace at Kalḫu is inscribed with a short Akkadian text stating that the object belonged to Shalmaneser (V) and weighed three (heavy) *mina*s. The lion also bears a short Aramaic text.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 91226	48-11-4,68	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, under bull colossus flanking Chamber B, Entrance b	15.2×8.6	c

1 Akk. 1 The RN was probably read Salmānu-ašarēd, instead of the long accepted Šulmānu-ašarēd. See Radner, WO 29 (1998) pp. 33–51.
1 Akk. 2 ⌜LUGAL?⌝: The reading is not entirely certain. Fales interprets the traces as ⌜MAN⌝. J. Novotny collated the inscription and informed the authors that the faint traces match the shape of the LUGAL sign written on BM 91226 (Shalmaneser text no. 2).

COMMENTARY

This bronze lion currently weighs 2864.629g; its handle is now missing so its full original weight is not known. The Akkadian inscription is written on the lion's back. Lines 1–2 of the Aramaic inscription are incised on the right flank of the lion, while line 3 is written on the right side of the base. Three vertical strokes, indicating the weight of three (heavy) *mina*s, are incised on the left flank. The present edition is based on F.M. Fales' published copy (Studies Lipiński p. 37) and the collation notes of J. Novotny.

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1889 de Vogüé, CIS 2/1 pp. 4–5 no. 3 (typeset copy [Akkadian], edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1890 Halévy, Revue des études juives 21 p. 226 (study)
1891 Müller, WZKM 5 p. 5 (study)
1901 Johns, ADD 2/1 pp. 258–259 Leo 3 (transliteration [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1907 Weissbach, ZDMG 61 p. 401 no. 62 (translation [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1911 Soutzo, MDP 12 pp. 30 and 47 no. 3 (study)
1912 Lehmann-Haupt, ZDMG 66 pp. 682 and 684 (study)
1921 Thureau-Dangin, RA 18 p. 139 no. 3 (study)
1922 BM Guide pp. 170–171 (study)
1966 Mallowan, Nimrud 1 p. 109 and n. 9 (study)
1973 Schramm, EAK 2 p. 140 b (study)
1978 Degen, NESE 3 pp. 11–14 (study)
1984 Braun-Holzinger, Bronzen p. 111 and pl. 72 no. 383 c (photo, translation [Akkadian text], study)
1990 Mitchell in Gyselen, Prix p. 131 no. 3 (photo, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1991 Kwasman and Parpola, SAA 6 p. XXIV fig. 3a and p. XXV fig. 4b (photo)
1995 Fales, Studies Lipiński p. 37 no. 3 (copy, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1997 Fales, Économie antique p. 292 no. 3 (translation)
1999 Zaccagnini, Studies Heltzer pp. 259–265 (study)
2008 Millard, New Light on Nimrud p. 270 and fig. 32c (photo, study)

Figure 12. BM 91220, BM 91221, BM 91226, BM 91222, BM 91228, and BM 91232 (Shalmaneser text nos. 1003, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 respectively), lion weights inscribed with Akkadian and Aramaic texts of Shalmaneser V. © Trustees of the British Museum.

TEXT

Akkadian Inscription

1) É.GAL ^{m}SILIM-⌜*ma-nu*⌝-[MAŠ MAN KUR AŠ]
2) 3 MA.NA *šá* ⌜LUGAL⌝

Aramaic Inscription

1) *mnn* 3 *b zy*
2) *ʾrqʾ*
3) *šlšt mn*⌜*y*⌝ [*m*]*lk*

Akkadian Inscription

Akkadian 1–2) Palace of Shalman[eser (V), king of Assyria]: three *mina*s of the king.

Aramaic Inscription

Aramaic 1–3) Three *mina*s (by the standard) of the land. Three *mina*s of [the] king.

Aramaic 3 *mn*⌜*y*⌝ [*m*]*lk* "*mina*s of [the] king": Fales read this passage as *mny*[*n zy m*]*lk* "*mina*s [of the] king." As copied by Fales, however, the damaged area seems too small to restore *n zy m*. This was confirmed by the collation of J. Novotny.

3

In 1846, A.H. Layard found this weight, which is in the shape of a crouching lion, at Kalḫu. The object is inscribed with a short Akkadian text stating that the object belonged to Shalmaneser (V) and weighed two (heavy) *mina*s. A short Aramaic text is also written on the lion.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 91222	48-11-4,69*	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, under bull colossus flanking Chamber B, Entrance b	13.3×8.9	c

COMMENTARY

This bronze lion weight, with a handle on its back, weighs 1992.099g. The Akkadian inscription is written on the lion's back. Lines 1–2 of the Aramaic inscription are incised on the right flank of the lion, while line 3 is written on the right side of the base. Two vertical strokes, indicating the weight of two (heavy) *mina*s, are incised on the left flank. The present edition is based on F.M. Fales' published copy (Studies Lipiński p. 38) and the collation notes of J. Novotny. A.H. Layard (Discoveries pl. facing p. 601 no. 4) erroneously has ^{md}30-PAP-[...] in line 1.

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1889 de Vogüé, CIS 2/1 pp. 5–6 no. 4 (typeset copy [Akkadian text], edition [Aramaic text])
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1891 Müller, WZKM 5 p. 5 (study)
1901 Johns, ADD 2/1 p. 259 Leo 4 (transliteration [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1907 Weissbach, ZDMG 61 p. 401 no. 63 (translation [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1911 Soutzo, MDP 12 pp. 30 and 47 no. 4 (study)
1912 Lehmann-Haupt, ZDMG 66 pp. 682 and 685 (study)
1921 Thureau-Dangin, RA 18 p. 130 and 139 no. 4 (study)
1922 BM Guide pp. 170–171 (study)
1966 Mallowan, Nimrud 1 p. 109 and n. 9 (study)
1973 Schramm, EAK 2 p. 140 b (study)
1984 Braun-Holzinger, Bronzen p. 111 and pl. 72 no. 383 d (photo, translation [Akkadian text], study)
1990 Mitchell in Gyselen, Prix p. 131 no. 4 (photo, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1991 Kwasman and Parpola, SAA 6 p. XXIV fig. 3a and p. XXV fig. 4a (photo)
1995 Fales, Studies Lipiński pp. 38–39 no. 4 (copy, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1997 Fales, Économie antique p. 293 no. 4 (translation)
1999 Zaccagnini, Studies Heltzer pp. 259–265 (study)

TEXT

Akkadian Inscription

1) É.GAL ^{md}SILIM-[*man*-MAŠ] ⌜MAN⌝ KUR AŠ
2) 2 MA.NA *šá* ⌜LUGAL⌝

Aramaic Inscription

1) *mnn* 2 *b*
2) *zy ʾrqʾ*
3) *mnyn*$^{?}$ *zy mlk*

Akkadian Inscription

Akkadian 1–2) Palace of Shal[maneser] (V), king of Assyria: two *mina*s of the king.

Aramaic Inscription

Aramaic 1–3) Two *mina*s (by the standard) of the land. Two *mina*s of the king.

Akk. 1 According to the collation of J. Novotny, the -[*man*-MAŠ] is curiously absent just at the spot where the now-missing handle had joined the lion. So -*man*-MAŠ was not visible when the object was complete (with handle). This may suggest that the lion was inscribed before the handle was attached to the weight.

4

A weight in the shape of a lion discovered at Kalḫu is inscribed with a short Akkadian text stating that the object belonged to Shalmaneser (V) and weighed two (heavy) *mina*s. The lion also bears a short Aramaic text, which records the weight of the lion as "two *mina*s of the king"; note that this text does not refer to the "*mina* of the land."

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 91223	48-11-4,69	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, under bull colossus flanking Chamber B, Entrance b	14.6×7.6	c

COMMENTARY

This object weighs 1931.229g; its handle is now missing so its full original weight is not known. The Akkadian inscription is written on the lion's back. The Aramaic inscription is incised on the right flank of the lion. Two vertical strokes, indicating the weight of two (heavy) *mina*s, are incised on the left flank. The present edition is based on F.M. Fales' published copy (Studies Lipiński p. 39) and the collation notes of J. Novotny.

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1966 Mallowan, Nimrud 1 p. 109 and n. 9 (study)
1973 Schramm, EAK 2 p. 140 b (study)
1984 Braun-Holzinger, Bronzen p. 111 and pl. 72 no. 383 i (photo, translation [Akkadian text])
1990 Mitchell in Gyselen, Prix pp. 131–132 no. 5 (photo, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1991 Kwasman and Parpola, SAA 6 p. XXV fig. 4c (photo)
1995 Fales, Studies Lipiński p. 39 no. 5 (copy, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1997 Fales in Économie antique p. 293 no. 5 (translation)
1999 Zaccagnini, Studies Heltzer pp. 259–265 (study)

TEXT

Akkadian Inscription

1) É.GAL ^{md}SILIM-ʳ*man*ˀ-MAŠ MAN KUR AŠ
2) 2 MA.NA *šá* LUGAL

Aramaic Inscription

1) *mnn* 2
2) *zy mlk*

Akkadian Inscription

Akkadian 1–2) Palace of Shalmaneser (V), king of Assyria: two *mina*s of the king.

Aramaic Inscription

Aramaic 1–2) Two *mina*s of the king.

5

A lion-shaped weight discovered in the North-West Palace at Kalḫu is inscribed with a short Akkadian text stating that the object belonged to Shalmaneser (V) and weighed one (heavy) *mina*. The lion also bears a short Aramaic text.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 91228	48-11-4,72	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, under bull colossus flanking Chamber B, Entrance b	9.9×6.1	c

COMMENTARY

This bronze lion weight weighs 954.566g; its handle is now missing so its full original weight is not known. The Akkadian inscription is written on the lion's back. Line 1 of the Aramaic inscription is incised on the right flank of the lion, and line 2 is on the right side of the base. One vertical stroke, indicating the weight of one (heavy) *mina*, is incised on the left flank, just below the last line of the Akkadian inscription. The present edition is based on F.M. Fales' published copy (Studies Lipiński p. 40) and the collation notes of J. Novotny.

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1966 Mallowan, Nimrud 1 p. 109 and n. 9 (study)
1973 Schramm, EAK 2 p. 140 b (study)
1984 Braun-Holzinger, Bronzen p. 111 no. 383 e (translation [Akkadian text], study)
1990 Mitchell in Gyselen, Prix p. 132 no. 8 (photo, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1991 Kwasman and Parpola, SAA 6 p. XXIV fig. 3a (photo)
1995 Fales, Studies Lipiński pp. 39–40 no. 6 (copy, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1997 Fales, Économie antique p. 293 no. 6 (translation)
1999 Zaccagnini, Studies Heltzer pp. 259–265 (study)

TEXT

Akkadian Inscription

1) É.GAL ^{md}SILIM-*man*-MAŠ
2) MAN KUR AŠ
3) 1 MA.NA *šá* MAN

Aramaic Inscription

1) *mnḫ*
2) *mnḫ mlk*

Akkadian Inscription

Akkadian 1–3) Palace of Shalmaneser (V), king of Assyria: one *mina* of the king.

Aramaic Inscription

Aramaic 1–2) (One) *mina*. *Mina* of the king.

6

In 1846, A.H. Layard found this weight, which is in the shape of a crouching lion, at Kalḫu. The object is inscribed with a short Akkadian text stating that the object belonged to Shalmaneser (V) and weighed two-thirds (heavy) *mina*. The lion also bears a short Aramaic text, which refers to the standard "of the land," without mentioning the authorization "of the king."

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 91230	48-11-4,73	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, under bull colossus flanking Chamber B, Entrance b	8.6×6.4	c

COMMENTARY

This object, with its handle, weighs 665.729g. The Akkadian inscription is written on the lion's back. The Aramaic inscription is incised on the right side of the base. One vertical stroke crossed by a horizontal stroke near its top, apparently indicating the weight of two-thirds (heavy) *mina*, is incised on the left flank. The present edition is based on F.M. Fales' published copy (Studies Lipiński p. 40) and the collation notes of J. Novotny.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1856 Norris, JRAS 16 p. 221 and pl. facing p. 222 (partial copy [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1889 de Vogüé, CIS 2/1 p. 8 no. 7 (typeset copy [Akkadian text], edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1890 Halévy, Revue des études juives 21 pp. 226–227 (study)
1891 Müller, WZKM 5 pp. 5–6 (study)
1901 Johns, ADD 2/1 p. 260 Leo 9 (transliteration [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1907 Weissbach, ZDMG 61 p. 401 no. 68 (translation [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1911 Soutzo, MDP 12 pp. 30 and 47 no. 3 (study)
1912 Lehmann-Haupt, ZDMG 66 pp. 682 and 684 (study)
1921 Thureau-Dangin, RA 18 p. 139 no. 9 (study)
1922 BM Guide pp. 170–171 (study)
1954 Pritchard, ANEP p. 36 no. 119 (photo)
1966 Mallowan, Nimrud 1 p. 109 and n. 9 (study)
1973 Schramm, EAK 2 p. 140 b (study)
1984 Braun-Holzinger, Bronzen p. 111 and pl. 72 no. 383 f (photo, translation [Akkadian text], study)
1990 Mitchell in Gyselen, Prix pp. 132 and 134 no. 9 (photo, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1991 Kwasman and Parpola, SAA 6 cover and frontispiece (photo)
1995 Curtis and Reade, Art and Empire p. 193 no. 203 (photo, translation, study)
1995 Fales, Studies Lipiński pp. 40–41 no. 7 (copy, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1997 Fales, Économie antique p. 293 no. 7 (translation)
1999 Zaccagnini, Studies Heltzer pp. 259–265 (study)

TEXT

Akkadian Inscription

1) É.GAL ^{md}SILIM-[*man*-MAŠ] MAN KUR AŠ
2) 2/3 MA.NA *šá* LUGAL

Aramaic Inscription

1) *snb ʾrqʾ*

Akkadian Inscription

Akkadian 1–2) Palace of Shal[maneser] (V), king of Assyria: two-thirds *mina* of the king.

Aramaic Inscription

Aramaic 1) Two-thirds (*mina*) of the land.

Aramaic 1 *snb* is an Akkadian loanword (*šinipu* "two-thirds"). See Kaufman, The Akkadian Influences on Aramaic p. 103; and Fales, Studies Lipiński p. 41.

7

A weight in the shape of a lion discovered at Kalḫu is inscribed with a short Akkadian text stating that the object belonged to an Assyrian king (name fragmentarily preserved), probably Shalmaneser (V), and that it weighed one (light) *mina*. The lion also bears a short Aramaic text. The style of the Akkadian text differs from that of the other weights of this king in that it refers to the weight first and then presents a label of its owner, i.e., "the palace of Shalmaneser (V)."

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 91227 (AOC 16)	48-11-4,75	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, under bull colossus flanking Chamber B, Entrance b	9.2×4.5	c

COMMENTARY

The royal name in line 2 of the Akkadian text is badly damaged and the name has been read in various ways by scholars. Johns (ADD 2/1 p. 261 Leo 11), Weissbach (ZDMG 61 [1907] p. 401 no. 69), Lehmann-Haupt (ZDMG 66 [1912] pp. 682, 685 and 687), and Braun-Holzinger (Bronzen p. 111) assigned the weight to Sargon II, while Mitchell (in Gyselen, Prix p. 134 no. 10) and Tadmor (Tigl. III pp. 316–317) assigned it to Tiglath-pileser III. T.C. Mitchell's reading of the name as Tiglath-pileser (III) was followed by Tadmor, with some minor modifications. F.M. Fales (Studies Lipiński pp. 41–42 no. 8) identified it as a text belonging to Shalmaneser V (following Pinches; see de Vogüé, CIS 2/1 pp. 9–10 no. 9). An unpublished memo of Tadmor (recording further collation) follows Fales' reading. J. Novotny collated the inscription and the results of his collation confirm the assignment of this weight to Shalmaneser V.

As already noted in previous studies, the style of the Akkadian text differs from that of the other weights by referring to the weight first and then to the name of its owner. Moreover, this lion weight is the only one of the nine weights assigned to Shalmaneser V that uses the light standard.

This bronze lion weight, which never had a handle attached to it, weighs 480.149g. Previous publications have often confused the weight of this object (BM 91227) with that of BM 91229, a bronze lion weight of Sargon II. The two pieces were weighed at the request of G. Frame in the British Museum (personal communication), and BM 91227 is the one weighing 480.149g (and BM 91229 is the one weighing 468.388g), as correctly pointed out by Mitchell (contra Fales).

The Akkadian inscription is written on the lion's back. The Aramaic inscription is incised on the bottom. One vertical stroke, apparently indicating the weight of one (light) *mina*, is inscribed in the middle of the Akkadian inscription, in line 2 just before the LUGAL sign. The present edition is based on F.M. Fales' published copy (Studies Lipiński p. 41) and the collation notes of J. Novotny.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1889 de Vogüé, CIS 2/1 pp. 9–10 no. 9 (copy, edition [Aramaic text])

1891 Müller, WZKM 5 p. 5 (study)

1901 Johns, ADD 2/1 p. 261 Leo 11 (transliteration [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)

1907 Weissbach, ZDMG 61 p. 401 no. 69 (translation

[Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1911 Soutzo, MDP 12 pp. 30 and 47 no. 10 (study)
1912 Lehmann-Haupt, ZDMG 66 pp. 682, 685 and 687 (study)
1921 Thureau-Dangin, RA 18 p. 139 no. 10 (study)
1922 BM Guide pp. 170–171 (study)
1966 Mallowan, Nimrud 1 p. 109 and n. 9 (study)
1984 Braun-Holzinger, Bronzen p. 111 and pl. 72 no. 383 j (translation [Akkadian text], study)
1990 Mitchell in Gyselen, Prix p. 134 no. 10 (photo, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1994 Tadmor, Tigl. III pp. 316–317 (transliteration)
1995 Fales, Studies Lipiński pp. 41–42 no. 8 (copy, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1997 Fales, Économie antique p. 293 no. 8 (translation)
1999 Zaccagnini, Studies Heltzer pp. 259–265 (study)
2000 Frame, BSMS 35 p. 95 (study)

TEXT

Akkadian Inscription

1) 1 MA.NA
2) É.GAL ^{md}SILIM-*ma*-⌜*nu*-MAŠ LUGAL⌝ [KUR$^{?}$ AŠ$^{?}$]

Aramaic Inscription

1) *mnḫ mlk*

Akkadian Inscription

Akkadian 1–2) One *mina*. Palace of Shalmaneser (V), king [*of Assyria*].

Aramaic Inscription

Aramaic 1) (One) *mina* of the king.

8

A lion-shaped weight discovered in the North-West Palace at Kalḫu is inscribed with a short Akkadian text stating that the object belonged to Shalmaneser (V) and weighed one-fourth (heavy) *mina*. A short Aramaic text is also written on the lion.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 91232	48-11-4,76	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, under bull colossus flanking Chamber B, Entrance b	6.7×3.8	c

COMMENTARY

This object, with a handle on its back, weighs 236.678g. The Akkadian inscription is written on the lion's back. The Aramaic inscription is incised on the bottom. Four vertical strokes, apparently indicating the weight of one-fourth (heavy) *mina*, is incised on the left flank. The present edition is based on F.M. Fales' published copy (Studies Lipiński p. 44) and the collation notes of J. Novotny.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1856 Norris, JRAS 16 pp. 216, 222 and pl. facing p. 222 (partial copy [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1889 de Vogüé, CIS 2/1 p. 11 no. 11 (typeset copy [Akkadian text], edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1901 Johns, ADD 2/1 p. 261 Leo 13 (translation [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1907 Weissbach, ZDMG 61 p. 402 no. 72 (translation [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1911 Soutzo, MDP 12 pp. 30 and 47 no. 13 (study)
1912 Lehmann-Haupt, ZDMG 66 pp. 682 and 684 (study)
1921 Thureau-Dangin, RA 18 p. 139 no. 13 (study)
1922 BM Guide pp. 170–171 (study, photo)
1966 Mallowan, Nimrud 1 p. 109 and n. 9 (study)
1973 Schramm, EAK 2 p. 140 b (study)
1984 Braun-Holzinger, Bronzen p. 111 and pl. 72 no. 383 g (photo, translation [Akkadian text], study)
1990 Mitchell in Gyselen, Prix p. 134 no. 13 (photo, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1991 Kwasman and Parpola, SAA 6 p. XXIV fig. 3a and p. XXV fig. 4a (photo)
1995 Fales, Studies Lipiński p. 44 no. 11 (copy, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1997 Fales, Économie antique p. 293 no. 11 (translation)
1999 Zaccagnini, Studies Heltzer pp. 259–265 (study)

TEXT

Akkadian Inscription

1) É.GAL ^{md}SILIM-[*man*-MAŠ MAN KUR AŠ]
2) 4-*tú šá* ⌜LUGAL⌝

Aramaic Inscription

1) *rbʿ ʾrqʾ*

Akkadian Inscription

Akkadian 1–2) Palace of Shal[maneser (V), king of Assyria]: one-fourth (*mina*) of the king.

Aramaic Inscription

Aramaic 1) One-fourth (*mina*) of the land.

9

A.H. Layard found this weight, which is in the shape of a crouching lion, at Kalḫu in 1846. The object is inscribed with a short Akkadian text stating that the object belonged to Shalmaneser (V) and weighed one-fifth *mina*. The lion also bears a short Aramaic text.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 91233	48-11-4,78	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, under bull colossus flanking Chamber B, Entrance b	6.4×3.7	n

COMMENTARY

This bronze lion weight, with a handle on its back, weighs 198.416g. The Akkadian inscription is written on the lion's back. Line 1 of the Aramaic inscription is incised on the right flank of the lion, and line 2 is on the bottom. Five vertical strokes, apparently indicating the weight of one-fifth (heavy) *mina*, are incised on the left flank. Since the original was not examined, the present edition is based on F.M. Fales' published copy (Studies Lipiński p. 45).

8 Akk. 2 4-*tú* should be read as *rabuttu*, "one-fourth" (Fales, Studies Lipiński p. 44); see AHw pp. 964–965 sub *rebû* and CAD R p. 224 sub *rebūtu*.

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1889 de Vogüé, CIS 2/1 pp. 11–12 no. 12 (typeset copy [Akkadian text], edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1901 Johns, ADD 2/1 p. 261 Leo 14 (transliteration [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1907 Weissbach, ZDMG 61 p. 402 no. 73 (translation [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1911 Soutzo, MDP 12 pp. 30 and 47 no. 14 (study)
1912 Lehmann-Haupt, ZDMG 66 pp. 682 and 687 n. 2 (study)
1921 Thureau-Dangin, RA 18 p. 139 no. 14 (study)
1922 BM Guide pp. 170–171 (study)
1966 Mallowan, Nimrud 1 p. 109 and n. 9 (study)
1973 Schramm, EAK 2 p. 140 b (study)
1984 Braun-Holzinger, Bronzen p. 111 no. 383 h (translation [Akkadian text], study)
1990 Mitchell in Gyselen, Prix pp. 134–135 no. 14 (photo, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts], study)
1995 Curtis and Reade, Art and Empire p. 193 no. 204 (photo, translation, study)
1995 Fales, Studies Lipiński pp. 44–45 no. 12 (copy, edition [Akkadian, Aramaic texts])
1997 Fales, Économie antique p. 293 no. 12 (translation)
1999 Zaccagnini, Studies Heltzer pp. 259–265 (study)
2003 Powell, COS 2 p. 325 no. 126N (translation)

TEXT

Akkadian Inscription

1) É.GAL ^{md}ŠILIM-[*man*]-MAŠ MAN KUR AŠ
2) 5-[(*su*)] *šá*? LUGAL

Aramaic Inscription

1) *ḥmš*
2) *ḥmš* [(...)]

Akkadian Inscription

Akkadian 1–2) Palace of Shal[man]eser (V), king of Assyria: one-[fifth] (*mina*) of the king.

Aramaic Inscription

Aramaic 1–2) One-fifth (*mina*). One-fifth (*mina*) [(...)].

Akk. 2 The transliteration more or less follows Fales, who read the line as 5-[*su*] *šá* LUGAL "one-[fifth] (mina) of the king." According to his copy, there does not appear to be sufficient space for *su* and *šá* between 5 and LUGAL. Moreover, the traces on the copy do not seem to correspond to either *su* or *šá*. In any case, 5-[(*su*)] should be read as *ḫamussu* ("one-fifth"), as Fales (Studies Lipiński p. 45) has already noted.

1001

Two fragmentarily preserved clay cones from Aššur have been assigned to Shalmaneser V, but an examination of the originals in the Vorderasiatisches Museum reveals that the king in whose name this text was inscribed is not Shalmaneser V. The passage containing the king's genealogy in ex. 1 (VA Ass 2105) reads: 1) *x* [...] 2) DUMU *x* [...] 3) DUMU $^{d\lceil}$*aš*$^{\rceil}$-[*šur*-...] 4) DUMU ^{d}*aš*-*šur*-[...] "... [...], son of ...[...], son of Aš[šur-...], son of Aššur-[...]." The corresponding passage in ex. 2 (VA Ass 2107) reads: 1′) ⌜DUMU⌝ [...] 2′) ⌜DUMU $^{d\rceil}$[...] 3′) ⌜DUMU⌝ ^{d}*aš*-⌜*šur*-[...] "son of [...], son of [...], son of Aššur-[...]." The genealogy suggests that these two inscribed cones date to the reign of Ashurnasirpal II, or perhaps an earlier king (such as Tiglath-pileser II or Aššur-dān II), because the names of the grandfather and great-grandfather of the ruler who commisioned these cones contain the theophoric element Aššur. Since this text does not belong to the Shalmaneser V corpus, it is not edited here. It is, however, mentioned for the sake of completeness.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Excavation Number	Photograph Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	Lines Preserved	cpn
1	VA Ass 2105	Ass 5658	—	Aššur, hE4I, temple courtyard	12×6×9.5	2–10	c
2	VA Ass 2107	Ass 5306	Ass ph 662	Aššur, city area	7×7×2	1–10	c

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1905 Andrae, MDOG 28 p. 20 (ex. 2, provenance)
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1997 Pedersén, Katalog pp. 134–135 (exs. 1–2, study)
2006 Nunn, Knaufplatten pp. 73 and 164 nos. 1501–1502 (exs. 1–2, study)

1002

An unpublished fragmentarily preserved brick discovered at Tell Abu Marya (ancient Apku) was ascribed by J. Laessøe to Shalmaneser V. Because the present location of the brick is not known, the inscription could not be collated and thus it is not edited here. It is included as a 1000-number as the royal name and other details (titles, genealogy, etc.) cannot be confirmed and since there is no other evidence to suggest that Shalmaneser V sponsored building activities at Apku.

CATALOGUE

Source	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
D. Oates, Sumer 19 p. 73	Tell Abu Marya	—	n

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1963 D. Oates, Sumer 19 p. 73 (study)
1973 Schramm, EAK 2 p. 140 (study)

1003

A lion weight discovered at Kalḫu by A.H. Layard is stylistically similar to other lion weights of Shalmaneser V, and was thus assigned to him. The lion, with a handle on its back, weighs 14933.157g. It is inscribed with two Aramaic texts, one (Inscription 1) on the right flank and the other (Inscription 2) on the base. Fifteen strokes, indicating the lion weighed fifteen (heavy) *mina*s, are incised on the left flank. Since the object does not bear an Akkadian inscription, its attribution to Shalmaneser V, rather than some other Assyrian king (Sargon II, Tiglath-pileser III, or Sennacherib), cannot be proven. The Aramaic texts are included here arbitrarily for the sake of completeness.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
BM 91220	48-11-4,66	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, under bull colossus flanking Chamber B, Entrance b	—	c

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1890 Halévy, Revue des études juives 21 pp. 225–226 (edition, study)
1901 Johns, ADD 2/1 pp. 257–258 Leo 1 (transliteration, study)
1911 Soutzo, MDP 12 pp. 30 and 47 no. 1 (study)
1990 Mitchell in Gyselen, Prix p. 130 no. 1 (edition, study)
1991 Kwasman and Parpola, SAA 6 p. XXIV figs. 3a–b and p. XXV fig. 4a (photo)

Figure 13. BM 91220 (Shalmaneser V no. 1003), a lion weight, possibly from the reign of Shalmaneser V, inscribed with two short Aramaic texts. © Trustees of the British Museum.

TEXT

Inscription 1

1) *mnn* 15 *b zy ʾrqʾ*

Inscription 2

1) *ḥmšt ʿšr mnyn* [*zy*] *mlk*

Inscription 1

Inscription 1 1) Fifteen *mina*s (by the standard) of the land.

Inscription 2

Inscription 2 1) Fifteen *mina*s [of] the king.

1004

Two baked oval-shaped clay disks are stamped with an image of an inscribed lion weight. The stamp impressions depict a left-facing crouching lion on a base and a handle extending from the back of the lion's neck to its lower back. A three-line Akkadian inscription on its torso states that the weight belonged to an Assyrian king (name damaged) and weighs one *mina*, and a one-line Aramaic inscription on the base also records the weight of the lion. Because the image (with its inscriptions) closely resembles the bronze lion weights discovered by A.H. Layard in the North-West Palace at Nimrud (see the introduction to Shalmaneser V text no. 1–9 and figs. 11–12), these clay disks may have belonged to one of the kings whose name is inscribed on those weights: Tiglath-pileser III, Shalmaneser V, Sargon II, or Sennacherib. Since the royal name begins with both the masculine personal determinative (^{m}) and the divine determinative (^{d}), Shalmaneser V (as suggested by H. Galter and B. Scholz) or Sennacherib are the most likely candidates; however, other later Sargonid kings, including Esarhaddon

and Ashurbanipal, cannot be excluded. This text is included here as a 1000-number since it cannot be proven with certainty that these stamped disks belonged to Shalmaneser V and not some other Neo-Assyrian king.

CATALOGUE

Ex.	Museum Number	Registration Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
1	SEM 1263	—	—	12.2×9.3×2.7	p
2	SEM 1264	—	—	9.1×6.9×2.1	p

COMMENTARY

The provenance of the stamp impressions is not known. Because the objects are much lighter than one *mina* (ca. 500g), it seems unlikely that the disks were actually used as weights; ex. 1 (complete) weighs only 296g and ex. 2 (damaged) weighs just 158g. Moreover, these clay disks do not appear to be dockets since they are not perforated. They may have been used as covers for containers that stored one *mina* of goods. Because the objects were not collated from the originals in the Kunsthistorisches Museum (Vienna), the edition is based on the photographs published by H. Galter and B. Scholz (AfO 35 [1988] p. 32 fig. 4 and p. 34 fig. 5). The authors, however, regard the alphabetic inscription as Aramaic, rather than Hebrew as suggested by Galter and Scholz. The edition is a conflation of exs. 1 and 2. Because both impressions were probably made from the same stamp, no score is included in the volume.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1988 Galter and Scholz, AfO 35 pp. 32–34 nos. 1.4–1.5 and figs. 4–5 (exs. 1–2, photo, edition, study)

TEXT

Akkadian Inscription

1) É.GAL ^{md}[SILIM-*man*-MAŠ$^{?}$]
2) MAN KUR AŠ
3) 1 MA.NA *šá* MAN

Aramaic Inscription

1) *mnḫ mlk*

Akkadian Inscription

Akkadian 1–3) Palace of [*Shalmaneser* (*V*)], king of Assyria: one *mina* of the king.

Aramaic Inscription

Aramaic 1) (One) *mina* of the king.

Akk. 1 ^{md}[SILIM-*man*-MAŠ$^{?}$] "[*Shalmaneser* (*V*)]": Or possibly ^{md}[30-PAP.MEŠ-SU$^{?}$] "[*Sennacherib*]."
Aramaic 1 Cf. the edition of H. Galter and B. Scholz (AfO 35 [1988] p. 34), where [1] is restored before *mnh*. This restoration is unnecessary; see Shalmaneser V text no. 7.

2001

A gold bowl with an inscription of Bānītu, queen of Shalmaneser V, was discovered with other inscribed objects in the sarcophagus of an Assyrian queen that was found in the main chamber of a tomb hidden under the pavement of Room 49 of the North-West Palace at Kalḫu; for further information and bibliography, see the general introduction to Tiglath-pileser text nos. 2003–2005. The bodies of two ladies were found in the sarcophagus, but with objects bearing the names of three queens: Yabâ, Bānītu, and Atalia (queen of Sargon II). The tomb, however, must have originally belonged to Yabâ, queen of Tiglath-pileser III, as a funerary tablet of hers found in the antechamber of the tomb suggests (see Tiglath-pileser text no. 2003). If the bodies are those of Yabâ and Atalia, as proposed by Damerji and Kamil, the objects belonging to Bānītu may have been buried with Atalia as family heirlooms. Alternatively, as S. Dalley (New Light on Nimrud pp. 171–175; and JSOT 28 [2004] pp. 387–401) has suggested, one could consider that Banītu (an alternative interpretation of the name Bānītu) is an Akkadian translation of West-Semitic Yabâ (meaning "beautiful") and that Yabâ and Banītu (that is, Bānītu) are one and the same person. This would imply that Yabâ maintained her pre-eminent rank in the harem after Tiglath-pileser III died and was succeeded by Shalmaneser V.

This inscription of Bānītu, which basically parallels the one inscribed on a cosmetic container (Shalmaneser V text no. 2002), contains only her name and the title "queen of Shalmaneser (V)." Since the original was not available for study, the edition is based on the published copies and editions of Kamil and al-Rawi.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
IM 105698	ND 1989/7	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, tomb under the pavement of Room 49	Rim dia.: 11; Inside depth: 4	n

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1990 Harrak, BSMS 20 p. 9 (translation, study)
1999 Damerji, Gräber fig. 31 bottom (photo)
1999 Kamil in Damerji, Gräber pp. 14–15 Text 3 (copy, edition)
2000 Hussein and Suleiman, Nimrud pp. 104 and 263 pl. 57 (photo, study)
2001 J. Oates and D. Oates, Nimrud pp. 83–84 (translation, study)
2002 Younger Jr., VT 52/2 p. 216 (study)
2008 al-Rawi, New Light on Nimrud pp. 137–138 and fig. 15y Text no. 20 (copy, edition)

TEXT

1) *šá* ^{f}DÙ-*ti* MUNUS.É.GAL *šá* ^{m}SILIM-*man*-MAŠ MAN KUR AŠ

1) Belonging to Bānītu, queen of Shalmaneser (V), king of Assyria.

2002

An electrum cosmetic container with an inscription of Bānītu, queen of Shalmaneser V, was discovered with other inscribed objects, including a gold bowl of hers, in a sarcophagus hidden in a tomb beneath the pavement of Room 49 of the North-West Palace at Kalḫu. The text is a near duplicate of Shalmaneser V text no. 2001, which is inscribed on a gold bowl. Because the original was not available for study, the edition is based on the published copies and editions of Kamil and al-Rawi.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Excavation Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
IM 115466	ND 1989/192	Kalḫu, North-West Palace, tomb under the pavement of Room 49	Height: 2.3; Rim dia.: 14.3	n

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1990 Harrak, BSMS 20 p. 9 (translation, study)
1991 Damerji, Studies Mikasa p. 15 fig. 3 right (photo [inscription not visible])
1999 Kamil in Damerji, Gräber pp. 14–15 Text 3 (copy, edition)
2000 Hussein and Suleiman, Nimrud pp. 111 and 246 pl. 41 top (photo, study)
2001 J. Oates and D. Oates, Nimrud pp. 83–84 (translation, study)
2002 Younger Jr., VT 52/2 p. 216 (study)
2008 al-Rawi, New Light on Nimrud pp. 137–138 and fig. 15a Text no. 22 (copy, edition)

TEXT

1) *šá* ^{f}*ba-ni-ti* MUNUS.É.GAL *šá* ^{md}SILIM-*ma-nu*-MAŠ MAN KUR AŠ

1) Belonging to Bānītu, queen of Shalmaneser (V), king of Assyria.

Score of Tiglath-pileser III 2001

1	0	[*a-na-ku*$^{?}$ ^{md}MAŠ-EN]-˹PAP˺ EN.NAM URU.˹*kar*-^{m}˺^{d}SILIM-˹*ma*˺-[*nu*-MAŠ]
1	1	[...]-˹PAP˺ EN.NAM URU.˹*kar*- ^{m}˺^{d}SILIM-˹*ma*˺-[x x]
1	2	[...]
2	0	[UR.MAḪ.MEŠ NA$_4$].˹AD˺.BAR *ki-ṣir* KUR-*e* [x x (x)]
2	1	[...].˹AD˺.BAR *ki-ṣir* KUR-*e* [x x (x)]
2	2	[...]
3	0	[...] x x ˹*šá*$^{?}$˺ *ina* KÁ.GAL.[MEŠ] ˹URU.*ḫa*˺-*da-tú*
3	1	[...] x x ˹*šá*$^{?}$˺ *ina* KÁ.GAL.[...]
3	2	[...] *ina* ˹KÁ$^{?}$˺.[x x] ˹URU.*ḫa*ʾ-*da-tú*
4	0	*ul-ziz* ^{md}MAŠ-EN-PAP *šá* URU.*ṣi-ra-ni*
4	1	*ul-ziz* ^{md}MAŠ-[x]-PAP *šá* URU.˹*ṣi*˺-[x x]
4	2	*ul-ziz* ^{md}<MAŠ>-EN-PAP *šá* URU.*ṣi-ra-ni*
5	0	*šá* URU.*ḫa-laḫ-ḫi šá pa-an* URU.*li-pa-pa-an*
5	1	[...] ˹*pa*˺-*an* URU.*li-pa-pa-*˹*an*˺
5	2	*šá* URU.*ḫa-laḫ-ḫi šá pa-an* URU.*li-pa-pa-an*
6	0	KUR-*e* ˹URU˺ É AD-*a ina* u_4-*me-šú-ma*
6	1	[...] *ina* u_4-*me-šú-ma*
6	2	KUR-*e* ˹URU˺ É AD-*a ina* u_4-*me-*[x]-*ma*
7	0	URU.*ḫa-da-tú ab-ni ar-ṣip ú-šak-lil*
7	1	URU.*ḫa-da-tú* [...]-˹*šak*˺-*lil* x [...]
7	2	URU.*ḫa-*˹*da*˺-*tú ab-ni ar-ṣip ú-šak-lil*
8	0	NUN-*ú* ˹EGIR˺ *šá an-ḫu-su ud-diš-šú šá* MU *šaṭ-rù*
8	1	[...]
8	2	NUN-*ú* ˹EGIR˺ *šá an-ḫu-su ud-diš-šú šá* MU *šaṭ-rù*
9	0	˹*i*˺-*pa-*˹*ši*˺-*ṭu-ma* MU-*šú i-šaṭ-ṭar aš-šur* EN GAL-*ú*
9	1	[...]
9	2	˹*i*˺-*pa-*˹*ši*˺-*ṭu-ma* MU-*šú i-šaṭ-ṭar aš-šur* EN GAL-*ú*
10	0	*ina* ˹UKKIN˺ DINGIR.MEŠ ZÁḪ-*šú liq-bi ma-*ʾ*a-dà*
10	1	[...]
10	2	*ina* ˹UKKIN˺ DINGIR.MEŠ ZÁḪ-*šú liq-bi ma-*ʾ*a-dà*
11	0	x *la ba*$^{?}$ *ù*$^{?}$ MU-*šú* ˹*ḫup-pu-šá*$^{?}$˺ KA-*ra-di*
11	1	[...]
11	2	x *la ba*$^{?}$ *ù*$^{?}$ MU-*šú* ˹*ḫup-pu-šá*$^{?}$˺ KA-*ra-di*

Lacuna

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— +	2001.2

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de Clercq

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H. Mahboubian

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Tukâ: **43** ii 4.
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Uparia: **17** 1; **35** ii 35′, 37′; **41** 8′; **47** obv. 31.
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Adad: **16** 8; **35** i 9; **37** 6; **59** 4; **60** 4; **2002** 1.
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Bēl: **24** 7; **39** 15; **47** obv. 12; **51** 10. See also Marduk.
Ea: **35** i 10; **37** 7. See also Nudimmud.
Enlil: **35** i 1, 21, 34; **37** 1, 12; **39** 2; **40** 3; **46** 2.
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Šērūa: **1** 1; **35** i 24; **39** 15.
Tašmētu: **39** 15; **47** obv. 12; **51** 10.
Zarpanītu: **39** 15; **47** obv. 12; **51** 10.
[...]: **1** *1*.

Gate, Palace, and Temple Names

Emeslam: **24** 6.
Esagil: **24** 6.
Ezida: **24** 6.
“Gates of Justice Which Give the Correct Judgment for the Rulers of the Four Quarters (of the World), Which Offer the Yield of the Mountains and the Seas, (and) Which Admit the Produce of Mankind Before the King Their Lord” (gates of Tiglath-pileser III’s palace): **47** rev. 35′–36′.
“Palatial Halls of Joy Which Bear Abundance, Which Bless the King, (and) Which Make Their Builder Long-Lived” (a room in Tiglath-pileser III’s palace): **47** rev. 34′.

Object Names

“Fierce Storm That Captures Enemies (and) Smashes the King’s Foes” (bull): **53** 25.

“The One That Attains Victories for the King, the One That Allows (Him) to Achieve Everything (He) Desires, (and) the One that Drives Out Evil (and) Brings in Good” (bull): **53** 26.

Concordances of Selected Publications

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